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EACH TABLET HEADS THE NAME PALGIN
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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Advice * Planning * Underwriting

THE economic war which began when Cuba started to expropriate and nationalize American firms has been carried a long stage further by the U.S. embargo on the export to Cuba of almost all categories of goods, except for unsubsidized foodstuffs and medical preparations.

LEFT TURN FOR CASTRO

This latest move follows the earlier withdrawal of the sugar subsidies and the subsequent banning of the sale, transfer or charter of American-owned ships to the island Republic. While the United States obviously hopes to immobilize Cuban industry, which depends to a major extent on American spare parts, the Havana authorities declare that they have stock-piled enough such commodities (rushing through the orders in the past few months) to enable them to carry on until the arrival of Soviet supplies.

The whole Cuban affair is an unhappy chapter in the story of a revolution which has gradually destroyed the hopes of those who at the beginning felt that Fidel Castro was bringing relief to his country. When the glamorous, bearded hero of the anti-Batista revolt toured the United States in the spring of 1959 he was greeted with friendship and enthusiasm—a veritable Cuban-American love song. But no sooner had he returned to Havana than he launched himself into a second revolt — this time against the United States, and, in doing so, hitched his war-chariot to a Soviet star.

At the same time, Castro has of late alienated many of his own people who had been willing at first to follow him wherever he wanted to lead them. Not all revolutionary Cubans are happy about the way things are going. Many intellectuals have left his camp, some of them for prison. The Church has declared war against his regime because of the growing Marxist influence on Castro. Even the farmers, who stood most to gain from his agrarian reforms, do not know whether their lot, reorganized on the model of the Soviet agricultural cooperative, is improving or not. The Institute for Agrarian Reform decides what land is to be confiscated and to what use it is to be put. The position of the industrial workers has improved with lower rents and social benefits, but the spectre of unemployment now haunts them.

Apart from the conflict between Cuba and the United States, the Castro regime is having a disturbing effect on the rest of Latin America, though it may have led at the same time to a reappraisal of United States policy as a whole in this area. All the Latin American governments are aware of the sympathy which their peoples feel for Castro. He has become a symbol for the underprivileged masses, and even the important middle classes do not greatly object to his overt hatred of the "Yanquis." The authorities realize that they will have to follow his lead at least in agrarian reform.

It is because of Castro's catalytic qualities and because he is bringing Soviet influence into the Western hemisphere that the world waits to see what he will do next, in reply to the United States embargo.

Gold Soars To Record High On London Mart

LONDON (AP). — The soaring gold price reached an unprecedented height of 290 shillings ($40.60) per ounce fine in the last minutes of trading on the London Exchange yesterday.

This final figure was a leap of about 37 shillings in one day's trading.

Gold prices also soared in Canada, West Germany and South Africa.

In Frankfurt the Degussa Company, the main supplier of gold, suspended sales to the big three of German private banking — Deutsche Bank, Dresdener Bank, and Commerzbank. Degussa officials said the suspension was only temporary because of the "confused situation" and added that sales will be resumed today.

But in Washington, the U.S. Treasury reaffirmed its "firm position" of maintaining the price of gold at $35 an ounce.

The Treasury issued a formal statement after the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Robert Anderson spent much of the morning weighing the significance of the record movements in the gold markets.

The statement said:

"The U.S. will continue its policy of buying gold from and selling gold to foreign governments, central banks and—undercertainconditions—international institutions, for the settlement of international balances or for other legitimate monetary purposes, at the established rate of $35 per fine troy ounce, exclusive of handling charges.

"As Secretary of the Treasury Anderson has stated in the past, our firm position is to maintain the dollar at its existing gold parity."

Gold shares continued to boom in New York. Trading was fairly quiet overall in the market, but the gold stocks resumed their activity, which placed several among the most heavily traded issues on Wednesday.

Mr. Anderson is known to feel that the standing American offer to buy and sell gold at $35 an ounce is one of the cornerstones upholding world confidence in the dollar. It is extremely unlikely he would ever consent to devaluation. The possibility of such action in advance of a presidential election is even more unlikely.

Iraq Says Jordan Phone Link Resumed

Baghdad Radio in its midday news bulletin yesterday reported that a telephone conversation had taken place at 11 o'clock between the Iraqi and Jordan Communications Ministries. This, it said, inaugurated the resumption of telephone contact between the two countries which had been broken after the Kassem revolt in July, 1958.

Neither Baghdad nor Amman radios made any mention of the resumption of overland transport which was also supposed to have taken place yesterday.

Cairo Claims Air Violation by Jordan

UAR radio stations alleged yesterday that Jordan Air Force jet fighters flew over southern Syria on Wednesday, "simultaneously with the invasion of UAR air space by Israel planes."

CAIRO (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser yesterday returned from his trip to Syria. He sailed by yacht to Alexandria.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Prof. Yosef Gurevich, head of the Department of Clinical Microbiology of Hadassah University Hospital, died at his home in Jerusalem late last night, aged 62. The funeral will leave from the Ziv Hospital at 1 p.m. today.

Lavon Issue May Shake Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

The "Lavon Affair" may develop into a serious Cabinet crisis over the continued hearings on the issue before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is understood to be determined to oppose a projected draft resolution of the Knesset to turn the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee into a formal parliamentary inquiry committee on the "Affair," which would give it full authority to collect evidence and draw the final conclusions of the investigation.

Such a resolution is being planned by the Herut and General Zionist opposition, and is likely to be supported by the Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Progressive members of the coalition. To obtain a Knesset majority against such an alignment, Mr. Ben-Gurion would have to enforce coalition discipline. It seems doubtful at this stage whether Mapai's coalition partners will accept collective Cabinet responsibility on such an issue, particularly since the Prime Minister has stressed on several occasions that the present Government is not a partner to the 1955 affair. Moreover, a considerable number of Mapai Knesset Members and even some of the Mapai Ministers may be in favour of the Knesset Committee continuing the hearings.

It is in this light that the dispute over the wording of the Mapai Secretariat resolution (see story below) is to be viewed, since the term "appropriate legal State bodies" for the thorough clarification of the "Lavon Affair" expresses Mr. Ben-Gurion's view on the further inquiry into the "affair," while Mr. Lavon insisted on deleting the term "legal."

It is hoped that Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, although he failed to work out an agreement on the Secretariat resolution, may offer a new approach through his proposal for an independent body to inquire into the issues that were the subject of the Olshan-Dori investigation.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is understood to agree to such a new investigation provided that the inquiry committee entrusted with the task would comprise jurists and public figures free of political bias.

A-G Reports Today On Cohn Inquiry

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, is expected to submit to the Prime Minister today his opinion on what legal steps, if any, should be taken in connection with the Cohn Inquiry Committee report.

Since that Committee was limited to investigating the reliability of a senior army officer and a reserve officer, it is assumed that its findings do not include the question of responsibility for the 1954 "security mishap." The latter was the subject of the Olshan-Dori inquiry.

It could, however, be tackled again by a new committee of jurists and public figures as Mr. Eshkol has proposed.

Mapai Rules: Not Party Concern

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — After 20 hours of intensive efforts to effect a compromise between the Prime Minister's and Mr. Pinhas Lavon's wording of a Mapai Secretariat resolution, the controversial clause was eliminated altogether in the final version circulated to the press yesterday.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Yosef Almogi, Secretary-General of Mapai, brought before the party's Central Committee a resolution adopted by the Secretariat earlier in the day, the first clause of which read: "The party shall endeavour to assure that the Lavon affair is given full airing in the appropriate state bodies."

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion objected to the wording and said it should read "legal and objective bodies." The Secretary then adjourned the Central Committee meeting and called the Secretariat to an urgent meeting. Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, was charged with the task of finding a compromise, and met both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon yesterday in an effort to find a formula acceptable to both.

In the final version, the first clause was replaced by another, saying: "The Mapai Secretariat reasserts its position that the Lavon affair is not a subject for discussion by the party and its institutions." With this the party has reverted to its earlier stand on the issue. It means that the Mapai Central Committee, which is scheduled to meet on Thursday, will not deal with the matter — barring some unforeseen development in the meantime.

The decision was considered as a step towards a calmer phase in the "affair," since the crucial issue between the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the Histadrut has been postponed for a while, though without providing a clue to a solution.

Mr. Lavon was reported to have been much calmer in giving evidence before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday. He appeared to be tired, but did not spare the Prime Minister a few jibes.

Mr. Lavon answered the questions which the Premier had put to him through the Chairman of the Committee, but he did not publish the answers, as he had promised to do, although he may still reveal them to the afternoon papers. Shortly after completing his testimony the Histadrut Chief left for Degania to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the "Mother of the Kvutzot," but he will be back here today.

It is understood, however, that his answers did not shed new light on the affair.

Mr. Lavon intimated that he had more "relevant facts" in store, but would not be urged to reveal his information at this stage.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence, will testify before the Knesset Committee in Jerusalem Monday morning, the day when the Knesset reconvenes after its summer recess. It is still not clear whether the Committee will call more witnesses, but Mr. Lavon was promised he would be given a chance to reply to Mr. Peres in the Committee.

The Mapai Secretariat will meet today for its regular weekly session.

The final wording of the Mapai Secretariat's resolution may indicate the state of helplessness in which the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7.)

CHESS OLYMPIAD

BERLIN (Reuter). — Israel picked up four clear points in each match against Malta in the third round of the Leipzig chess Olympiad. The Israelis are still fifth place, but are now only half-a-point behind Bulgaria.

In yesterday's play, Israel beat Albania on one board.

U.S. Cuba Envoy Recalled For 'Extended' Talks

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department recalled Ambassador Philip Bonsal from Cuba yesterday for extended consultation, but officials said that a U.S. Ambassador would be sent back to Havana.

Disclosure of the recall came a day after the U.S. imposed an embargo on an estimated $200m. worth of American products normally sold to Cuba each year. This was coupled with a new State Department charge of Cuban antagonism and hatred against the U.S.

Mr. Bonsal's recall was coupled with indications in official quarters that he personally might not return to his Havana post. He took the assignment in February, 1960.

State Department officials said Mr. Bonsal's recall was not a move to break diplomatic relations with Cuba. The envoy has returned to Washington on previous occasions, also for consultations.

In Havana yesterday, the semi-official newspaper "Revolucion" declared yesterday that Cuba is already outside "the chewing-gum curtain" and can ignore the U.S. economic embargo.

Nobel Prize For Grafting Tissues

STOCKHOLM (AP). — An Australian, Prof. Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet, of Victoria, and a Briton, Professor Peter Brian Medawar, of London, have been awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Their work, Prof. Medawar's experiments backing up Sir Frank's theories, has overcome one of the major obstacles to the transplanting of tissues from one body to another.

The two professors were jointly awarded the $32,000 prize for the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance, the official citation said.

Interim Regime Set Up in Ruanda

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — Belgium has instituted a provisional government for the East African kingdom of Ruanda, part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship territory of Ruanda-Urundi which borders the former Belgian Congo.

Soviets Also Have Rocket-Firing Atom-Subs, Khrushchev Reveals

Britain Cool to U.S. Bid For Independent Nato A-Power

LONDON (AP). — The Foreign Office said yesterday Britain has informally received a new American proposal for making the Atlantic Alliance an independent nuclear power.

This would be done, evidently, by arming Nato forces with Polaris missiles.

Details of the U.S. proposal were not disclosed. There were however, immediate reports that the British Government is cool towards the idea of having nuclear arms generally distributed among the Allies, including West Germany.

In the view of some British authorities, one objection is that such a scheme would practically invite the Soviet Union to pass nuclear arms to Communist China and the satellites. This, in turn, might heighten any danger of nuclear war.

The Foreign Office made it clear at yesterday's news conference that the Government has taken no final position on the far-reaching proposal.

A spokesman said: "We are studying with interest such informal advance indications as we have had on the lines on which the U.S. Government is thinking. We shall naturally welcome any proposal which leads to increased effectiveness and unity in Nato."

The entire project already has been publicly backed by the West German Defence Minister, Mr. Franz Josef Strauss. He has come out in favour of giving Nato its nuclear deterrent and so avoiding total reliance on U.S. and British possession of atomic arms.

U.N. 'Chaperon' Congolese Army

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter). — The U.N. announced here yesterday that its troops would patrol alongside Congolese soldiers in an effort to stamp out the increasing wave of violence in Leopoldville.

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, the Secretary-General's special representative in the Congo, told reporters: "I cannot allow a disorderly rabble like the Congolese army to control the country. They have looted and raped in the city here."

Mr. Dayal made the statement outside U.N. Headquarters, where the Congolese army chief, Colonel Joseph Mobutu, was meeting top U.N. military advisers.

Colonel Mobutu told reporters after the four-hour meeting: "The United Nations is trying to unseat me."

The U.N. spokesman's announcement of the mixed patrols followed a similar statement by Mr. Kamitatu at a press conference earlier in the day, when he delivered an ultimatum to Col. Mobutu demanding that he bring his troops to heel and stop their looting and rape in the city.

The U.N. action was regarded by observers here as a gesture of solid support for Mr. Kamitatu who has always been regarded a supporter of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

RAIN IN NORTH

Rain was reported in towns and villages throughout the north yesterday, as temperatures dipped sharply ending the week-long shoran. Four mm. of rain were recorded in Tirat Ya'el in Upper Galilee and 2 mm. in the Tel Aviv Kirya during the 24-hour period ending 8 o'clock last night. Haifa, Acre and Nazareth experienced heavy downpours, and drops fell in other parts of the country as far south as Beer Tuvia.

Chinese Troops Said Moving to Bhutan

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — The "Hindustan Times" reported yesterday that China was moving troops "extensively" in the direction of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan.

Israel as Science Clearing House

REHOVOT. — Israel is to serve as a clearing house for scientific information which can be used in the service of emergent nations, as a result of a programme drawn up to carry into practical effect the decisions of the recent Rehovot Conference on Science and New States which were incorporated in the Rehovot Proclamation.

This was reported by Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute, to a meeting here yesterday of the Israel Council responsible for the Rehovot Conference.

The statesmen and scientists who attended the conference have agreed to the formation of a general committee which will serve as a policy-making body and will work through an executive unit based in Israel.

Among those expected to join this committee are Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of the Republic of Congo; Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal; Dr. S.E. Imoke, Finance Minister of Eastern Nigeria; Mr. Yung Nyuk Lin, Minister of Education in Singapore; Dr. G.A. Johnson of Togo; Dr. Homi Bhabha of India; Prof. Jerrold Zaccharias of U.S.; Prof. Blackett, Nobel Laureate, of England; Dr. Lloyd C. Berkner, of U.S.; Dr. Frank W. Parker, Deputy Director of FAO.

Mr. Moshe Sharett presided over the meeting of the Council, which included the mayors of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

Again Calls for 1961 Congress

MOSCOW (AP). — Premier Khrushchev said Thursday the Soviet Union, which is credited with the world's biggest undersea fleet, now has atom-powered submarines armed with nuclear rockets.

The U.S. has claimed a monopoly in this field, in which it is the pioneer.

Mr. Khrushchev spoke before 15,000 Muscovites packed into Luzhniki Stadium. It was the first speech since he returned last week from his desk-pounding visit to the U.N. General Assembly.

Seated with him on the stand were most of the prominent members of the Presidium except First-Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan. He has not appeared at recent meetings and there has been no explanation of his absence.

A summary of his speech, distributed by Tass in English, gave a paragraph to his announcement of the nuclear, rocket-armed subs.

'Serves Notice'

It said "he served this notice on American generals and admirals in connection with the report that the Pentagon decided to send submarines armed with missiles and nuclear weapons to the shores of the Soviet Union."

(Jane's Fighting Ships, an authoritative reference work, credits the U.S. with 23 nuclear-powered submarines named and others in the works.)

The Soviet Premier in his speech again proposed the convening of a Summit conference in 1961 to deal with the question of Berlin and Germany.

"We propose the convening of a Summit conference after the American election to solve the problem of Germany and to solve as well the Berlin question," he said.

Mr. Khrushchev declared new Western proposals in the U.N. General Assembly show the Western powers are continuing to use disarmament talks to cover up an arms race policy.

"They are an ill omen for the future," he declared.

Pressing his campaign for a shakeup in organization of the U.N., he declared that domination by the present majority there could "lead the world to the brink of war."

He said the U.N. was shaped when there were only two Socialist (Communist) countries — the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia — and a very small number of neutral countries.

"Those who insist on maintaining the old organization, those who do not understand that now there are three groups, these create the situation that can lead to the brink of war," he warned.

Important Session

Mr. Khrushchev declared that the current session of the U.N. is perhaps the most important since its creation. It was "worthwhile and necessary" for him to go, he asserted.

The presence of leaders of the Socialist states was of great importance, he said, and their speeches sounded "like the voice of a new just world which would bring happiness and peace to the peoples."

"The 15th General Assembly session of the U.N. was of a special character," he continued. "In the last 15 years great political and social changes have taken place in the world. Now more than one billion people live under the banner of Socialism and this is of decisive importance for mankind.

"Now we must consider a new approach. When the U.N. was created the aim was to maintain peace, to relieve tensions and prevent a third world war. And so the Security Council was formed.

"It was made up of 11 countries, five of which were permanent members — the Su-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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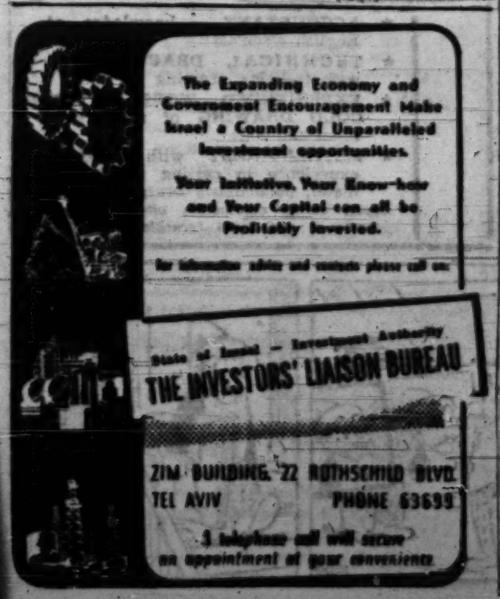
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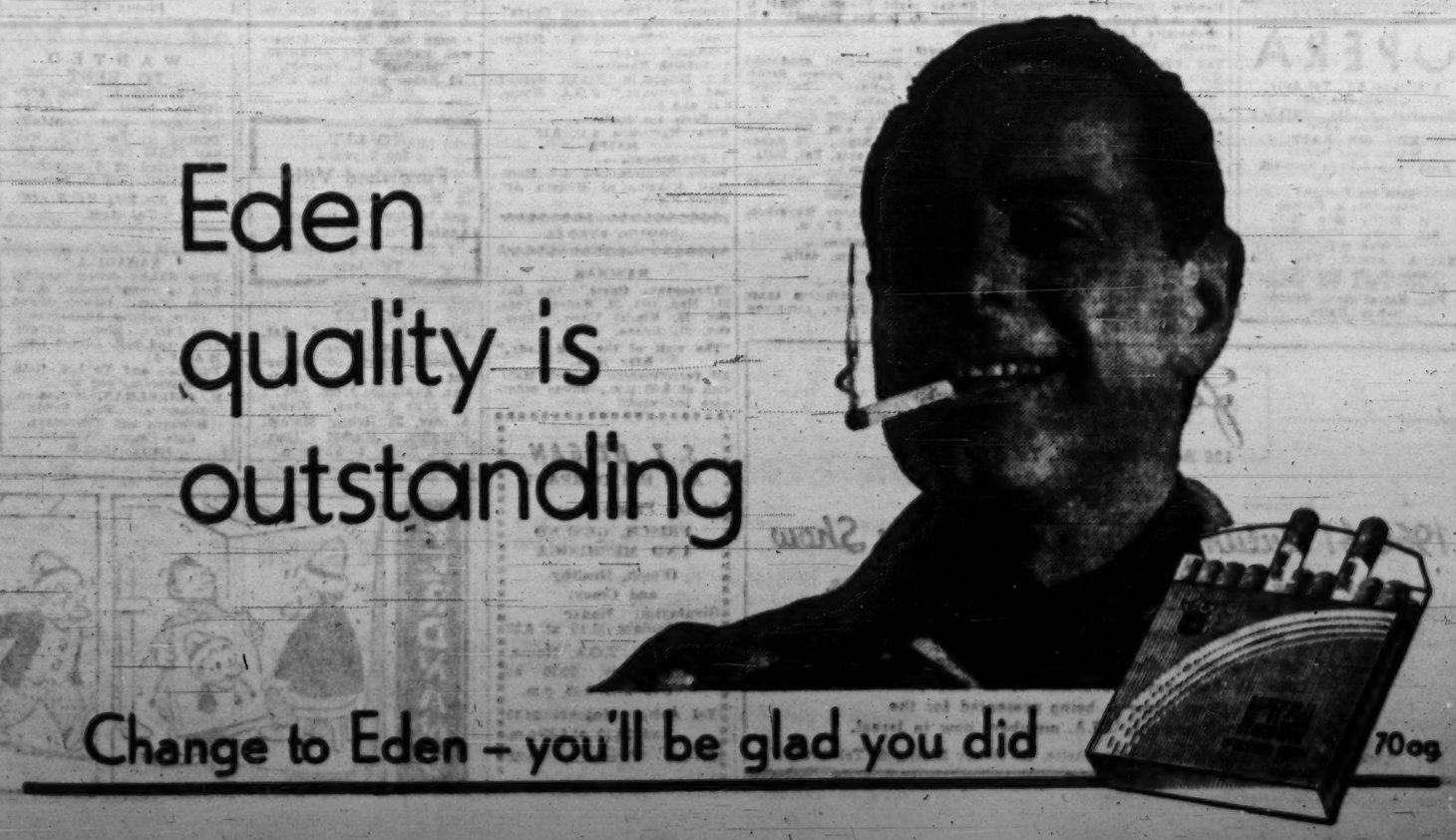

Social & Personal

The Speaker of the Canadian Senate, Mr. Mark Robert Drouin, and Senator William R. Brunt yesterday called on the Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Eliezer Schechter. Later they were shown around the city by the City Clerk, Mr. Y. Nedivi.

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Mr. Arieh Oron, Minister-Designate to Venezuela, was guest of honour at a reception given by the Israel-Italy friendship League at Beit Sokolow last night. Among those present was the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Conte Giovanni Revedin and the Venezuelan Minister to Israel, M. Vincent Gerbasi. Mr. Oron was Israel's first Consul to Italy.

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Mr. Ian Smart, of the British Embassy, gave a farewell reception at his home in Tel Aviv yesterday before leaving Israel on the completion of his tour of duty.

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The first Z.O.A. House Forum of the season, to be held tonight at 8.30, will be devoted to the subject, "What's Happening in Kol Yisrael?" Mr. Hanoch Givton, Director of Kol Yisrael, and Mr. Amos Gordon, editor of the new radio journal, will speak and will reply to questions from the floor.

•

Mrs. Rose Halprin, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Rabbi M. Kirschblum and Mr. A. Schenker will take part in a symposium on "American Jewry at the Crossroads" tomorrow night at 8.30 p.m. at the Jerusalem Journalists Club, Rehov Shamai.

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The inauguration of the weekly luncheon meetings of the Commercial & Industrial Club will take place today at 1 p.m. Dr. Arnon Rojansky, President of the club, will speak on "Quo Vadis."

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MARRIAGE

Moshe Tischi to Judith Frank, both of Tel Aviv, on October 18, 1960.

League 'A' Leaders Have Easy Card

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Kiryat Haim Hapoel and Jerusalem Betar, the only clubs with full points in League "A," look likely to continue to set the pace after this week-end's games.

Kiryat Haim entertain Beersheba Hapoel, a team strong at home but shaky on away grounds. Jerusalem Betar meet Sha'arayim Maccabi and should have no trouble winning both points in the Capital.

The most interesting match in the card will be played in Tiberias, where Kfar Saba Hapoel are visitors. Kfar Saba last week scored five goals against Ramat Gan Hapoel, but will find their hosts this Saturday a much tougher team.

A close fight is also promised in the game between Rehovot Hapoel and Tel Aviv Hakoah, as well as in the Herzliya Hapoel versus Mahaneh Yehuda Hapoel match at Kfar Saba.

Ramat Gan Hapoel seems likely to gain its first points in this division, to which it was relegated last season, against Hadera Maccabi. On the other hand, Hadera Hapoel look good enough at home to hold both points against Ramle Hapoel.

LEAGUE "A" FIXTURES:

Tiberias Hapoel v. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Beersheba Hapoel; Jerusalem Betar v. Sha'arayim Maccabi; Ramat Gan Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Hadera Hapoel v. Ramle Hapoel; Herzliya Hapoel v. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel.

Haifa Grocers Not Warned on Pushcarts

HAIFA. — Haifa grocers are contemplating legal action against the Municipality for its confiscation of dozens of pushcarts used in delivering produce to homes.

The City Inspection Department said the carts were a hazard to traffic and pedestrians. The grocers complain that they were given no warning by City Hall.

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U.S. Deporting Two 'Aliens' For Acts During Depression

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP). — Protests have been growing here as the U.S. Immigration Service prepares to deport two obscure men who have lived most of their lives in this city.

One is William Mackie, 51, a house painter who has been here since he was eight months old — except for service in the U.S. Army in World War II. He was born in Finland.

The other is Hamish Mackay, 55, a carpenter who came from Canada when he was 21.

Their trouble stems from the depression of the 1930s, when they were active for a short time in workers' organizations seeking unemployment relief.

The Immigration Service says they will be flown out of the U.S. — Mackie to Finland on Sunday and Mackay to Canada on Monday — because they violated the McCarran act of 1949 by joining depression organizations now listed as subversive. Both men assert they never were Communists.

A legal fight to prevent their deportation went to the U.S. Supreme Court, where they lost in a 5-4 decision.

William Douglas said in the minority report that two ex-communists who testified against Mackie reported he was interested only "in bread-and-butter topics of the day."

"A man who has lived here for every meaningful month of his entire life," Justice Douglas said, "should not be sent into exile for acts which this record reveals were utterly devoid of sinister implication."

Their attorneys filed an action in the Federal District Court on Wednesday, attacking the constitutionality of the McCarran Act. They asked for an injunction to hold up the deportation, which they said was "cruel" punishment not in proportion to the offence.

Mackie said he knows no one in Finland and does not even speak Finnish. Mackay said he has tried repeatedly to get citizenship papers, but has been denied them because of his depression activities.

Soviet Atomic Subs

(Continued from Page One)

viet Union, the U.S., Britain, France and China."

He challenged the right of Britain to consider itself a main power if India could not. He added that France was a colonial country and was having a war in which "the Algerian people are fighting successfully for their human rights."

"How is it that France is considered a great power, and Indonesia is not?" he asked. "Why is not Indonesia a permanent member of the Security Council?" he asked.

As to China, Mr. Khrushchev declared, "Many bourgeois countries now see the unreasonableness of the policy of not recognizing the Chinese People's Republic. China is not recognized because of the expression of the mechanical majority in the General Assembly.

"The best thing is to recognize the right of People's China and to throw out Chiang's representative. If the imperialist peoples are not reasonable they will have to swallow a bitter pill later."

Turning to Africa he said, "1960 is the year of Africa."

"The continent is still aflame with the liberation movement. There are still 20 states under the rule of the colonialists."

He resumed his attack on Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, declaring that he is "clearly the candidate of the U.S."

"At one time," he said, "we had our own Hammarskjold, his name was Kerensky. He served monopolist capital. But the Russian people got on successfully without him."

He said the U.N. now has nearly 100 states and that there are three distinct blocs, all of which ought to have a voice in the secretariat.

Concerning the German problem, he said: "Almost everyone is in the U.N. except Germany. Italy, Japan — even the fascist states are in the U.N. Why is Germany not in the U.N.? Because it has no peace treaty. The peace treaty is being delayed by the other capitalist states, but since Germany has been in existence for 11 years it must have a peace treaty and the German people must be represented in the U.N.

"It is highly important to make a peace treaty with Germany. To maintain the present policy is unreasonable. Nobody thinks that the East Germans will give up their socialist system or that the West Germans will abandon their system.

"This must be recognized. "In 1960 one cannot raise the question of solving the German question because the U.S. election campaign precludes the settlement. We will finish with the election and then we can start to talk about Germany."

In an apparent reference to his failure to marshal much support from the neutralist countries at the General Assembly, the Premier said it was only a "temporary thing that neutralist countries sometimes echo the chorus of imperialist countries."

AIR STRIKE

DIJON (Reuter). — A French fighter pilot based near here has scored a winning hit at skittles — with a rocket from his plane.

He was returning from target practice on Wednesday when a rocket was accidentally released. It passed between houses and fell in front of a cafe, scattering the skittles which had been set up a few moments earlier. No one was hurt.

The rocket, a dummy for target practice, did not have a warhead.

Burgess Wants Holiday in U.K.

MOSCOW (AP). — Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who defected to Russia nine years ago, appeared unexpectedly at a party given by Western residents here on Wednesday night and asserted he would like to go back to Britain for a holiday visit — but only "as long as I could be certain I could get back to the Soviet Union."

Burgess, who left the Foreign Office in 1951 and came to the Soviet Union with Donald Maclean, appeared somewhat nervous when he was immediately surrounded by Western journalists.

Asked: "Are you happy after 10 years?" he replied quickly but somewhat defensively: "I am more happy after 10 years than I was after five years."

He also said: "I have not taken Soviet citizenship. I am a British subject, but I can't speak for Maclean."

Burgess said he had not had any contact with Bernon Mitchell or William Martin, the two American code clerks who left the U.S. in July and are now in the Soviet Union where they have been granted Soviet citizenship. But again he added: "I can't speak for Maclean."

Burgess asserted several times he would not go back to Britain as long as the cold war is on. Questioned as to the cause of the cold war, he retorted: "Ask the Americans."

Japan Now Fifth On Population List

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Japan is the fifth most populous member state of the United Nations, according to a breakdown by population published here.

Based on estimates at the middle of 1959, Japan's population was given as 92,740,000, topped by China (679,503,000), India (402,800,000), the Soviet Union (210,500,000) and the U.S. (177,720,000).

NEW APPARATUS DEVELOPED

Purify Your Own Water

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A household-sized apparatus for water purification has been developed at the Negev Institute, Prof. Y. Dostrovsky, chairman of the Research and Development Council, announced on Wednesday night.

He was speaking at the Rothschild Centre at the conclusion of a day-long seminar on water problems sponsored by the Government information Centre (Merkaz Ha'hasbara).

The installation, about 50 cm. square, can process 1 cu. metre daily, using electricity to operate its membrane system. If a sufficient demand develops, the apparatus could be mass-produced to retail at no more than a few hundred pounds. It is also cheap to run, Prof. Dostrovsky said.

Making it Sweet

However, it was not fitted for processing sea water, but was meant for sweetening drinking water with a high chlorine content, of up to 2,000 mg. per litre. Such water, which is very unpalatable, is in use in various parts of the country.

Tests were also in progress on the exploitation of dew for desert agriculture, he said. They are based on the stone piles found in the Negev, relics of the Nabateans.

Although there is no conclusive proof, it is thought that the Nabateans used these piles to condense dew. The resulting water ran off, irrigating plants grown by the sides of the piles. No conclusions have yet been drawn from these tests.

Water Rationing

The Water Commissioner, Mr. M. Kantor, announced that the Water Authority was considering plans to ration water throughout the coastal plain, from the Carmel to the Negev, during the next two years.

In answer to a question, he said that water rates would not be standardized throughout the country. Farmers and planners must accept existing prices in various areas, and plan agriculture accordingly. These prices reflected the cost of water in each locality, he said.

In a lighter vein, Mr. Kantor revealed that his office receives dozens of suggestions on water saving each week. "Some of them are quite reasonable," he said. One letter, from a Jew abroad, offered to supply Israel with a large quantity of jerrycans "all full of water" to help out.

A member of the audience noted that so far the only Israeli who is known to have definitely produced sweet water was Moses, who smote the rock to do so. He asked whether a study of all Israel rocks had been undertaken, with a view to repeating the feat.

Pioneer Women Celebrate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE 35th Anniversary of Pioneer Women of America, a pro-labour Zionist Women's Organization, and the 40th of their mother organization in Israel, Moetzet Hapoalot, will be greeted on October 26 with all the pomp and ceremony due to decades of service by tens of thousands of devoted volunteers.

The double anniversary will be marked by a series of gala events. On October 25, a three-week "Women of Israel" exhibition will be opened in the Hamlin House, Tel Aviv. The exhibition will depict the struggles, aspirations and achievements of the Jewish woman in Israel. The changing fashions (from the second Aliya to the cocktail dress), delicacies and menus of the various tribes of Israel will share the limelight with woman's crucial position in Israel's law and economy. Evenings will be devoted to highlighting woman's achievements in the sciences, the arts, social services, etc., as well as to social functions.

The Anniversary will be marked by a mass pilgrimage to Israel. More than 500 Pioneer Women will come in chartered planes during October-November. They will be led by their National President, Mrs. Clara Luft, and members of the National Board, Charlotte Stein and Sonia Korostoff.

On October 27 a cornerstone will be laid in Jerusalem for Beit Elisheva (in memory of the late Elisheva Eshkol), a three-wing building to house an infant day nursery, vocational training centre, clubrooms and auditorium. Also on October 27, which is "Jerusalem Day," the group will be received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. On the University Campus, they will visit the Library School, which will be supported by Pioneer Women. One room in this building will be dedicated in honour of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Fertilizer Board To Operate in Persia

Post Economic Reporter

Israel is to establish an advisory centre in Persia to explain the use of Israel fertilizers. The centre will operate under a Fertilizers Board which has been formed to gather know-how and to promote research at the recommendation of the Technological Advisory Council now meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr. Avraham Arad, Coordinator of Planning at the Ministry of Development, told a press conference on Tuesday that the chief objective of the Fertilizers Board this year will be to study new techniques in rapid evaluation, and to carry out market research in Africa and Asia, to determine which fertilizers are most suitable and how they should be used.

U.S. Sub Test-Fires 4 Polaris Missiles

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. nuclear submarine Patrick Henry has "successfully" test-fired four combat-type Polaris missiles from a position about 500 miles off the coast of Florida, the U.S. Navy announced on Wednesday. The firings were made from October 15-18.

The Patrick Henry had had bad luck in earlier missile launching efforts several weeks ago. Three out of four attempted launchings were unsuccessful.

The Patrick Henry was submerged during the firings.

60-Year-Old's Love For Wife Costs Him IL 300

PETAH TIKVA. — An alleged uncontrollable yearning for a wife living in Jordan yesterday cost a three-time border crosser IL300.

Judge Y. Treivish, of Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court, also gave Abdan Ali Omar, 60, of Marja village, a year's suspended sentence for his third visit to Jordan on July 24. *(Itim)*

Cables in Brief

MALTA. — Dom Mintoff, Malta Labour Party leader and former Premier, was yesterday served with a police summons alleging incitement in public speeches urging civic opposition to the Government.

VISIT. — Turkish Foreign Minister and Mrs. Selim Sarper arrived by air in Athens from Ankara yesterday for a two-day official visit.

PATROL. — U.S. planes have made a search in the Pacific coastal area of Guatemala in response to that country's request to check reports of an unidentified submarine, the U.S. Navy disclosed yesterday. There was no disclosure of the results of the hunt, but the planes returned from the mission.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Makor Baruch, 31 Tachkemoni, 22394. TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63826. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 43716. Zeidenauer, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63861. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. JAFFA: Versano, 340 St., near clock, 82700. BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Balkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1345. HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Katamon (Rosenfeld), 23 Hamelech Hiskiyahu, 23943. TEL AVIV (Day): Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65189. Mercus Hamafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 42523. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Yefet (4) St., 82700. TEL AVIV (Night): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Frankel, 52 King George, 33721. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near C. Aba, 32365. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Yefet (4) St., 82700. BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Briyut, 13 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Levin "Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 95-1345.

HAIFA: Rashi, 26 Bar Giora, 68268. Ahusa, 4 Horeb St., 81184.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Oscar, 28 Emek Rephaim St., 32720. Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim 28/B.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 8 Shimshon, 28743. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 99 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 42 Keren Kayemet.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eitan, 4 Yohanan Ben-Zakai, 31416. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim, 28/B.

TEL AVIV & HAIFA: As yesterday.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight in Jerusalem at 4.35 p.m., in Tel Aviv 4.43 p.m., in Haifa 4.34 p.m.

and ends tomorrow: in Jerusalem 5.36 p.m., in Tel Aviv 5.34 p.m., in Haifa 5.36 p.m.

Parshas: Naso.

Haftara: Yeshayahu 66, 1 — 24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Sephardi Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Ramat Yishuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Phillips. Tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

Hallaa Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeshet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: Dr. Phina Navi.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Tel Congregation (6 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Morish Congregation (52 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahusa): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Today: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.50 p.m. Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert:— Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Haydn — Symphony No. 53 in D, "The Imperial"; Beethoven — Concerto No. 4 in G Major, op. 58. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• Tours: — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, 10-12.

• Film Shows: — Israel films, daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, today 12-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions: — Jerusalem Artists House with Municipality Dept. of Education and Culture: An exhibition of hand prints. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 4-6.

Pima — Exhibition of oils and gouaches 1959-60, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23523. Today, 9-11 tomorrow, 11-1; 3-11.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 28737. Purchases mailed upon request. Today, 8-2.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 32949. Jacques Heller Exhibition. Paintings by Nahum Kook, Avniel Asuz, Bacon, Dendal, Ferro. Today, 10-1, 3-6; Tomorrow, 10-2.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, today 10-1.

• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. African Art from the Collection of Mr Samuel Dubiner. Jewish Textiles — from the Museum's collection. German prints of the 15th century — from the Museum's Collection, today 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois), New acquisitions. Today 9-1.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates of UNESCO books, "Israel — Ancient mosaics." New coin hoard of Alexander. Excavations at Tel Mor, Menad Hasharyahu. Pottery brought from Lake Tiberias by the Lisk expedition. Also permanent exhibition of antiquities. Today 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: today, 8-4.30; tomorrow, 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

• Z.O.A. House:— Friday night Forum: "What is Going On in Kol Yisrael?" 8.30 p.m.

• Tours: — Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (5-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72380. Moetzet Hapoalot Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Ya'ad Hapoel Bldg., 28 Rehov Arlosoroff. Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wine Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26888, 3 a.m.-3 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions: —

• Museum Haaretz: — Ancient Glass Exhibition (near Ramat Aviv). Today, tomorrow 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum: — Dizengoff House:— Paintings by Shmuel Levi. 120 etchings by Marc Chagall. Selections from Museum collection, today, tomorrow 10-1.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, E. Sigard, paintings and gouaches. From the collection of Israel art, today 10-1; tomorrow 6-10.

Israel Painters and Sculptors Association: New Members' Exhibition. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi. Today 10-1; tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre :— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 23 Hahalutz, Tel. 4876, 67955.

• Exhibitions: — Chagall House, 24 Shderot U.N.O.: One-man show — Erich Glas, today, tomorrow 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine:— Eat well and in comfort at the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Sheber Community Centre.

GIVATAYIM

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Dzigan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga," Orah, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Music Hour:— Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records, Mendelssohn — Symphony No. 3 in A major, Op. 56, "Scotch," Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.30 a.m.

TEL TVIV

• Exhibition:— Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Flowers in Japanese Art. Tomorrow 10-1. Admission free.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "Threepenny Opera" Cameri: "A Doll's House." Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Z. Dzigan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga," Z.O.A. House, 6.45 and 9.15.

• Paris Ice Ballet:— Kikar Hamedina, 6.15, 9.15.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Young Painters 10-1, 4-7. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

"Threepenny Opera": Sun., Oct. 23; Mon. Oct. 24, Haderaj Tues. Oct. 25, Kiryat Tivon: Thurs., Oct. 27, Raana.

"The visit of the Old Lady," Kfar Saba.

All performances at Beit Habimah at 8.30 p.m., unless otherwise indicated.

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Tel Aviv: Z.O.A. House, Saturday, 22.10 at 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.
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Rivon: "Tuval Ov," 28/10

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The Weather

Forecast: Possibility of scattered showers in the morning, becoming gradually fair. Outlook for Shabbat: Fair, with rise in temperature.

Weather Synopsis: A ridge of high pressure is developing over the Eastern Mediterranean.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	67	14–22	13–23
Tiberias	68	23–30	22–31
Haifa Port	46	25–26	24–28
Natanya	47	21–30	20–30
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	20 28	19–30
Tel Aviv Port	58	22–26	21–27
Lydda Airport	48	20–28	19–29
Jerusalem	54	17–22	16–24
Beersheba	46	18–27	17–28
Eilat	22	20–22	20–23

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. S. Moses, the State Controller, who is also President of the Council of German Jews, from a series of meetings of the Council in New York and a visit to the Scandinavian countries.

Mr. James Rice, Director-General of HIAS, for four days, to visit HIAS offices in Israel.

Mr. George Jessel, the American entertainer, for a short visit in connection with the forthcoming film "The Last Days of Sodom and Gommorah," outdoor scenes of which will be shot in Israel.

Mr. Leon Feldberg, editor of the "South African Jewish Times," for several weeks, to make a special report on South African companies in Israel and of South African settlers in kibbutzim, with Mrs. Feldberg.

DEPARTURE

Mr. Yitzhak Hecht, Director of Adanim Mortgage & Loans Bank, to Turkey, Iran, Europe, the U.S. and Canada, on bank business.

Records of 'Shura' Trial To Be Allowed in Court

TEL AVIV. — The Relieving President of the District Court, Judge M. Kennet, yesterday ruled that the prosecution may introduce as evidence in the Sahar case the dictaphone cylinders on which were recorded the judge's recollections of the libel suit brought by Nitzav Amos Ben-Gurion against Shurat Hamitnadvim in 1957.

Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Minister to Austria and in 1957 Inspector-General of Police, is accused of having perjured himself in the libel suit.

District Court Judge Zeltner, who was on the bench during the suit, had made daily recordings of the proceedings during the trial. It is these cylinders that the prosecution wants to introduce.

Earlier, the Court had denied a prosecution request to summon the judges themselves as witnesses.

IL25,000 Fire At Bnei Brak Factory

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK.—A local chemical plant suffered IL25,000 damage from fire yesterday morning after a fuel burner blew up.

The factory, belonging to Mr. Moshe Schein, is in the Bnei Brak industrial zone. It is insured.

It took the combined efforts of the Bnei Brak and Givatayim fire brigades three hours to put the fire out.

Last Rites For Dr. Avigdori

Dr. Shneour Zalman Avigdori was laid to rest yesterday in Har Hamenuhot Cemetery. Scores of people attended the funeral, which left from Beit Harofe.

The former President of the Israel Medical Association was eulogized by his colleagues, Dr. A. Brand and Dr. Y. Krieger, who praised the many public services rendered by Dr. Avigdori in his distinguished medical practice maintained in agricultural settlements, villages, and towns in various parts of the country during his long career as a physician. *(Ilim.)*

SAVINGS DAY will be observed in all elementary schools on October 31. All second grade pupils will receive a savings book, with a 10 agora deposit stamp already inserted, as a gift of the Post Office Bank.

Rabbi Eliahu Pardess Seen As New Religious Affairs Minister

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Eliahu Pardess, Sephardi Rabbi of Ramat Gan, is now the most likely candidate for the office of Minister for Religious Affairs. His nomination has been suggested to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who is understood to be giving it serious consideration.

Though the 63-year-old rabbi is a member of the National Religious Party, he is generally regarded as a non-party man.

Rabbi Pardess is a third generation *sabra*, born in Jerusalem. He has held his present post in Ramat Gan for eight years, and before then was principal of a State Religious school in Jerusalem.

The recently-appointed Minister of Posts, Mr. Binyamin Mintz of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, who has claimed the vacant post, is still in the running, though the odds are against him.

Other names now being mentioned in the press are not serious proposals, informed Orthodox sources in Jerusalem say.

The Jerusalem Council of Sephardi Jews has petitioned Mr. Ben-Gurion to appoint as Minister for Religious Affairs a "non-party, observant Sephardi, or one who undertakes to act as a non-party man, and thereby maintain the policy pursued by the late Rabbi Toledano."

The Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee is due to meet today. But apart from electing a deputy-chairman, as required by law, it is unlikely to take any decisions until after Sunday's Cabinet meeting, which will discuss an extension of the present Chief Rabbinate's term of office.

It is learned that the majority of more than 100 rabbis who have so far been contacted on behalf of the Elections Committee have declared their readiness to serve on the Electoral College if asked. These rabbis are mainly "neutral" in the dispute surrounding the elections.

The Ministry yesterday received a protest from the N.R.P. faction of the Bnei Brak Municipal Council, complaining that the Mayor (of Poalei Agudat Yisrael) had refused to convene a meeting of the council to elect its delegate to the Electoral College.

Belatedly, Tiberias yesterday named its "public representative" to the Electoral College. The Ministry will probably pass it on to the Election Committee for consideration.

RABBI BARAZANI DIES AT 79

HAIFA. — The head of the Sephardi community of Tirat Hacarmel, Rabbi Salomon Barazani, died late Wednesday night at the age of 79.

He was Chief Rabbi of Mosul until his arrival in Israel in 1951. Among the mourners who attended his funeral here yesterday were many former residents of Mosul.

No. 452588 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 452528 won the prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 341982 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 0 and 5 won IL2 apiece, while numbers ending 2189; 7824; 2920; 9545; 5670; 7086; 3994; and 0599 won IL40.

IL100:	355460;	402377;	191745;
252907;	371453;	194443;	147128;
277647;	353138;	384279;	362872;
440256;	306859;	252575;	157964;
473170;	273865;	139070;	386685;
272506;	162884;	422235;	376390;
440828;	309724;	273251;	248089;
107217;	347975;	475588;	134253;
426505;	458496;	297709;	136423;
149600;	391351;	167537;	299425;
242595;	257908;	171482;	215452;
314065;	375873;	497456;	189318;
155882;	329428;	218199;	473458;
455852;	474754;	141790;	218660;
349039;	134945;	132987;	437047;
254321;	178164;	267150;	476825;
118535;	460475;	129106;	432733;
126248;	349282;	228268;	206006;
367125;	376890;	354356;	451991;
371286;	294237;	271864;	437981;
254099;	438114;	367495;	363267;
158850;	458747;	487857;	429436;
281108;	221581;	124685.	
IL200:	235673;	406437;	250404;
192749;	194116;	309400;	262976;
272457;	368498;	310796;	313338;
173400;	105834;	153866;	192177;
322821;	190421;	407636;	116890;
486447;	266396;	254927;	276040;
204500;	273308;	297769;	128629;
473581;	154993;	185776;	443389;
487545;	111672;	425543;	121303;
473639;	287494;	116371;	102217;
254843;	226448;	327709;	333725;
193419;	240869.		

There won IL500: 160684; 160437; 486636; 485434; 463027; 465835; 164005; 350126; 104655; 496497; 238189; 366090; 359739; 488139; 350504; 221400; 275874; 229726; 460065; 474402.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 491591; 258904; 486365; 171368; 128564; 446837; 486290; 122446; 394081; 309513.

Margalit & Otto Cohn Kfar Malal
Ida Larden Vancouver, B.C.
are happy to announce the ENGAGEMENT of their children
DALIA and TREVOR
Kfar Malal, Oct. 12, 1960

Hadassah Medical Association — Jerusalem
mourns the death of
DR. ZALMAN AVIGDORI ז"ל
formerly one of its leading doctors and one of the founders of public medicine in Israel, and expresses its condolences to the bereaved family.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom of Jerusalem, unveiling the street sign of Gershon Agron Avenue (formerly Rehov Mamilla). To the Mayor's right are City Councillor Avraham Arest and Mrs. Ethel Agron.

High School Tuition Fee Rise Seen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

High school tuition fees are expected to rise following the almost certain acceptance of several of the teachers' demands for extra pay in the higher forms, it was learned from Ministry of Education circles yesterday.

The Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, is to meet the Minister of Finance early next week to urge him to approve extra pay for instructors in the higher forms who are responsible for laboratories or other time-consuming extra functions. He will report on the outcome of his meeting to the High School Teachers Association in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

The tuition rise would amount to "several score" pounds a year.

This development does not affect the teachers' general demands for smaller classes and higher grades, which are being dealt with by an inter-ministerial committee.

Scouts to Publish Bi-Lingual Weekly

ACRE. — A bi-lingual weekly, in Hebrew and Arabic, will be published in Tel Aviv by the Scout Movement in Israel. It will include a "Learn the Other Language" column.

Jerusalem Woman Killed by Bus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Hamekasher bus on Wednesday afternoon hit and fatally injured Mrs. Hanna Kaganovitch, 58, of Rehov Zefania, in Jerusalem. The accident took place in Rehov Zefania shortly before 6 p.m.

The driver, Mr. Nahum Bagan, 24, of Jerusalem, rushed the injured woman to Hadassah-Ziv Hospital, where she died. Mr. Bagan was detained for interrogation and later released on bail.

Three Hurt In Car-Taxi Crash

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — One man was seriously injured and two others hurt slightly in a head-on collision between a car and a taxi near Mishmar Hanegev yesterday.

The driver of the car, Mr. Zeharia Krine, of Ashkelon, was taken to Beersheba Hospital in a serious condition. His two passengers are also being treated there. Three were no injured among the passengers of the taxi.

The accident occurred when Mr. Krine tried to overtake a heavy truck. Blinded by the dust raised by the truck's wheels, he did not see the oncoming taxi.

J'lem Businessmen Protest Traffic Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday reminded Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom of his promise to work to have the traffic restrictions on Jaffa Road lifted.

In a telegram, signed by Mr. Menashe Eliachar, President of the Chamber, it was pointed out that the restrictions have seriously interfered with the city's business life.

The Chamber has also decided to conduct a survey of shops to determine the extent to which the restrictions have harmed trade.

THE NORWEGIAN luxury liner "Oslo Fjord" is arriving this morning for a one-day call at Haifa.

Agron 'A Fighting Editor': Sharett

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A picture of the late Gershon Agron as a fighting journalist and a Mayor who devoted himself unstintingly to building the city of Jerusalem emerged from the talk given by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., at a memorial meeting held in the Wise Auditorium last night on the first anniversary of the late Mayor's death.

The President sat on the dais, and Mrs. Ben-Zvi was in the audience.

Mr. Sharett sketched in vivid words the personality of a man of immense vitality, who combined the best characteristics of two great Jewish communities — Russia and the U.S.

Active from his early youth as a Zionist, Gershon Agron put his principles into practice by enlisting in the Jewish Legion, Mr. Sharett said.

Demobilized, he returned to Jerusalem shortly afterwards with his bride, Ethel, to settle. The house they built in Jerusalem was a centre of culture.

He resumed his career as a journalist, first as spokesman for the Va'ad Hatsirim, and later as founder of *The Palestine Post*.

Angered Mandate

Mr. Sharett said that the views of this paper — and Agron drew a sharp distinction between news and views — might have angered the Mandate officials, but they commanded the respect of these same officials.

"One of my greatest experiences," Mr. Sharett recalled, "was during my imprisonment at Latrun. We were prisoners, but daily we read *The Palestine Post*, a paper fighting our fight — bravely, openly, courageously, proudly, coolly and never hysterically."

After the State was founded, Agron looked around for new fields of endeavour, and as Mayor of Jerusalem, he fought to restore its splendour and its name, both here and abroad.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom said that for 40 years the late Mayor had worked ceaselessly for Jerusalem, until he had become an integral part of the city's conscience. Under his leadership, Jerusalem had "made a mighty leap forward" towards becoming the city Gershon Agron had dreamed of — a city worthy of being called the capital of Israel and the centre of the country's and the Jewish people's cultural life.

Agron had "served the people and the country, as a journalist, editor and author. He was a great journalist abroad, but his life was dedicated to that splendid Zionist newspaper he founded and edited — *The Palestine Post* which later became *The Jerusalem Post*," Mr. Ish-Shalom said. This paper became an invaluable tool in the hands of the Zionist movement in forming public opinion, especially among the Mandate officials.

To perpetuate his memory, the city had named a school and a street after him, and had established the annual Agron Prize for the best article on Jerusalem. A book containing his writings was in the last stages of preparation.

New Press Building

Mr. Ish-Shalom revealed that a small committee, under the honorary Chairmanship of Mr. Sharett, whose co-chairmen are Mr. Meyer Weisgal and Dr. Israel Goldstein, and whose members are Mr. Charles Gutwirth, of New York, Mr. J.L. Meitzer, of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. T.R. Lurie, Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, and Mr. Ish-Shalom, in cooperation with the Jerusalem Journalists Association, were taking steps to establish a Press Building in the capital which would bear Gershon Agron's name.

Also on the dais were Mr. M. Sorkis, Chairman of the Local Authorities Centre; Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education; Mr. Dov Lipov, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council; Mr. Lurie; and Mr. A. Zimuki, on behalf of the Journalists Association.

Mr. Moshe Hovav, of Kol Yisrael, read selected portions of speeches delivered abroad by Mayor Agron, and Cantor A. Stern chanted *El Male Rahamim*.

Earlier in the day, Mr. A. Arest, Jerusalem Municipal Councillor, presided over a swift-moving ceremony at which the broad avenue near Gan Atzma'ut was named after Gershon Agron.

Mr. Arest noted that the former name, Mamilla, was being retained for the nearby pool, and it was this pool which had lent its name to the street.

After Mr. Ish-Shalom unveiled the plaque, Mrs. Ethel Agron, widow of the late Mayor, cut the ribbon, formally opening the road to the public.

At 10 o'clock this morning, representatives of several organizations and of the public will visit the late Mayor's grave at Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

(See Appreciation — Page 4)

Four Who Resisted Constable Freed on Legal Technicality

PETAH TIKVA. — Four young men from Majdiel walked out of Kfar Saba Magistrate's Court on Thursday free men because of a technical error in the drafting of a warrant for the arrest of one of them.

According to the prosecution, Shalom Cadoori, aged 27, was guilty of resisting legal arrest, and three of his relatives, — Eliahu Oda, 21, and Ya'acov and Eliahu Ya'acov, aged 28 and 25 respectively — were guilty of interfering with an officer in the course of his duty.

In November 1957, a detention order for 21 days was issued against Cadoori by Petah Tikva Police Prosecutor for non-payment of maintenance to his estranged wife. The following March, Cadoori was located in Majdiel and a policeman sent to serve the order.

Finding Cadoori sitting in a sidewalk cafe, the policeman, David Rosenzweig, of the Kfar Saba force, ordered him to accompany him to the police station. When Cadoori refused, Rosenzweig dragged him out onto the sidewalk and hailed a taxi. At this point, the relatives interfered and Cadoori made his escape.

In ruling that the four had committed no offence, Kfar Saba Magistrate Dr. M. Buchwajc said that a detention order as issued by the police does not entitle an officer to arrest anyone, and certainly not to use force. He urged the competent police authorities to take steps to fill this legal loophole.

Mother Censured For Abusing Child's Health

"A child's health should not be used as pressure to gain a desired end," declared Judge Y. Weiss, in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court in handing down a two weeks' suspended prison sentence against a mother who had her sick daughter join her in a sit-down strike last January to protest her husband's dismissal from his job.

The accused, Mrs. Shulamit Cahan, went on strike against the refusal of the Board of Directors of the Bezalel National Museum to submit her husband's dismissal to arbitration. Her daughter was running a 40 degree fever on the rainy winter day she took up a position outside the Museum. *(Ilim.)*

SECOND CITRUS SHIPMENT

HAIFA. — The season's second citrus shipment consisting of 9,000 cases of grapefruit left yesterday for France and Switzerland in the s.s. Istanbul.

Today the Egyptian Prince is taking 25,000 cases of grapefruit to Britain.

Goldmann Appeals for 5-Year Plan for U.J.A. Activity

HERZLIYA — The President of the World Zionist Organisation, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, last night appealed to the United Jewish Appeal to formulate a five-year plan for U.J.A. activities in Israel.

Dr. Goldmann was addressing a dinner given for the Seventh U.J.A. Study Mission.

Dr. Goldmann said $300m. was needed to consolidate existing settlements and liquidate the *ma'barot*. This winding up of outstanding obligations is necessary to prepare for a future great wave of immigration.

Dr. Goldmann warned against the misleading image of a superficially prosperous and peaceful Israel, which might lead to catastrophe if allowed to take root in the consciousness of American Jewry. He pointed out that in actual fact there was a real lack of any real military and political security and the Arabs still threaten Israel's annihilation.

Dr. Goldmann objected to the use of the term philanthropy when describing American Jewish aid to Israel. "We don't help Israel for altruistic reasons, but because it satisfies a need felt by American Jewry."

He said that this was the most important U.J.A. mission ever to come to Israel. With the establishment of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., during the past year, a group of recognised leaders of American Jewry have taken over responsibility for the disposal of the money collected in the U.S.

This involved not only more rights, but also more duties on the part of American Jewry.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, gave a reception at his home in Ramat Gan for members of the Mission.

Israel to Train Own Mining Engineers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel will henceforth train its own mining engineers. A three-year specialised course will start at the Technion next week, and 12 students who have completed one year of general studies have been admitted.

The course was begun at the suggestion of the Government's Technological Advisory Board, which is holding its annual session in Jerusalem and here this month. The shortage of mining engineers — which has not been a typical Jewish occupation — has been acutely felt by the Ministry of Development, which needs dozens of them for the planning and execution of mining operations.

Dr. Anatole Slatkin, head of the Technion's Department of Mining Engineering, told the press yesterday that in the past two years specialised courses had been held for graduate engineers who were sent by their companies to attend them. This had provided five specialists, but many more were required.

Mr. G.C. Monture, of Ottawa, a mining consultant to the Canadian Government and private companies, now here on his fourth visit as a U.N. expert, urged the young men of Israel to go into mining, not only for its material rewards, but also for the satisfaction offered by the many opportunities in servi the country and in helping underdeveloped areas to develop.

Mr. Ya'acov Parchi, spokesman of the Development Ministry, announced that the Government is providing seven IL2,500 scholarships a year to attract young men to mining engineering. They will study, besides the normal engineering disciplines several earth sciences, like geology, geophysics, crystallography and mining processes.

Man Who Helped In Eichmann Capture Here

Mr. Shimon Wiesental, a central figure in the capture of Adolf Eichmann, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday from Linz, Austria, for consultations with Bureau 06 and Yad Vashem regarding the forthcoming trial.

Yad Vashem representatives met Mr. Wiesental at Lydda Airport and accompanied him to Jerusalem, where he will hold a press conference Monday morning. *(Ilim.)*

THE TEL AVIV Historical Museum at 29 Rehov Bialik is closed down to the public until **November 1** for redecoration.

Black Star Line Buys Up Zim Interest

ACCRA (INA). — The Black Star Line on Wednesday formally bought out the 40 per cent interest held by Zim and extended the appointment of Zim as its managing agents until December 1967.

The original appointment was due to expire in 1962.

Mr. Krobo Edusei, Minister of Transport and Communications, signed the two agreements on behalf of the Ghanaian Government; Mr. A.R. Boakye for Black Star, and Dr. N. Wydra, for Zim.

Mr. Edusei thanked Zim, adding: "We shall count on you for advice."

Dr. Wydra left Accra immediately after the signing and was due back in Israel last night.

Japanese Invention For Dimona Textile Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Two Japanese engineers arrived in Dimona on Thursday to supervise the mounting of a complete "direct spinning plant," a revolutionary textile process, at Dimona Fibres.

The Japanese invention, in use only in Japan and the U.S., cuts production costs by 15 per cent by eliminating the three operations involved in the speed frame stage of the spinning process. Mr. Yitzhak Leventer, the Manager of the new plant, told your reporter yesterday. It also yields threads of superior quality, he said.

The two Japanese are Mr. Sigeru Tsuchie, 32, and Mr. Sadao Ogawa, 30. They have left their families at home for a year and six months respectively to supervise the installation of the machinery and train workers in its use. Both speak only Japanese.

Mr. Leventer said that the machinery cost $700,000. He added that he had spent a year in Japan to familiarize himself with the equipment and study the language.

Another two Japanese engineers are expected to arrive in Dimona on December 1, and four more later.

Laron

(Continued from Page One)

Party's Secretary-General now finds himself. It is understood that the original draft only demanded the airing of the affair in "organs of the State," but a friend of Mr. Lavon's, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, suggested adding "legal" to round out the clause. This was adopted in the final draft, which was prepared for distribution, when a sharp objection was voiced by an emissary from Mr Lavon. Indeed, it was Mr. Lavon's argument from the beginning that there could be no question of his appearing before a legal forum, as he had never been charged with anything. His position was wholly one for review by a political body. Mr. Lavon's objection was sustained and the Secretary-General issued another draft with the word "legal" deleted.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had not been consulted on the wording of the final draft, and approposed a change when he was called to report on the affair to the Central Committee. A member of the Committee sent a note to Mr. Almogi requesting that the Secretariat be convened immediately. Mr. Ben-Gurion, who believed that his address would open a full debate on the affair, was visibly disappointed by the Secretary's ruling that nobody was even to ask a question.

The situation points to the imminence of a showdown between the two Mapai leaders in the very near future, when the party may be called upon to choose which of the two it will follow.

UN Refuses Extra Refugee Aid

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — The Director of UNRWA, Mr. John Davis, yesterday made a pathetic plea to nations of the world to save a small section of Arab refugee youth from a life of idleness and despair. But his plea fell on deaf ears.

To meet the requested budget of $40.6m., the annual pledge conference promised $29m., of which $23m. was pledged by U.S. as last year.

Unless more money comes in, UNRWA will not have funds available above those now spent on rations and minimum health and educational services to carry out the vocational training programme which Mr. Davis has proposed.

In 1959, UNRWA spent $34m., of which almost $27m. went on rations. Mr. Davis asked for $8m. more over three years to expand vocational training of youth from the present 300 students to 2,500.

A careful reading of the Davis report shows how minimal his programme is, since he says elsewhere that 12 times as many, that is 30,000 youths, grow to manhood each year and are added to the relief rolls because in this technological age they are virtually unemployable.

In his address to the pledging conference yesterday, Mr. Davis said that "Past experience indicates that young people who possess technical competence do find employment." This seemingly contradicts a statement in his report that "jobs on which refugees could be employed do not exist today within the host countries." What he meant is that there are no jobs for the unskilled.

Several sections in his speech were aimed at keeping his peace with the Arabs. He said "the host governments are contributing generously." They are spending $5m. annually.

In addition, he emphasized the hope that his programme would not affect the refugees' so-called rights under the 1948 U.N. resolutions. In this technological era, training is needed by youth no matter where they live, he pointed out.

PREPARE for the **Women of Israel Exhibition**
Hamlin House, Tel Aviv, Oct. 26, 1960

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Cotton Acreage To Be Tripled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Members settlements of the Field Crop Workers Association are going to triple the acreage under cotton this year, though anticipated output would be only double that of the 1959/60 agricultural year.

This was announced to the press yesterday by the Association's Secretary, Mr. Dan Maas, in the course of an outline of plans for the coming year.

He said that the Association's 320 settlements would plant 300,000 dunam of cotton, although the additional 200,000 dunam would be unirrigated and would yield only about half of what the irrigated summer cotton does. Barring another drought, 200,000 tons of cotton would be harvested during the year, leaving a 10,000-ton surplus for export, he said.

Convene on Monday

The press conference was given as a preview of the Association's 13th national convention, to open in Rishon leZion on Monday. According to Mr. Maas, the Association will launch a campaign for higher *per capita* income and greater Government participation in supplying working capital.

He complained that the average farmer earned only IL10 a day (the Government claims he gets IL12), which is hardly fair compensation for the risks he runs and the money he invests. The fault, he said, lay with the fixed prices set by the Government for grain crops; they are so low that the farmer has no incentive to raise more.

PEC and British Firm To Control Tambour Paints

The Palestine Economic Corporation and Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. are to acquire the majority of the stock of Israel's leading paint manufacturing company, Tambour Paints, Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, President of PEC, said on his arrival at Lydda Airport on Wednesday.

Mr. Meyerhoff said that he and Mr. John Furman, PEC's Executive Vice-President, concluded negotiations with Anglo-Israel Securities in London a few days ago.

Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. is the new English investment corporation headed by Sir Harry d'Avigdor Goldsmith. It was established by the Rothschilds and three other leading British merchant banks.

To Push Exports

The aim of PEC and Anglo-Israel Securities in Tambour is to encourage the export of Israel paint. With this in view, additional capital is being made available to the company, whose factory in Haifa has recently been expanded and now employs 135 workers. The company's present annual sales abroad are about $250,000.

PEC recently took over control and management of the U.S.-Israel Plastics Corp. in Holon, whose founders and stockholders comprised a number of America's leading plastics manufacturers. These investors, whose investment in the company amounts to $350,000, have exchanged the major part of their holdings for PEC stock.

A NEW BRANCH of the Workers' Bank was opened yesterday in Bat Am. Three other branches will be opened shortly in Tafbeh, Bak'a-el-Gharbieh, and Ma'alot (Western Galilee).

Work Starts On New Wissotzky Tea Plant

TEL AVIV. — The cornerstone of Wissotzky House, planned as the most modern tea-packaging plant in the country, was laid here yesterday in the presence of Commerce Minister Pinhas Sapir.

Also present at yesterday's ceremony were the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, members of the diplomatic corps, the Tel Aviv Municipality and executives of the company's British parent firm.

Greetings were delivered on behalf of Anglo-Asiatic by Mr. H.E.A. Houston and Mrs. V. Batchelor. A 99-year-old tea tasting spoon was presented to Mrs. F. Seidler, Director of the Israel Company, by Mr. Jan A. Whamo, of Rotterdam, a member of the Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

The four-storey building, to be completed within six months, will house all the company's warehouses and offices. Part of the IL2,000,000 construction costs will be met in foreign currency by the Anglo-Asiatic Tea Company, of London.

An unusual feature of the building is an archives dedicated to the early Hovevei Zion movement, in which Mr. Ze'ev Wissotzky, founder of the firm, was an active member, and a synagogue for the employees.

Wissotzky, which at present imports some 80 per [illegible] of the country's tea, now intends to branch out into exports. (Article — Pg. VI)

Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 20, 1960

4 LINKED		
3½% Treas Dollar	93	
3½% Iinvdst Dollar	93	
4½% Defence Loan	103	
6% Housing Loan II	98	
4½% Housing Loan II	95	
6½% Pal Elect 47/54	104	
5% National Oil Co.	94	
6% Keren Hayesod (I)	94	
6% Port and Chemicals	97	
Local Authorities	102	
Free Market quotations	16/10	21/10
Housing Savings 50	93½	93½
Housing Savings 53	97½	97
Housing Premium (IL50)	73½	73½
Phoenicia	1331	1371
Lapidoth	6	6½
Naphtha	174½	177
P I A	168½	170
Basit	139½	139½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Defence Loan	104	
6% Housing Loan "A"	97	
6½% Pal Elect 47/54	104	
6% Keren Hayesod (I)	101½	
Local Authorities	101½	
5½% & C.O.L. LINKED		
6% Indust. Dev. Bank	94½	
6½% Pal. Elect.	94½	
5½% Bank Leumi Invest	90	
ORD. AND PREF. SHARES		
Pal Elect Stock	439	
6½% Pal Elect.		
2nd Pref Stock	390	
Bank Leumi		
"A" Ord. Stock	393½	
Isr. Mortgage Bank (new bearer)	235	
Bank Leumi Invest.	235	
Discount Pref	B 240	
Industrial Mortgage Bank	195	
Ofern Investment	B 330	
Africa Pal. Investments	370	
I.D.B.D. (new bearer)	375	
Ata Textiles	294½	
Deferred Shares (Reg.)	293	
Mofler Textiles	197	
Phoenicia	1371	
Cassa e Betaraon Bros.	715	
Pal. Potash	360	
Dead Sea Foundry	247	
Tevva	B 310	
Pal. Cold Storage	254	
Paper Mills	250	
Alliance	31.80	
Dubek	2319	
Delek 11/12	800	
Jordan Exploration	1294	
C D S P		
Lapidoth	6½	
Nashia	177½	

B: Buyers only. Bids Only

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Irregular
Index Bonds: Dull
Ord Shares: Very Firm

AS REPORTED BY

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In Memoriam: Gershon Agron

Dignity Was His Creed as Editor and Mayor

By SHRAYA SHAPIRO

OF the editors I have known, Gershon Agron was the one who had the cleanest desk before him. His was a mind which resented unnecessary burdens. A manuscript was either fit for publication or must be rejected at once. The same applied to ideas.

Early in life he decided that he would serve Zionism. He meant to be an engineer or a farmer, but the fortunes of life made a journalist out of him. So he served his ideal as a journalist, always devoted to the man who symbolized the Zionist movement for him. He was hurt when the man who became first President of Israel did not see fit to mention the devoted Editor even once in his memoirs, but he bore the hurt without murmur. For he was a man of unqualified loyalty.

Enacting Ideas

"Institutions are ideas enacted," and Agron acted according to Saint Simon's principle. When a problem arose, the first thing to do was to state it. When an answer was found, the next stage was action. The minutes of editorial meetings in the heyday of Agron's editorship are divided into short paragraphs, all ending with the names of persons who would be responsible "for action" to implement the decision.

He did likewise when he became head of the Government Information Services; but he was taken aback to see that there was little "action" from his subordinates. That was the time when the Government executive was still very much a political busybody. When Mr. Harry Zinder became Director of Government Information recently, he unwittingly outlined a programme which closely resembled the one Agron had proposed in 1950.

It was because Agron stated problems clearly that *The Palestine Post* came into being. In the late 'twenties, Gershon Agronsky had come close to the ideal of life he had envisaged. He was financially fairly comfortable, representing as he did several foreign newspapers and press agencies. He could be active on the local political scene as a free man, and served on the Zionist organization as an adviser, unpaid, on press relations. And as a mark of the confidence which the Zionist organization and the Hagana leaders had in him, he was appointed to the Council of the Hagana in Jerusalem.

Pattern for Others

After the disturbances of 1929, however, it became clear to Agronsky that a daily paper in English was needed to put across the message of the Jewish Yishuv to the largely unfriendly Administration. The "Palestine Bulletin," published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was controlled by Jacob Landau, a man close to the Revisionists, and Agronsky, who assumed the editorship of the "Bulletin," was constantly in disagreement with Landau about editorial policy. He resigned and sought support for a venture of his own.

The success of *The Palestine Post* was due to several circumstances — the fact that the German refugees began to flock into Palestine and were glad to find a paper in a European language they could read was only one reason. But it was mainly its clear editorial policy which made the paper what it was. Very soon *The Palestine Post* was setting a pattern of how news should be treated for the Hebrew press to emulate.

"Dignity" is a word which appears often in Agron's correspondence. *The Palestine Post* was dignified even when it was only a small paper. And it treated the Yishuv with dignity, too. Purposely, the conflicts and pressures of the Yishuv's political life were scarcely reflected in the paper. In the early 'forties, the Yishuv was up in arms over a strange issue, the raising of rabbits in certain kibbutzim. A correspondent accused the Editor of *The Palestine Post* of lacking the courage to publish his letter against this practice. Agronsky advised the correspondent to use "Haboker" or "Hatsofe" to exercise pressure on an internal matter — the job of *The Palestine Post* was to present to the reader the picture of a basically united nation.

While the job he was fulfilling was of great national value to the Yishuv, the fact that he was the editor of a foreign-language paper estranged Agronsky somewhat from the political life of the country. In 1948, when the role of *The Palestine Post* changed overnight, the editor felt he no longer performed an essential national purpose and sought other venues for his service. It was then that he found himself somewhat on the fringe. His habit of stating problems in broad terms was brushed away as "Tsionut." His frequent trips abroad for fund-raising tours removed him more from daily politics. It was a fortunate chance that, in the political constellation of 1955, the mayoralty of Jerusalem could be conferred on Gershon Agron. It was a task of which he had spoken for years.

Philosophy for Jerusalem

It was then that the man showed his mettle. He gave Jerusalem a philosophy, a reason to live and develop. In pursuance of this clear-cut aim, wheels were set in motion. Jerusalemites suddenly became again proud of living in the Capital of Israel: they even paid their taxes. Dignity was again honoured, and the entrance to Jerusalem was widened and lined with trees.

Gershon Agron's clarity of purpose and simple loyalties seemed strange to many in the Israel political world with its intricate backgrounds and hair-splitting distinctions. His love of life, and understanding of people of all kinds, made him always liked, but his insistence on personal integrity was not always appreciated. It is only at a certain distance that such clear thinking and clean loyalty emerge as the real motive power of a society in the making.

DREAM OF A FAIR CITY

The following is extracted from a letter written by Gershon Agron to Marvin L. Warner, architect and town-planner, Dec. 12, 1957.

The late Gershon Agron, seen with Dr. Helena Kagan, after conferring the Freedom of Jerusalem upon her.
Photo: F. Schlesinger

WHAT I have had in mind for Jerusalem is not revolutionary. The City must be made to look and feel like a Capital, and I think it can be done. We must get rid of the pattern, certainly in the centre of the city, that was made by a cow or maybe a camel meandering down a path. We must get rid of Jaffa Road which, as I have so often said, is good enough for the main street of a Middle East township, but not for Israel's metropolis.

Instinctively, many people feel the same way, but the astonishing thing is that so little, practically nothing in fact, has been done in this direction; astonishing because, after all, the capture of Jerusalem in 1948, the subsequent siege and fight for its retention, and finally the proclaiming of the city as the Capital, were all bold strokes; and all born in the mind of Ben-Gurion at a time when all sane and reasonable considerations were against it!

But since then Jerusalem has been left to itself. It was given neither the right kind of immigration nor the means to attract it. Its population, while double what it was after the siege of 1948, is in the main a non-productive population. A great University is burgeoning, with all the chances in the world for the making of a city where the Gown would march with the Town; but left to itself, it will be a Gown deemed to flourish in a pool of stagnation.

There have been very minor advances towards giving the city some industry, but at a snail's pace. Properly, very properly, the Government's idea is to set up new centres of population up and down the country. It is proper that this should be so; but it is to my mind utterly improper that Jerusalem should be considered to have all the population it deserves, which means all the investment and industrializing capital that can be spared out of the pitifully inadequate resources at the Government's disposal.

Strong and Handsome

Jerusalem must be made strong and handsome. This, I think, can be done, and I don't mean by rubbing an Aladdin's lamp or by arbitrarily ordering it to be done. It can be done by courageous planning and by moderate investment.

Jerusalem's climate is the best in the country. Labour efficiency can be made a substantial percentage higher here than anywhere in the country. Apart from the natural pull it has always exercised and still exercises, despite its forlorn appearance, with proper direction and corresponding investment its appeal can be made irresistible.

Where is this investment to come from? It cannot come out — in the dimensions of which I am thinking — of the money the Government hopes to find in order to put the country on the way to economic self-sufficiency; and certainly not out of the funds that must be mobilized here and throughout the Diaspora for the housing and employing of the people we hope to absorb each year. It must be fresh capital of the kind that was at the disposal of planners who have taken on the remaking of a city — whether Fort Worth, Kalamazoo or Bangkok. With this difference: that Jerusalem has more of an appeal than any of these.

With the necessary will and drive, the pull and appeal of Jerusalem should make it even easier to do here what has been done elsewhere. The building of a New Jerusalem can be done; and I don't mean only the extinguishing of dangerous slums and dilapidated commercial quarters, but the construction of a city that would be a credit to the State and to Jews throughout the world.

Indelibly Inscribed

Whatever is done in Jerusalem remains indelibly inscribed, from the City of the Jebusites, Solomon, through Herod, to the present. The City is one of the world's sounding boards and is also the object of the world's searchlights which illuminate every corner in it, the sordid and the sublime at the same time. What greater and more glorious opportunity could there be for imaginative men who are Jews than the rebuilding of the Eternal City.

I have felt from the day I went into the shabby City Hall that I have been confronted with the most challenging task in a lifetime and if I could communicate to you something of the challenge and sense of opportunity, I know that we should then be launched on something that will make history in Jerusalem — than which there is little in the world more tragic, more enchanting, more enduring.

Agron School is Model of Integration

New Capital's Second Largest Elementary School

By MACABEE DEAN

THE administration of the late Gershon Agron symbolized Jerusalem's fast growth, development and immigrant absorption — our school symbolizes the same thing. This is why we asked to have our school named after the late Mayor."

Mr. Zvi Caspi, headmaster of the elementary state school in Kiryat Yovel, explains that "we opened eight years ago with 70 pupils; we are still one of the youngest schools in Jerusalem, but today we have 900 pupils and are the second largest school in the capital."

As an afterthought, he notes that for a brief time this year the Gershon Agron school was actually the biggest. Then it had 1,200 pupils, but the authorities shaved off 300 and started another school. This is the second time that the Agron school has mothered another. Mr. Caspi, who has headed the institution since it was started, does not mind. He feels that the present size is more or less right.

Located on the outskirts of Kiryat Yovel — now a thriving and vigorous suburb of 25,000 persons, the largest quarter in Jerusalem — the two-storey building typifies the great changes which have taken place in the capital in the past decade.

Half the pupils are the children of veteran Jerusalem families; the rest arrived since the State was founded. Some families are almost destitute; some are well-to-do. But the majority are in fair circumstances and their breadwinners are clerks and officials or artisans.

"If there was such integration among the parents as there is among their children, it would be wonderful," Mr. Caspi says. "And our pupils are living proof that such integration is possible."

Sports and Crafts

A feature of the school is the stress it places on developing all-round personalities. In addition to the usual sports facilities and practice in farming, the two upper classes spend 12-14 hours a week — above and beyond the normal school hours — in workshops. The girls learn weaving; the boys — who have several power tools — the rudiments of mechanical drawing and carpentry.

"We try to teach them not only to use their heads, but also the skilled use of their hands. We try to imbue them with the feeling that they are workers, with their hands or otherwise, who will build the country in their chosen vocations and professions," says Mr. Caspi.

The school has already graduated five classes totalling 240 pupils. Of these, one-third have entered high schools; two-thirds enrolled in vocational schools. Mr. Caspi stresses that all of the graduates are continuing their education. Of this year's class of 60, about 55 per cent were eligible for graduated tuition fee reductions.

Bursting at Seams

If the Agron school is the newest in Jerusalem, it is typical of all the schools: it is bursting at the seams. Even after 300 of its former 1,200 pupils were sent to another school, the conditions for the remaining 900 are not ideal. There are only 14 proper rooms for 22 classes of pupils. Another four classes study in huts; one class takes place in an area partitioned off from the gymnasium; three more classes are in the "second shift."

What does the school want and need to improve its educational plant?

- It wants to develop a full-fledged school library — not just the usual handful of books in a wall closet. Donations have been received twice from the special book fund set up by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi. It wants to build a reading room and a reference library;
- to asphalt all of its playgrounds;
- to introduce improvements into the gymnasium which was not built for its present purpose;
- to build a laboratory and museum for the study of natural sciences;
- and to convert the 11 dunam of barren land it recently received into productive land to teach farming.

Mr. Caspi is impatient. He wants to see most of these improvements made right away, and he sincerely believes they will — at the same pace as the school has grown in the past.

MARGINAL COMMENT

OPEN HOUSE

By Fay Doron

IT is a great pity that the furore caused by the Lavon Affair has tended to distract everyone's attention from many other events, both major and minor, in the world outside and within the country. The ordinary Israeli (and there are some ordinary Israelis), whose life does not bring him into contact with important people, has reached the stage where he wishes that the affair had never reached the light of day. He feels, and is beginning to express the feeling forcefully in buses and cafes, that if something occurred behind a necessary veil of secrecy some years ago, then the belated repercussions should have the same decent veil drawn across them today. He would like to be able to go on living his own life, concerned mainly with his own perhaps minor joys and problems.

★

ONE of the many things that passed almost without comment was the success of the Succot Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The President and his wife entertained an unprecedented number of visitors at their annual "Open House," in itself an unparalleled phenomenon — for where else in the world does a Head of State throw his Residence open to his citizens with such informality (or take his grandchildren to watch a procession just like thousands of ordinary people did on the night of Simhat Torah). Indeed the Capital itself held Open House for a whole week. Even the luckless Jaffa Road resumed its former bustle, and all over the city there were pilgrims visiting the sights and presenting to sedate Jerusalem a spectacle in themselves.

★

WHAT was perhaps the most striking feature of the crowds was the variety of their garb. Every now and again the question crops up as to whether we have a national costume and the possibility of adopting some special garment for wear on ceremonial occassions. During Succot, anyone who was interested could have taken his choice of a dozen different kinds of costume.

THE greatest variety was shown among the orthodox elements. There were the middle aged and elderly men in the familiar festive fur-edged "streimel" and silk *kaftan* (one of them, feeling the heat, had pushed his *streimel* off his forehead, with the resultant effect of making him look jovial and jaunty, like a *Hassidic* Laughing Cavalier). There were the young "yeshiva bochers" in their round felt hats and girdled *kapotes*. There were those who wore white socks and those who tucked their trousers into their socks, a kind of "do it yourself" plus-fours. (Incidentally, there is a tailor's shop just opposite the editorial offices of this newspaper which specializes in *kapotes* and the dummy in his window regularly displays coats for the well-dressed orthodox gentleman.) There was the impressive looking patriarch with white banded fez, flowing black *abayeh* and three-quarter length pyjamas, striding through Rehavia with his fine, wispy beard flying in a sudden breeze. There was an elderly Arab, taking advantage of the milling crowds to try and sell his cellophane bags of gleaming, white garlic. There were the tourists, bedecked with garlands of cameras, field glasses and light meters. There were the groups of sun-burned young *sabras* "tembel" hats pulled down over their eyes. There were hundreds of new and newish immigrants from the development areas, lining up five and six deep to buy ice cream. There were the soldiers on leave, with an occasional white-clad sailor among them. And all the time, weaving their way through the crowds, came the men and boys carrying their *lulavim*, on their way to or from synagogue — some carrying them like lances, some like swords. It was the sort of scene that a Breughel would have loved.

★

FOR a few brief days, Jerusalem looked and sounded like a capital city, with thousands of Israelis from the provinces milling through its streets to see the sights. They were content to leave the Lavon Affair to the upper echelons.

Jerusalem, October 21.

Readers' Letters

CHIEF RABBINATE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your editorial of October 4 on the "Rabbinical Crisis," you say that "The N.R.P.'s candidate for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Soloveitchik, declines to accept nomination unless he is assured his candidacy is acceptable to all sides." Because of my personal and intimate knowledge of the position Rabbi Soloveitchik continues to take on this matter, I wish to correct this statement.

Rabbi Soloveitchik is not the N.R.P.'s candidate. The mere fact that prominent members of this party endorse another candidate, and did so all the time, proves this point. Rabbi Soloveitchik refused to be a candidate of a political party for the reason he stated in his letter to Minister Shapiro, and for the same reason he also refused to be the candidate of any other political party, including Mapai, and continues to do so.

The opinion which had crystallised in Israel by the end of last June that Rabbi Soloveitchik would not consider seriously the position of Chief Rabbi — which derived from unsuccessful attempts of political parties to ensure his candidacy in their name, is an erroneous one.

Why does the Israel Rabbinate not extend the invitation in place of the parties which make up Israel's political life? Why do prominent Israelis in all walks of life not join such an invitation as individuals rather than as members of any party? I believe that such a call would not remain unanswered. I have heard Rabbi Soloveitchik express himself: "If they would have elected me without asking me beforehand, I would not have refused. How could one refuse?"

Some months ago, in one of your editorials, you elaborated on the outstanding contribution Rabbi Soloveitchik, if elected, could make towards the spiritual life of our people in Israel and in the *tfutsot*. *Nothing* remains to be added to your words other than to stress the distinct possibility of bringing about his acceptance, which depends exclusively — within human limitations — upon Rabbi Soloveitchik's being given the possibility of accepting, by elimination of any and all ties with political parties and conditions in Israel.

Yours, etc.,
M. TORCZYNER
New York, October 10.

JERUSALEM TRAFFIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The only convincing reason put forward by the Manager of Hamekasher for the new traffic regulations (your issue of October 5) — that buses do not wait at their station in Jaffa Road any more — is, I am sorry to state, just not true. Since the inception of the new regulations, I have waited four to six minutes, on several occasions, just after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the No. 5 bus near the Egged Station to move.

By the way, could the Hamekasher company show that it takes the public welfare into consideration and stop using Rambam Road in Rehavia for trial runs of new, repaired or faulty buses? With a magnificent three-mile road running through non-built up areas, there doesn't seem to be any need to fill a residential quarter with noise, smoke and stench all day long.

Yours, etc.,
A. B. SACHS
Jerusalem, October 7.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

A PUBLIC MATTER

Ha'aretz (non-party), commenting on the critical remarks of the "New York Times" about censorship in Israel, writes: "In the last analysis we still live, in the meantime, in a free country with a free press — and the handling of the Lavon affair should prove this to the unbiased observer. But if the critic would shift his criticism from the general work of the censor to the complicated attempts to hide, because of bureaucratic pettiness, details without security significance — he would be right on the target. The limitations imposed on freedom of the press must be reduced to the minimum."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) welcomes the Mapai Secretariat's decision to have the controversy clarified in State channels. If it is approved by that party's Central Council, the paper adds, it implies the immediate publication of the report of the three-man committee that investigated the integrity of certain officers; that there should be no further opposition to a continuation of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee's investigation; that neither the Government nor its members should interfere in the investigation; and that those handling the investigation should be supplied with all the aid and documents they need.

Haboker (General Zionist), commenting on the Prime Minister's opposition to a discussion of the Lavon controversy in the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, writes: "Mr. Ben-Gurion can disparage the objectivity of the Committee as much as he likes, but he cannot deny its right to discuss the affair, which is a political and public matter as much as it is a security one."

Arab Pressure

Hatsofe (National Religious) protests strongly against Israel's exclusion, as a result of Arab pressure, from the list of sponsors of the neutralist General Assembly resolution calling for the employment of constructive means to lower world tension. "Among those who chose Nasser and rejected Israel were some Afro-Asian States who supposedly want our friendship and who benefit from our aid," the paper says. After going on to mention Israel's removal from the Ghana Pilots School "as a result of Arab pressure and the persuasions of our British 'friends'," the paper declares that this should not lead Israel to abandon her efforts to establish friendly relations with the peoples of Africa, but should make her aware of her limitations.

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the United Jewish Appeal delegation, praises the Appeal's contribution to Israel's development and outlines the development work to be done.

Jerusalemite

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Candidates should submit their applications to the Personnel Department, Head Office, Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem, and enclose form No. 101; which can be obtained at all post offices and at the Civil Service Commission. It is unnecessary to enclose the fee of IL3. The last date for applications is October 30, 1960.

Members of the Mapai Secretariat being shocked into their Wednesday meeting on "the Affair"; (left to right) Herzl Berger, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee; Moshe Dayan, Minister of Agriculture; Yosef Almogi, Party Secretary; Mr. Shragai Netzer, leader of the "Gush" faction; and Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence.

Photo by Baran

THE 'AFFAIR' (continued)

TWO veteran Mapai leaders, former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, figure in this week's developments of the "Lavon Affair," which is reaching its climax with both sides seeking some mutually acceptable formula that can put a temporary stop, at least, to this unprecedented power struggle within Israel's ruling party.

In the fourth week of the "Affair" the public appear to be losing interest; especially as continued security stops on essential issues still left them feeling that they did not know what it was about.

SUNDAY: The three-man military inquiry committee headed by Aluf-Mishne Justice Haim Cohn, concluded its investigation. The committee's conclusions, were submitted to the Chief-of-Staff, who presented them to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, who said he would send them to the Attorney General for an opinion.

MONDAY: Mr. Lavon published his 1955 proposals for the reorganisation of the defence establishment, together with sharp criticism of both Mr. Ben-Gurion and members of the defence establishment. "Davar" and *The Jerusalem Post* also featured an article by Aluf Moshe Dayan, who was Chief-of-Staff when Mr. Lavon held the Defence Ministry portfolio, in which he stated that neither the Army nor the Chief-of-Staff can ask for the resignation of the Minister of Defence. In the event of incompatability the Chief-of-Staff must resign, as he had offered to do — apparently before the 1954 mishap. Mr. Lavon had not accepted his resignation.

At the fourth session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee that morning, a letter from Mr. Ben-Gurion was received, asking several pointed questions of Mr. Lavon. Why had he not immediately ordered an internal investigation of the "security mishap" when it became known to him? Why did Mr. Lavon not raise before the Cabinet his demand to relieve Mr. Shimon Peres of his position as Director-General of the Defence Ministry? He concluded by noting that he would have preferred Mr. Peres to Mr. Lavon had he been asked at the time to choose between them.

Monday afternoon the Knesset Committee re-convened to hear Mr. Moshe Sharett, who was Prime Minister in 1954 and 1955. Although he confirmed Mr. Lavon's description of the "atmosphere" at the time, Mr. Sharett refuted several important points made earlier by Mr. Lavon:

1. He had reached the conclusion that Mr. Lavon's resignation from the post of Minister of Defence was the lesser evil in view of the bad relations between the Minister and his staff.

2. He did not accept Mr. Lavon's demand for the resignation of Mr. Peres or his proposals for defence reorganisation since this would have been interpreted as an admission of national responsibility of the "security mishap."

3. Full secrecy of the testimony before the Olshan-Dori Committee was included in its terms of reference; at Mr. Sharett's initiative. (This disposed of some of Mr. Lavon's explicit charges against Mr. Peres).

In many ways this testimony put the entire "Affair" into better perspective, although he himself questioned whether the "Affair" could ever be wholly clarified.

TUESDAY: Finance Minister Levi Eshkol returned from a six-week tour abroad, heard the Mapai Secretariat's opinion that it had been a mistake to air the "Lavon Affair" before the Knesset Committee, as this had been detrimental to the party's unit and prestige. Both Mr. Lavon and Mr. Ben-Gurion were criticised, the former for pressing a personal matter further than the national interest permitted, and the latter for the vehemence of his replies. Mr. Lavon's absence from the meeting was conspicuous.

On Tuesday the Prime Minister submitted the Cohn Committee report to the Attorney-General, requesting his opinion on it at the earliest opportunity.

WEDNESDAY: Mr. Eshkol, in a conciliation effort, met with all members to the dispute. The Mapai secretariat reconvened and called on all members to restrain their acts, and asked for "the investigation" by the appropriate State bodies." At one time the word "judicial" had been inserted, but later removed again at Mr. Lavon's insistence.

Subsequently Mr. Ben-Gurion rose to protest, and asking that the words "objective, legal," be inserted, and by prom time no solution had yet been found to this problem.

FRIDAY: The Mapai Secretariat today is making another effort to gain some control over the "Lavon Affair" which has been swelled out of all proportion by clashes of temperament, and the struggle for power within the party. It is here that Mr. Eshkol will be able to prove his leadership and position in the party.

Switches In Ghana

ISRAEL is by now accustomed to the constant efforts of the Arab countries, particularly Egypt, to interfere with her growing bonds of friendship and cooperation with the newly independent African nations. However, it has not generally been realised that Israel is also facing competition from other sources, particularly from Britain, in countries which belong to the Commonwealth. This was brought home with an announcement from London that British instructors would replace the Israelis at the Ghana Air Force's Pilot Training School.

When Ghana decided to establish an air force, she invited an Indian officer to take command. He was responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, the British Brigadier seconded to Ghana by the War Office, General M.T. Alexander. The training school and the Israel instructors and commanders in it, in turn, were responsible to the Indian officer. Just as the British were not too happy about having an Indian commanding the Ghana air force, so the Indian was not too happy at having Israelis train his pilots. It did not help much to improve relations when the Ghana Government decided to purchase "Hindustan-2" trainer planes, made in India, but unsuitable to the atmospheric conditions in Ghana where the instability in air currents is particularly evident. Indeed, some time ago one of the trainer planes got into a spin and both the trainee and the Israel instructor were killed. While the inquiry committee report failed to point out the fact that the plane's quality was mainly responsible, evidently the accident did contribute to Ghana's decision to dispense with the services of the Indian.

To replace the Indian officers, Ghana invited the British. Here business entered the picture: the first 11 graduates, having passed basic training, were ready for advanced courses on jets. The Israel Air Force uses mainly French aircraft and locally-assembled Fouga-Magister trainer planes. It is believed that the British were concerned lest Israel training might result in a decision to buy French instead of British jets for the Ghanaian airforce. Therefore considerable pressure was exerted by the British to take over the Flying School and they finally succeeded.

It is quite clear that the decision not to renew the contract of the 16 Israelis in charge of the Flying School, which expires next March, did not result from the Egyptian pressure, which also has been exerted in this direction. However, there is no doubt that the Arabs will chalk this up as another victory.

President Nkrumah made a point of stressing that the air force affair did not affect the general pattern of cooperation with Israel; indeed, the Ghana Young Pioneer Corps, parallel to the Israel Nahal, was placed totally under Israel officers and the British were quietly withdrawn. Ghana is also studying the possibility of inviting Israel officers to organize and train its youth brigades along the lines of Israel's Gadna.

An important pillar in the structure of Israel's friendship with African and Asian nations was established this week with the opening of the new building of the Afro-Asian Institute for the Economics of Labour and Cooperation. The Institute, which in its first year will train 70 students from 31 countries, has thus been put on a permanent basis, thanks to the participation of the AFL-CIO in its budget. Consequently AFL-CIO President George Meany will act as co-Chairman of the Board of Directors together with Mr. Eliahu Eilat who is the Israel Chairman. The annual budget of the Institute will be IL850,000, half of which will be covered by the Histadrut.

The Hebrew University has also announced its programme to provide special facilities for the training of African and Asian medical students. The Medical School will open for them special classes, each for 15 students, conducted in English and in French.

After Toledano

THE death of Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, was as sudden as his actions often were. A controversial and colourful figure — there were even differences about his age: he was in his early 80's — he had both devoted followers, especially among his Sephardi community, and tenacious adversaries. He passed away at 8.15 a.m. on *Shabbat Bereshit* at his suite in a hotel in Jerusalem where he had stayed for the weekend to pray at the Metivta Synagogue. Thousands attended the State funeral in the Capital, and he was eulogised by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, among others.

Three other Cabinet Ministers have died in office: David Remez, Eliezer Kaplan, and David Pinkas.

David Remez died in May 1951 while serving as Minister of Education. About two weeks after his death, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, was appointed Acting Minister, in which post he was later replaced by the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett. In November of the same year, after the General Elections, Prof. B. Z. Dinur was appointed Minister.

Eliezer Kaplan died abroad in July, 1952, holding the office of Deputy Prime Minister, a few days after he had resigned as Finance Minister, in which post he was replaced by Mr. Levi Eshkol.

David Pinkas, Minister of Communications, died in August 1952. Two weeks later his post was assumed temporarily by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. When the Cabinet was reshuffled in November, the Ministry was split up into two: Rabbi Mordehai Nurock, of the Mizrahi, was made Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Yosef Saphir, of the General Zionist Party, was made Minister of Transport.

Elections Wrangle

Rabbi Toledano did not live to see the elections for the Chief Rabbinate, which had become a point of bitter contention between him and the present Chief Rabbinate. Now, to the question of who would be the next Chief Rabbis was added speculation over Rabbi Toledano's successor. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion became Acting Minister for Religious Affairs.

The drawn-out Rabbinate election procedures seemed to be moving nearer to a close. The Chief Rabbinate Council, whose extension of office expires today, met and adopted resolutions on the elections. However, since the Council did not know whether its term of office would once again be prolonged — the Cabinet is to discuss the question on Sunday — it decided to keep the resolutions secret in the meantime, and empowered Chief Rabbi Nissim, its President, to publish them at his discretion. It was generally believed that this was being used as a stick to beat the Cabinet and that if an extension was granted the Rabbinate might refrain from boycotting the elections, which, it asserts, are being rigged.

Meantime, the Acting Minister of Religions presented the Election Committee with the list of "public representatives" who will make up part of the Electoral College. But this list included only 16 names out of the required 28: ten localities had failed to elect representatives. This was largely due to party calculations such as those of local authorities loth to convene party meetings with the local Religious Councils at which the party of the local authority might be outvoted. According to the regulations, the Election Committee — which has been meeting in rump session owing to the boycott of the Chief Rabbinate's representatives — can now elect the missing "public representatives" itself.

The Elections Committee was due to meet today. Apart from the 12 "public representatives," it had yet to choose the 42 rabbis who make up the rest of the Electoral College.

Ashdod & The Negev

TWENTY-one firms, most of them foreign, have expressed their interest in bidding for the contract to construct Ashdod harbour. Work is scheduled to start in April, and the first stage must (according to Transport Ministry plans) be completed for the citrus season that begins in December, 1964. This involves dumping two-and-a-half-million tons of rock into the sea for two breakwaters, dredging one million cubic metres of sea floor, and constructing 1,500 metres of quays — all at a cost of IL70m. Four years from now, Ashdod will handle one million tons of cargo a year, as compared with Haifa's present turnover of 2,700,000.

The subsequent two stages in the development of Ashdod harbour will be concluded in 1975. By then it will be almost twice the size of Haifa's port today. A World Bank loan will help finance construction, and the possibility is under discussion of locating in Ashdod the headquarters of Israel's proposed Port Authority.

Ashdod will be the Negev's outlet to the West, as Eilat to the East. The Technological Advisory Board, concerned primarily with the development of the Negev, is at present holding its annual study conference in Israel. It is made up of U.N. experts sitting with leading figures from Israel's primary and fertiliser industries. It operates under the joint auspices of the U.N. and the Ministry of Development, and is presided over by one of Europe's most distinguished applied scientists, Professor Sir Ben Lockspeiser, formerly Chairman of the European Atomic Energy Commission. The Board is examining progress and problems, both technical and economic, in the expansion of Israel's development companies, and has over the past few years played an important advisory and guiding role, particularly in the research field.

Two Ministers much concerned with financing and industrializing the Negev have returned to Israel from foreign missions — Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Both have been active during their trips in promoting investment from overseas, and Mr. Eshkol placed an order in France for a 22,000-ton liner which may one day call at Ashdod harbour. Mr. Sapir will be off again in a few days' time on a goodwill tour of Latin America.

Overseas Firms Invest

TWO projects announced in the last fortnight indicate the increased interest shown by foreign industrialists in investment in Israel: neither project involves any Jewish or Israel share capital. Miles Chemicals will establish a citric acid plant in Israel which will later extend into other fields involving the fermentation process developed by that distinguished American company — among them the production of [illegible] vitamins and antibiotics. The initial investment is $2m., of which 60 per cent will be provided by way of a loan from the Israel Government. But Miles Chemicals are resolved not to withdraw any profits from Israel for the first five years, in order to re-invest in expansion. The second investment comes from Britain — the Leyland Motor Company will set up a plant, probably in the new port of Ashdod Yam, for the construction of buses and lorries of over seven tons.

Israel is also developing industrial activities overseas. Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. has signed a contract with a Greek fertiliser company to construct ammonia storage facilities in that country. This will make it possible for Greece to import anhydrous ammonia from F. & C., instead of (as at present) ammonia in liquid form, which is bulkier and less convenient to use. The storage plant will cost $1m., to build, and the Israel company secured the contract in competition with six rival European firms.

Spirit & Sport

PLAYING its way around the world, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has reached America where its audiences in the major cities are a mixture of sentimental local Jews and sophisticated music lovers. For the former the orchestra from Israel is proving a moving experience, whilst the connoisseurs' appreciation will prove of value to the orchestra itself. In France the I.P.O. scored a hit. In the U.S. it has been described as "one of the fine orchestras of the world" though its first two New York concerts, at the Metropolitan Opera and Carnegie Hall, did not draw rave reviews. Before the Orchestra's return here in December, it will have played also in Canada, Mexico, Japan and India in another 40 or so concerts.

The performances of Israel's footballers and chess players abroad did not come as such sweet music. In Seoul on Monday, Israel made its premiere appearance at the current Asian soccer championships. The anticipation that Ghula Mandy's "Magyar magic" would provide an Israel rhapsody on the field against Korea drew an estimated 200,000 fans to the new Seoul stadium. One child was killed and 10 were seriously injured in the crush, but the play of the Israelis proved disappointing and Korea won easily 3:0, virtually putting an end to Israel's chances for the championship. On Wednesday Israel played a far better game to beat Vietnam 5:1. The team still has to meet Formosa in its last game, a match that will decide who is to capture second spot. The fight for this place will be keen, as the winner will play host to the next Asian championships in four years' time.

Israel's chess players began very much like the footballers, unexpectedly losing their first encounter at the Chess Olympiad in Leipzig against little fancied Indonesia by 2 1/2 to 1 1/2; but they came back strongly on the second day to defeat France 2 1/1 to 1 1/2 and went on to beat Malta 4:0. After these games Israel stood in the fifth spot among the countries in its group — behind Norway, East Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. On their best days Aloni, Porath, Persitz and Czerniak are capable of beating the best of these countries, and Israel may yet gain a creditable place among the 41 competing nations.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Barzilai

Moscow Undersells Mid-East Oil

THE Second Arab Oil Conference opened in Beirut on Monday with over 500 delegates from 15 countries taking part. It is being held at a time when far-reaching changes are taking place in oil production and marketing.

Among the subjects which the conference has been discussing, according to Beirut reports, are "various aspects of the oil industry such as exploration, production, refining, pricing and marketing of oil, as well as petrochemical industries, oil revenues and the circumstances of work in the oil industry from the viewpoint of health." The conference has been divided into two sections — the Economic and Legislative Section headed by Sheikh Abdullah al-Tariki of Saudi Arabia, and the Technical Section headed by Muhammed al-Thaher of Iraq. It is reported that the conference will discuss the establishment of an Arab company with a view to building a pipeline to pump oil to Mediterranean ports; it is also said that "important talks" will take place between representatives of the producing countries and those of the international oil companies, American, British, Italian and Japanese.

The Beirut oil deliberations, however, despite the fact that they come at a more crucial moment, cannot produce more concrete results than did the First Arab Oil Conference which convened in Cairo in April last year. At that meeting, a number of useful technical, economic and legal points were discussed, but they did not embrace anything essential. Two points of interest were then raised, though neither was followed up:

- The Arabs demanded a share of the profits made on transporting, refining and marketing oil beyond the countries where it is produced.
- An American legal adviser to the Saudi Arabian Government read a paper before the conference arguing that governments had the right to go back on any agreements they made with companies.

But although the First Conference did not show much interest in either of these two proposals, the first — which subsequently came to be known as the "integrated company plan" — was pursued by its chief advocate, al-Tariki, all along. The plan seems to aim principally at benefiting the non-oil producing Arab countries, since it means a sharing in the profits of oil all the way from well head to service station — from crude oil through every stage of refining and distribution — instead of sharing 50-50 in barrels of crude oil lifted, as at present.

One thing which the current conference has in common with last year's meeting in Cairo is that both of them were held a couple of months after the major oil companies operating in the Middle East had cut the crude oil prices on which royalties to host governments are based. In the first instance, however, the cuts were not so resented by the governments concerned since they were soon offset by an increase in the quantity of oil exported. But this year, when further cuts were announced amounting to some six per cent of the official prices, it was clear that there was no prospect of increased production or marketing. It was this, and the fact that the cuts came in the second year consecutively, that led the Government of Iraq to call a five-nation oil conference.

The conference, in which Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela took part, with observers from Qatar and the Arab League, met in Baghdad between September 10-14, and resolved to set up a permanent Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.). Ten days after this conference, the organization published its resolutions, in which it was emphasised that the five member-nations relied mostly on oil income to finance their development projects and balance their national budgets, so that any fluctuations in oil prices meant a dislocation which was detrimental to their economies and development programmes. The O.P.E.C. therefore decided:

- to demand that oil companies "maintain their prices steady and free from all unnecessary fluctuations"; to try to get crude oil prices put back to the levels preceding the August cuts; and to ensure that before cutting prices companies should consult the governments concerned.
- to ensure the stabilization of prices by, among other means, the regulation of production, with due regard to the producing and the consuming countries.
- if, as a consequence of the application of any pronounced policy decision reached by the Organisation, sanctions are applied by a company against one or more of its members, no other member shall accept any offer of favourable treatment from the companies that might discourage the application of the O.P.E.C. decision.

A simpler and more elaborate version of the plans, on hopes, of the oil producers meeting in Baghdad last month has been offered by Senor Perez Alfonzo, Venezuelan Minister for Mining and Oil Production, who represented his country at the conference. In a special interview with "The Times," the Minister explained that O.P.E.C. was seeking to achieve the following ends:

1) Crude oil should be sold at a price which makes it cheaper — but only just cheaper — than other fuels and sources of energy.

2) Oil companies should not be able to play off one oil producing country against another by offering to produce as much more crude oil in one territory that acceptance of a lower price (and lower royalties and tax per ton) would be profitable in the short run.

3) The same grade of crude oil should cost the same at some point of refining or consumption wherever it was produced.

As some observers have already pointed out, however, it is implicit in these plans that the O.P.E.C. does not take seriously the threat of alternative crude oil suppliers — say North Africa or the Soviet Union. This optimism is based on the assumption, first, that members of the organisation between them provide over 90 per cent of world current exports, and, second, that world demand is likely to expand at a faster rate than can be met by newer sources of crude oil.

Beirut Chances

In the light of these far-reaching resolutions by O.P.E.C., it would be legitimate to ask whether the current Beirut parley will be able to produce anything new — or whether the 15 convening countries will be more effective, as a group, than the five nations represented in the Organisation. The point is that all that was there to be decided was decided in Baghdad a month ago, and the chances are that the Second Arab Oil Conference will not even want to raise all the major issues taken up by the five oil-producing nations (whom Qatar, which originally sent an observer, has indicated it will join).

In the meantime, two developments may make their impact on the conference. Writing last week from Cairo, a Western correspondent reported that a big problem is being posed before the Middle Eastern producers of oil by the fact that Russia now possesses an oilfield, "somewhere between the River Volga and the Urals," which contains as much crude oil as there is in all the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait put together. The second new development, also having to do with Soviet competition, has come in the form of a Soviet-Italian oil deal which the Arabs are reported to consider "a stab in the back." It is pointed out that, by buying Russian oil, Italy's national oil undertaking, E.N.I., has virtually declared its lack of interest in the concessions it has obtained in the Arab countries. Moreover, at a time when the Arabs are looking for markets in Italy, Moscow is revealing itself as a serious competitor by selling cheaper oil to that country.

More competition: King Mohammed V of Morocco laying the foundation stone of the new oil refinery at Mohammedia, near Rabat.

Express Photo

'Ha'aretz' and the 'Affair'

"Ha'aretz" has asked us to point out that it was incorrect to say that "they could not wait to see Mr. Lavon cleared on the first day" (of the "Affair.") From the beginning they had welcomed a careful investigation of all the facts involved.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says he's afraid that by now everyone knows what's at the other end."

PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 26	0010	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0020	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0010	ALITALIA	Rome
	0020	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1200	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2035	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Oct. 24	0130	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0020	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0020	EL AL	Istanbul
	0020	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0055	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Oct. 25	0015	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0020	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0730	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0010	ALITALIA	Rome
	0020	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. Oct. 26	0745	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0020	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0040	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	0055	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	2355	BOAC	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. Oct. 27	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0720	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0020	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0020	EL AL	Istanbul
	0010	ALITALIA	Rome
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
	2310	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2200	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Oct. 28	0040	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0745	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0040	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	0915	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Tuesday	25.10	MESSAPIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Naples/Genoa
Thursday	27.10	ADRIAS	Limassol/Piraeus/Bari
Friday	28.10	HERZL	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 971888
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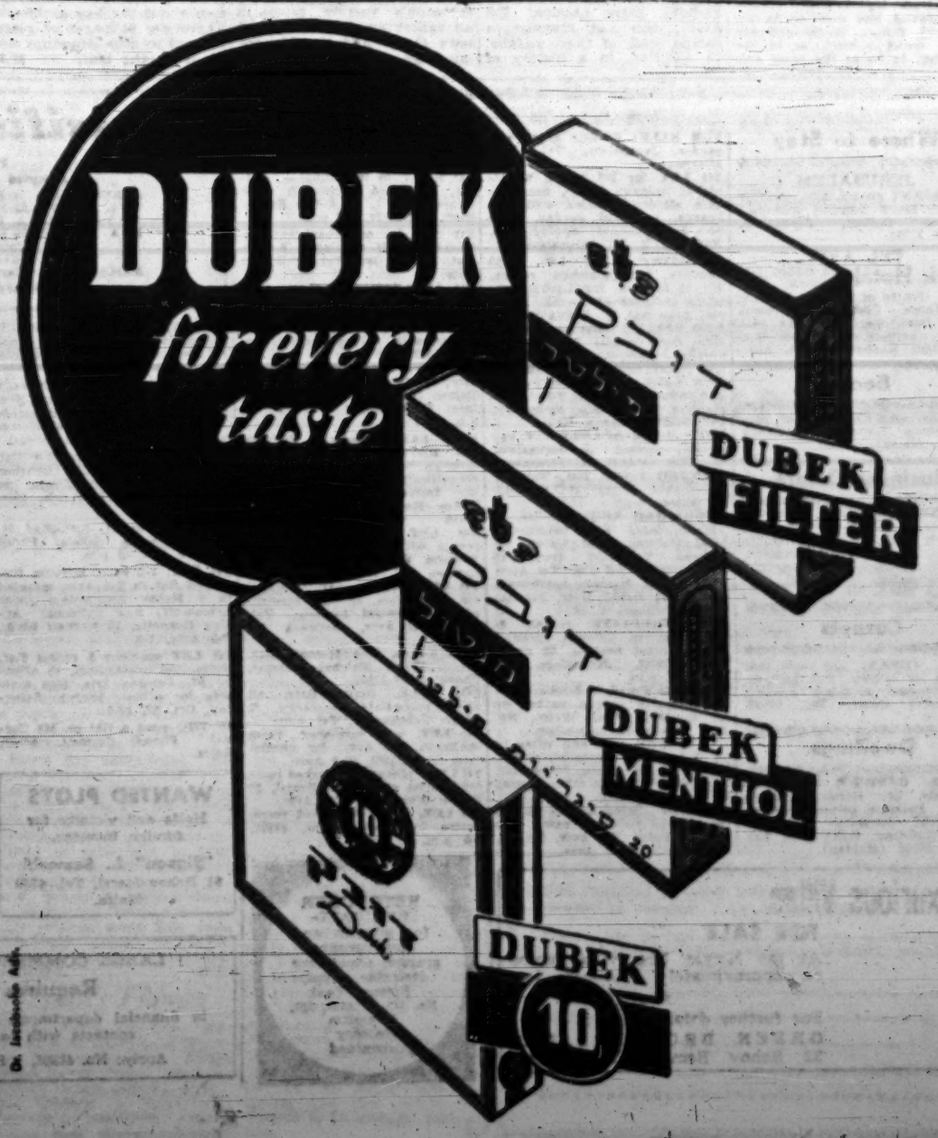

Three Views of the War of Independence

By S. C. Hyman

NO ALTERNATIVE by D. R. Elston. Hutchinson, London and reprinted by Steimatzky, Jerusalem. 238pp. IL4.20.

BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL by Jon and David Kimche. Secker & Warburg, London. 287pp. 25s.

THE FAITHFUL CITY by Dov Joseph. Simon and Schuster, New York. 256pp. $3.95.

HERE are three books about the Palestine War in 1948, all well written and all well worth reading both for the different but interlocking stories they tell and for the picture they give of their authors. Elston's and Joseph's are highly personal, the first conveying his impressions of the people who made the State and of their attitudes before, during and after the war; the second describing in detail the almost impossible task set him of organising the life of 100,000 Jews under siege in Jerusalem, a task which was bound to bring on him animosity and unpopularity, but which he accepted with characteristic zeal. These two will be source-books for the future historian. The Kimches' will be a useful reference book, though other investigators may disperse some of the air of infallibility that hovers over it.

Elston is an Englishman who stayed on in Palestine after his duties in the Second World War because he was fascinated by what the Zionists were trying to do and how they were doing it. So he is able to be acceptably emotional about it in a way that in a Jew might be too self-conscious. For some years before the Palestine War he was well-known as a columnist for this paper as David Courtney of "Column One," and during the siege of Jerusalem he was one of a team under its late editor, Gershon Agron, who did so much to maintain the morale of the population, starving and cut off from communication with the outside.

Authentic Atmosphere

His book is impressionistic, and not the less valuable for that. Sensitive to mood and currents of change, he conveys the atmosphere of those difficult, dangerous, confused and exhilarating days. He is not always exact in his figures, but the overall picture he draws is true.

His tolerant understanding is well shown in his discussion of the young Sabras' feeling "not far short of amused contempt for the American and British Zionists who from time to time visit Israel and go about their sightseeing a trifle noisily."

He catches the spirit of the people at their, to themselves, astonishing best. There is the old lady, not moving away from the polling station after having registered her vote in the nation's first general elections. Elston, though a foreigner, had exercised his privilege of voting. He said to her, "You seem to be watching that door very intently. Why?" She smiled. It was more of a giggle than a smile, as if she were somewhat embarrassed, as a young girl might have been. "Oh, it all seems, well, not quite real to me. I suppose I am watching the door until I can really get into my mind what is happening inside. You see, it has never happened before."

Elston's thumbnail contrast between Ben-Gurion and Sharett describes better than would many pages of laborious analysis a personal factor in much of Israel's politics:

"He (Sharett) could talk ... without showing the slightest fatigue or the simplest deviation from logic ... No subject ever found him wanting in argument. But ... in the end one often found oneself, as in the old tag, to be of the same opinion still. Sharett and Ben-Gurion are alike in nothing; but in this, the method of persuasion, are more unlike than is almost anything else. Ben-Gurion knows what he wants and believes it wise to get what he wants thus to prove ecstasy his right to it."

Into a brief chapter (No. 11) of three pages Elston compresses a whole volume of analysis of the false assumptions of Britain's Arab policies that led her astray not only in relation to Palestine but to the whole Arab world. He concludes an earlier chapter: "In deceiving ourselves we deceived the Arabs and did to them as to our own good name and international fortune, a disservice for which we, and they, are still paying."

Highly Dramatic Account

THE Kimches' book deals with the political setting of the war and then, in great detail, its military course, Jewish and Arab. The intricacies of both are made clear, especially the more patent factors, domestic and imperial, that led the Labour Government to its disastrous Palestine policy. In both, however, the authors dramatize. Thus: "... now came the three days that were to change the course of British history." They refer to the days in February 1948 when Britain decided to shed its responsibility for Palestine, its control over India, and its commitments in Greece. As if the British Empire as such were not being deliberately dismantled, whether the three things that the Kimches make so much of — the gathering Palestine storm, an economic crisis, and a stretch of bad weather — came together just then or not.

This same over-coloration vitiates the Kimches' otherwise admirable account of the military side of the struggle for Palestine. The descriptions of minor actions leave the impression of major battles. Thus, they say that the Etzion group of settlements succeeded for a short time in making the road between Hebron and Jerusalem almost impassable to the Arabs. "The road was vital to the fall of the Etzion block "the Arab Legion" and with the way lay wide open to the Arabs." Yet, only a few pages earlier the Kimches themselves said that "Arab traffic, though sometimes harassed by the settlers of ... Kfar Etzion ... was never seriously interrupted."

The exaggeration appears again in the description of the Jewish position in the period between November 1947 when the U.N. voted for partition and May 15, 1948 when the British Mandate was to end. "... the Jewish leaders were in the process of shedding their pet illusion: that all might yet be settled peaceably." It would be truer to say that the Jews hoped for peace, but they certainly had no illusions about it, else they would not so feverishly have organized for defence and hunted round so desperately for arms.

This blemish of theatricality notwithstanding, the book can be read with profit, especially the chapters on the evil influence of Bevin, the intrigues of the Arab rulers against one another, and the major parts played by Ben-Gurion on the Israel and King Abdullah on the Arab side.

Military Governor's Version

THE Hebrew edition of Dr. Dov Joseph's book has already been reviewed in this paper. With the appearance of an English translation (which reads as if it were the original) it merits notice again.

Dr. Joseph, too, can write epigrammatically. He describes a man, his particular bugbear, to whom he assigns much of the blame for the fall of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City, as one "who managed to look obsequious and vain at the same moment."

The author was Military Governor of Jerusalem during the siege. He has been criticized for not giving due credit to some others who helped maintain the provisioning and spirit of the Jews in the beleagured city. It may about the siege and Dr. Joseph be replied that his book is as Military Governor; others may give their own versions.

The book is most valuable for its first-hand account of the successful organization of civilian life in the weak city, left in chaos by the departing British and having to contend with hunger, with thousands of armed local Arabs, the British-officered Arab Legion, an Iraqi army and an Egyptian army, and also with the hostile intrusion of the personal predilections of the Three-Power (American, Belgian and French) Consular Truce Commission.

Fall of Old City

Both the strength and the failings of the author are to be seen in his bitter account of the fall of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. The 40 or so active defenders, physically exhausted, driven to a small corner of the area, with the attackers only two yards away, facing the possible massacre of the nearly 2,000 civilian men, women and children and wounded, gave up in spite of orders and appeals from outside. Dr. Joseph himself notes that:

> Some of the men still had hand grenades and Mills bombs in their belts, although there was no reserve stock. ... The men had at least some ten bullets each when the fighting stopped. There was also a small reserve of ammunition at headquarters. The ammunition position was clearly so precarious as to have prompted some to surrender before it was too late, but the fact is that there was enough ammunition left to go through one more fight.

It is Dr. Joseph's opinion that had they held out for only one day more they would have been relieved and the course of the war and consequently of Israel's history would have been changed. This is one of the great ifs that will never be satisfactorily answered.

ELIAHU SIGAL'S: "Figures" (gouache)
From the artist's exhibition at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. (Review on page V.)

All Eyes on Washington

By David Vital

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD ARENA by W. W. Rostow. Harper, New York. 483 pp.

THE American preeminence in the world arena was brief — dating, say, roughly from Pearl Harbour to the end of the Indo-Chinese war, or even sooner: to the end of the Korean war. But since the Russians have not yet succeeded in entirely overtaking the Americans, all that can be asserted about America today is that its power-basis is uncertain — not lost, or hopeless, or overcommitted, still less unimpressive, but simply unclear.

Thus it is that the key question in international affairs today is not one that concerns Moscow or even Peking. Neither regime is as mysterious as was once made out and the intentions of both are reasonably clear, as are the lines of immediate policy that they have adopted. The great enigma, the true mystery, the really critical and decisive questions, all centre on Washington. Mr. Khrushchev may yet spring tactical surprises; but the long-term strategic changes in the world situation, if any, will derive from re-formulation and re-planning in Washington. If any — that is the rub.

It is, academically speaking, horrifying to realize how much depends on the character, ideas and, truth be told, the assistants of the next President. But broadly speaking, it is the question of American talent for international behaviour and leadership that seems to strike closest to the heart of the problem.

All those whose hopes are not centred on Moscow or Peking, whether allies of the U.S. or belonging to the almost infinitely subtle variety of neutralists, have watched America with increasing dismay and pessimism. There is, after all, no point in being neutral once one party is incapable of keeping up with the other.

Hence the importance of Professor's Rostow's analysis of the conduct of American foreign policy in recent years. His book, the product of one of those now familiar corporate studies of defence and foreign affairs problems, (in this case the "Center for International Studies" at M.I.T. — where Professor Rostow teaches), is an entirely admirable piece of work. It is clear, thorough, informative and honest. Prof. Rostow does not mince words, nor is he afraid, for example, to make it perfectly clear that once the war against the Germans and Japanese had been won, the U.S. abandoned all attempts at formulating a positive foreign policy and fell back on at best a purely negative one (the policy of containment) and, later, was satisfied, or at all events resigned, to reacting to successive Soviet and Chinese, not to mention Egyptian, initiatives.

Sitting Back

Meanwhile the sole tenable basis for such a negative attitude of sitting back and waiting for the walls of Jericho to fall, namely a resounding superiority in military capability, was first undermined by the hasty demobilization of the American forces under Truman and then thoroughly swept away by Eisenhower's refusal to demand sufficient money to keep ahead in rockets and in the general development of the military establishment. Once the policy of containment (no doubt sound in its time) had been made irrelevant by the emergence of the neutralist-anti-colonialist movement, American diplomatic behaviour appears clearly as a series of responses to outside stimuli.

Professor Rostow argues that the United States cannot afford to allow the Eurasian landmass to fall under complete Communist domination, since the combined resources of Eurasia are superior to those of the U.S. But quite apart from military considerations (which recall those of the famous pre-1914 Eyre Crowe memorandum warning the British government against German domination of Europe), "a Eurasia coalesced under totalitarian dictatorships would threaten the survival of democracy both elsewhere and in the United States. It is therefore equally the American interest." Professor Rostow goes on, "that the societies of Eurasia develop along lines broadly consistent with the nation's own ideology; for under modern conditions it is difficult to envisage the survival of a democratic American society as an island in a totalitarian sea."

This seems to imply, though the author does not say so, that there can be no true coexistence, at any rate not until Moscow and Peking have resolved to sit back and enjoy life and mind their own business. Which is to say that there can be no coexistence in the foreseeable future.

Correcting Techniques

Logically, this would imply, in turn, that a new, coherent and above all active American foreign policy be formulated. But this the author does not do. His recipe is a new version of the containment policy. He is concerned above all with correcting the faulty techniques of the Eisenhower regime, with devising means whereby decisions can be taken and swift reactions made possible, correct analyzes of situations be made and the public given a proper lead. And in an admirable chapter he describes very clearly the intimate connection between American domestic problems — including that of education — and the American posture abroad.

But it is eternally true that the best defence is attack. So long as American behaviour in the world arena is compounded only of attempts to counter Soviet initiatives they cannot properly claim preeminence in the democratic world and certainly cannot hope to regain their lost preeminence in the world at large.

It remains to be seen whether under their next President they will set about formulating the active foreign policy they need so badly. Failing that, the major Western States will probably try to erect some sort of substitute, a collective source of leadership capable of single-minded political manoeuvre. This would seem a contradiction in terms. However it will not be until some time next year that we will know whether the future of the West hinges on a contradiction.

Soviet Jewish Writers' Memoirs

By N. Shruge

THE latest literary fashion in the Soviet Union is for ageing writers and poets to write their recollections and autobiographies, a practice on which the literary critics look with favour in view of the educational influence such memoirs may exert on a youth not acquainted at first hand with the revolutionary past.

Among the Jewish men of letters who have lately followed in the mainstream of recollections are Ilya Ehrenburg, Samuel Marshak, Zalman Wendroff and Shmuel Halkin, who died last month.

In the periodical "Novi Mir," Ehrenburg writes that his parents spoke Russian, resorting to Yiddish only when they did not want the children to understand. He recollects how his mother used to kindle the candles before Yom Kippur: "My mother never forgot Yom Kippur in the heavens or the pogroms on earth." His orthodox grandfather's house in Kiev is depicted warmly. It was there the boy learned the meaning of the Sabbath and Jewish tradition.

He used to think anti-Semitism was confined to the Czar, the provincial governors and the Ministers: writers, poets and educated Russians in general could not possibly share such feelings, he felt. Had not Tolstoy, Chekhov and Kirilov opposed the pogroms? "I used to think anti-Semitism was just a relic of the past, but in later years I was forced to devote many a page to the question," he writes, referring to his articles and essays of the war years.

Shades of Vitebsk

Marshak, who is considered one of the Soviet Union's leading poets and translators, has also rendered Yiddish works into Russian. In his recollections — also published in "Novi Mir" — he dwells on his grandparents' house in Vitebsk, whose ghetto, once called the Slobodka, has been immortalized in Chagall's paintings. The "rebbe" who first tutored young Samuel in Hebrew and the Bible, also comes in for warm appreciation in Marshak's story.

Halkin's remembrances, published recently in a collection entitled "Soviet Writers" and edited by Bertha Breinin, are a veritable paean of praise to traditional Jewish education and the ethical values that it implants. His parents were poor in means, he writes — he was the ninth in a family of five sons and five daughters — but rich in spirit. The spiritual legacy they gave him included a great love for the Hasidic *niggun*, for wise folk-humour and for the folk-tale that is passed on from father to son.

Recalling the Sabbath

On his deathbed, Halkin's grandfather had all the windows opened. "Hear, O Jews," he cried out, "our world is beautiful, and good, and full of joy and happiness. In this world I could at least give alms to the poor and I knew that from each donation there sprang forth an angel. In the next world I shall not even be able to give alms."

Halkin recalls lovingly the struggle of his mother to provide for ten children who would eat up all the crumbs on the table cloth after each meal. In one of his poems, "From the Past," he writes:

> "Do not spread the week-day cloth over the table;
> Let the memory of the Sabbath linger on."

It is the theme of all his poetry: let a world that is all routine become a world that is all Sabbath.

As a child, he did not even attend a *heder*, for lack of money to pay the fee: it was his elder brother who taught him Hebrew, Bible and religious law and introduced him to the world of the Aggada and the Kabbala. Young Shmuel, who wrote his first play at the age of 17, dreamed of becoming an artist and painted signs over the shops of his hometown.

During the Revolution, when in Kiev, he made the acquaintance of Peretz Markish and showed him a seven-line poem. He kept on writing lyrical poetry about the Jewish town when Yiddish culture in Soviet Union was persecuted and almost annihilated.

Palestine and Bar Kochba

His two main plays were "Shulamit" and "Bar Kochba"; in the former he depicted with realism the landscape of the Palestine he knew from the Bible, and in the latter, which was put on with great success in Moscow during World War Two, he presented Bar Kochba's revolt as a social and national insurrection aimed not only at the foreign oppressors but against those who collaborated with them.

The collection of stories by Wendroff, issued by the "Soviet Writer" publishing house, was put out to mark 60 years of literary activity by the octogenarian dean of Soviet Jewish writers. Entitled "On the Threshold of Life," the anthology includes stories such as "Old Selig," "An Orphan Girl's Wedding," and others reflecting the life and the ideological issues of 50 years ago.

Crime Ration

ZERO IN THE GATE by Stewart Farrar. Collins, Crime Club, London. 192 pp. 10/6.

MR. Farrar has written a classical whodunit, with an interesting background he evidently knows intimately — a film company doing newsreels and other documentaries — with passably convincing characters, the two best among them an attractive Welsh police inspector and a Jewish cameraman with a golden heart, using some Yiddish phrases, surprisingly understood by the rest of the staff, and well liked by everybody. There are also some delightful girls and amusing conversations. The suspense is well kept up, with suspicion suitably drawn towards those who have not done it. As is usual with this type of book, the solution is the least satisfactory part, depending on such devices as the use of a false name.

DUO by Charlotte Armstrong. Peter Davies, London. 221 pp. 16s.

THESE are two stories, the first, "The Girl with a Secret," impossibly involved: a very young bride is required to keep a secret the knowledge of which, if filtered to a certain person, might bring about his death. The atmosphere of an adored old *mater familias* queening it over three generations is well brought out, but the plot is not much good.

The second story, "Incident at the Corner," is a brightly told poison-pen story with a small-town background, a little too neatly proving that truth is the best policy. Very readable.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

IN a series of tiny booklets, Karni (Tel Aviv) are currently publishing a kind of rhymed Bible quiz for children, each booklet pertaining to a specific part of the Bible. **Hidden Devarim Leyeladim** חידון דברים לילדים (127 pp.) deals with the Book of Deuteronomy. It is made rather easy by the fact that the relevant chapter and verse are given after each riddle. If the young Bible scholar is reluctant to open the Book of Books, he can also find the solutions on the final pages of the quiz-book itself. The questions vary in grade of difficulty. The rhymes are inane, and so are some of the riddles.

◆◆◆

IT doesn't seem a very bright idea to write a history of the world for children. True, children like historical tales, glorious adventures, exciting voyages and discoveries. A complete, continuous history, however, must necessarily get involved in sociological, economic and political details which cannot be explained in a "simple" manner. If the author is nevertheless pretentious enough to attempt it, his statements are in danger of being either misleading, too difficult or somewhat infantile.

The history of the world in three volumes, edited by Yedidya Safra (Amihai, Tel Aviv), does not manage to escape most of these pitfalls. In addition, in a history of the world, Israel and the Jewish people should not take up 50 per cent or more of the contents, as they do, at least in the third volume, **Ha'et Hahadasha uZmanenu** העת החדשה וזמננו (including the period from the second half of the 18th century onwards — one volume priced IL4.75, all three IL14.50). The "history" is illustrated by M. Aryeh who works regularly for Amihai, but is not persuasive.

◆◆◆

TWO stories of the supernatural, realistic enough to make you shiver and look under the bed, make up **Sipurim Nivhazim** סיפורים נבחרים by Gogol (Selected Stories, translated by Y. Lichtenbaum, Tavneh, Tel Aviv 103 pp.). Gogol has written many stories describing the Ukrainian scene, its peasantry and folklore. The two under review, "Vai" and "The Portrait," belong to this category but are less cheerful, more frightening, than Gogol's earlier work. In the eternal strife between the good and the evil powers, Satan and his witches often win.

Gogol has been translated into Hebrew by Shenhar ("Dead Souls") and Shlonsky ("Revisor"), both masters of their craft. In the present translation, however, Gogol appears almost a mediocrity. Cumbersome, inaccurate, replete with errors, Mr. Lichtenbaum's version seems in all rather an offence against both Gogol and the Hebrew language.

M.A.

. . . and English

A BOOK that combines the sum total of knowledge about man's origins in a great land mass is an ambitious project. That it can be made understandable to the layman and still meet the demands of serious researchers is a real achievement. This seems to be the case with C. B. M. McBurney's **The Stone Age of Northern Africa** (Pelican IL2.11), an incredibly comprehensive study of the rise of prehistoric man in that area. From the author's accounts of flints, carvings and geological conditions, not to mention the vital cave paintings of pre-history, we get, *inter alia*, a picture of the life of primitive man. The style is scholarly and impersonal, but most readable. There are many illustrations, line drawings, maps and photographs.

◆◆◆

A COMPLETE yet concise survey of French architecture became available in English only a few years ago, with the translation of Prof. Pierre Lavedan's **French Architecture**, now available in a Pelican edition (IL3.75). It literally starts from the ground up, going into availability of materials and the development of style in both religious and civil building. Also included are chapters on towns and gardens and some information about the key architects. There are 64 pages of plates as well as line drawings and plans in the text.

M.R.

Reader's Letter

ADAPTING STORIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your "Round the Bookshops" column "Hebrew," on Sept. 16, your reviewer notes that my book "David Hamelech Bar Halevav" is taken from a story by Mark Twain entitled "The Death Disk." He writes: "While Mark Twain acknowledges his debt (to Carlyle from whom he adapted the story) Mr. Shenhait does not."

Though I am well acquainted with Mark Twain's works I cannot remember reading this story among them. I do, however, remember reading it in Russian, although I do not at present recollect the author's name.

Your reviewer must be aware that in world literature there is many a case of writers adapting a story or legend from the works of a writer of another land and presenting it in the spirit of their own people. My purpose in writing "David Hamelech Bar Levav" was to acquaint our young readers with the events of that period, of King David's struggle to discipline and unite the tribes, and of the manner of warfare and way of life in biblical times.

It was for the same reason that I did not acknowledge extracts from the Bible, that I did not mention the source of the story of "The Three Disks."

Yours, etc.
JOSEPH SHENHAIT
Chicago, Ill. U.S.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

MELBOURNE CUP 1960

A special 5d. stamp was issued in Australia, on October 12, to commemorate the hundredth race for the Melbourne Cup. The design features the present trophy and Archer, the horse which won the first race, run at Flemington, Victoria, in November, 1861.

C.W. HILL

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TO LET, pleasant furnished room for tourist or couple. Raziel, 20 Rehov Weizmann, Tel Aviv.

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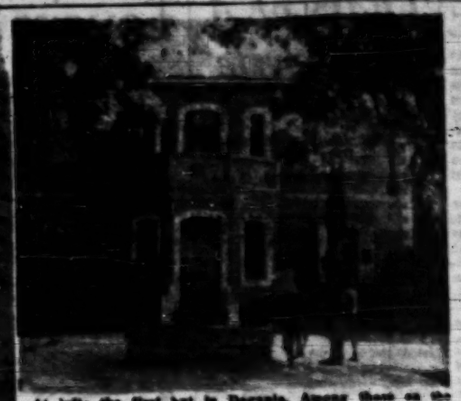
FIRST KVUTZA: THEN AND NOW



At left: the first hut in Degania. Among those on the roof are Rachel Ben-Zvi and Miriam and Yosef Baratz. The photo at top right shows an early house at Degania; at centre is a general view of the kibbutz. Below is the now famous bath knocked out during the unsuccessful Syrian attack in 1951, while at right is the latest photo of Miriam and Yosef Baratz together with Yaakov (to Miriam's right) who wrote article below.

SOME KIBBUTZ STATISTICS

Based on the April, 1960 report of the Audit Union of the Cooperative Settlements (the figures are for the 226 collective settlements then in existence):

POPULATION:

Hakibbutz Haartzi	77,600
Ihud Hakvutzot	
Vehakibbutzim	35,384
Hakibbutz Hameuhad	31,310
Hakibbutz Hadati	3,391
Kaoved Hakleuai	1,282
Poalei Agudat Yisrael	556
Unaffiliated	940
	84,073

of whom 68,276 were members or candidates for membership.

RESOURCES:

Land area in dunams	1,621,985
Land under irrigation	391,425
Land under fruit trees	102,143
Cattle	27,577
Sheep	48,713
Poultry	1,082,164
Tractors	1,698
Trucks	459

Degania—From the Beginning

By Tamham

I STRAIN my memory to recall all the impressions and experiences that have accumulated during my 50 years in Degania, and the marks they left on my character and way of life. This is by no means easy. But before I tell of the beginnings of our permanent settlement as an integrated group at Umm Ju'ani, let me go back a little further and tell of the beginnings of the commune—for the commune and communal living preceded settlement. The idea of the commune was conceived on the ship that brought us to Eretz Yisrael in 1908. We were a small number of immigrants from Romny in the Ukraine, and after arriving here we worked as individual labourers in Petah Tikva. There we lived as a commune. We continued to do so on the Jewish National Fund farm at Kinneret, which was managed by the agronomist Berman.

The life of a Jewish labourer in a village in those days was not to our liking. He was at the mercy of the colonist. He had to appear individually on the labour market, satisfy the employer as regards his skill and physical fitness, and trudge from place to place in search of work. One day we heard of a national farm in Kinnaret, on national land. This impelled us to leave Petah Tikva and Judaea for Galilee. In the summer of 1908, the labourers of Petah Tikva gave a party for those who were leaving. The words spoken on that occasion were a mixture of joy, sorrow and envy, but fundamentally imbued with sincerity and ideological probity. Our little group felt that it was assuming a great national mission and a responsibility towards itself and the entire *Yishuv*. At the same time, the whole community of workers in the *moshava* was filled with hopes of a future of new, free creativeness.

Thrilling Sight

We arrived in Kinneret. It is impossible to describe the intensity of our feelings at the first glimpse of the lake. We were thrilled, overwhelmed. The lake on the one hand and the desert landscape on the other infused us with both spiritual and physical strength. We felt sure that we would not fail.

The two most powerful experiences in my life were my first view of Lake Kinneret and the wilderness of the Jordan Valley and my first view of the Red Sea near Eilat and the wilderness of the Negev. I am supremely confident that just as we conquered that valley in the days of Turkish and Mandatory rule, so we shall conquer the derelict spaces of the Negev in the State of Israel. It will not be long before the Negev is green with trees, bushes and meadows and dotted with populous settlements.

We lived in Kinneret as hired labourers on national land. We also tilled the lands of Umm Ju'ani on the eastern bank of the Jordan. Once in 1909, when we were sitting on the threshing-floor at the end of the harvesting season, we fell to talking about our future. It was then that the idea of a farm of our own, a communal life of our own, was first envisaged, that the term "*kvutza*" was first used. The late Yosef Bussel boldly delineated the pattern of our future life. That meeting on the threshing-floor in Kinneret determined our fate. We resolved to set up a communal farm of our own, on our own responsibility, without managers.

A memorandum to this effect was sent to Dr. Ruppin and Dr. Ya'akov Thon, but at the last moment we decided that it was too early for us to assume sole responsibility for that task and that we should rather entrust it, for the time being, to some veteran workers of Galilee — Eliezer Shohat, Betzer, Krigger and others — and to one member of our commune.

The other members went to Hadera for *kibbush avoda* (the Conquest of Labour) and for the consolidation of our communal life prior to taking responsibility for a farm of our own.

Group at Hadera

The group that had undertaken to till the lands of Umm Ju'ani for a year did so faithfully and devotedly. They had shouldered a very heavy burden. They worked hard and lived very frugally. The year's work was carried out successfully, without deficits. But they did not intend to remain.

The Palestine Office sent letters and emissaries to our commune, then known as the "Hadera Commune," urging us "to take over the place." But just then Merhavia was beckoning to us. The "conquest" of Merhavia, first point in the Emek Yezreel, was on the agenda, and we were candidates for that task. I remember how I and another comrade rode from Hadera to Haifa for talks with those responsible for settlement at Merhavia. We were bitterly disappointed to hear that we had come too late. Merhavia had been assigned to Hashomer.

Merhavia in those days was not a mere place. It stood for a new type of settlement, the cooperative type initiated by Professor Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer himself and the agronomist Dyk tried to persuade us to adopt this form of settlement. But we refused. We were bent on full-scale collectivism, economic, social and in regard to work.

We communicated our decision to Dr. Ruppin and informed him that we would only take over Umm Ju'ani on our own terms. His reply was not long in coming: "Let Professor Oppenheimer find people who will go his way; you go yours."

The Hadera Commune decided that its place was here. It was here that its new settled life began. May I be permitted to use a simile. Sometimes, when a person has eaten food he likes very much, its taste lingers on in his mouth a very long time, and he compares with it the taste of any other food he eats. Fifty years have passed, and I still retain the taste of our early life in Degania, and I always compare and weigh our present life against our life as it was then.

That life was characterized by great love and devotion for our ideal and for people. Our work was pervaded by an élan which enabled us to cope with the heaviest tasks. The principle of mutual help was of supreme significance to us. Much encouragement was given us by the entire working community of Galilee and Judaea.

Our settlement became a centre of public activity. A conference of Hapoel Hatzair was held here. The Agricultural Federation of Galilee was founded at Umm Ju'ani. The leaders of the labour movement were interested in the fate of our *kvutza*.

In the course of time many vexing economic and social problems cropped up: self-labour, the admission of new members, woman's position in agriculture and social life, the care and education of the children and the pivotal problem of limitation or expansion. Most of the members did not favour expansion, but the maintenance of the existing framework. The prevailing view was that the limit of 25 families should not be exceeded, so as to preserve the special character of the group. This serious problem is troubling us to the present day.

Narrowed Idea

In my opinion, the partisans of limitation did a disservice to the *kvutza*. Although their intention was admirable — preserving the purity of the idea — they narrowed down the basis of the group. It might have been possible in the course of time to win valuable new members, to deepen the foundations and broaden the structure of the *kvutza* for the benefit of all of us. Life has gone on, the situation has changed, notions as to quantity and quality are different now, but the discussion is still continuing.

A period of 50 years cannot be exhaustively dealt with in one article. But it will surely be asked what my personal feelings are after 50 years of life within the framework called "*kvutza*." To this I am able to reply wholeheartedly, in my own name and certainly also in the name of my comrades who have travelled all along the same road, "Blessed are we who have been granted this."

We came to Eretz Yisrael at the age of about 18 with nothing but the passionate resolve to redeem the country from desolation. We spent a short time at *kibbush avoda* in a *moshava* and as hired labourers on a national farm. But soon we had the great privilege of being the first to have our own workers' farm on national soil, of belonging to the originators and implementers of the collectivist principle, which was a bold concept in those days. The first steps were slow. But we upheld the honour of the idea by guarding against failure; in fact, by great efforts, we scored considerable economic successes. We were able to help the Yishuv in the difficult days of the First World War. We originated and developed the idea of mixed farming. Can there be greater good fortune? I, as an individual, am very rich, relatively speaking, by virtue of my share as a "farm unit." But I am richer and happier a hundredfold in the knowledge that our farm belongs to the community, to the group. I also count myself happy to have been a well-integrated member of the community through all those years. I am aware that many of the friends of the old days did not have the strength to stay with us. Some deviated to the right. Others could not endure the hardships of our life and in some cases even left Israel. But here we find our wants amply provided for. My livelihood and my family's is secure, though we voluntarily forgo luxuries for the sake of the community, the country, the State and the absorption of immigrants.

Founding Fathers

Moreover, we have our place and role in wider entities, in the movement, the Histadrut and the nation. We do not stand alone. Hundreds of other communal settlements have arisen. Thousands of other Jews live the same kind of life as we. It is a great privilege for us that outstanding Avoreim, such as Yosef Bussel, Aharon David Gordon and Yitzhak Ben-Ya'acov, lived, worked and taught in our midst, as well as those younger men who came to us to absorb the spirit of the *kvutza* and then to communicate it to the labour movement at large, such as Dov Hos, Eliyahu Golomb and their comrades. The *kvutza*, in turn, drew much inspiration from the movement and responded to its demands. Has our response been sufficient? It seems to me that we have done everything in our power; but it is difficult to find a standard by which to measure the respective interrelated requirements of the movement and the *kvutza*.

Attempting to sum up, I realize that it is too early to sum up. We are confronted with the never-ceasing process of the development, expansion and growth of our agricultural economy. This economy is an extremely dynamic one. We hope that more and more farms and settlements will arise, and within them a constantly growing array of young forces, and that old and young will work together in harmony and mutual understanding.

Call to Youth

If anyone should ask whether all is well with the *kvutza*, whether there are no difficulties, no struggles, no worries for the individual and the group, then the answer is: there is no life without difficulties; the *kvutza* people, like other people, are flesh and blood. Moreover, there are specific difficulties arising from the very nature of the *kvutza*. The high tension, the constant growth, necessitate considerable energies for the various group institutions and the different branches of the farm. Also, people are getting old; the wear and tear of the human material is a serious problem, which must be solved by making life a little easier. If only young fresh forces were coming! So far they are not coming. And this means a turning-point, a crisis in the *kvutza* movement.

At the end of 50 years of Degania and the collective movement, our call goes forth to Israel youth: Wake up! How can you sit snugly at home when the land is waiting for you? Turn to agriculture, to a life of work and social justice, to the *kvutza*!

Kibbutz Still Has Role to Play

Pioneering Spirit Continued —After Fifty Years

By Moshe Kerem

SEVERAL years ago the writer of these lines spent some time showing his kibbutz to a visitor who has since become the Prime Minister of Nepal. Mr. Koirala capped his questions on the details of kibbutz living with two remarkably perceptive queries. The first was "How do you get people to join?" The second went something like this: "You are a capable people. I hope that in the foreseeable future you succeed in solving your problems of peace, reclamation and economic independence. What will then be the reason for living in a kibbutz?" Aside from the problems of economic stability these are two of the critical questions facing the movement on this, its fiftieth anniversary.

Fifty years have passed since the first group of pioneers took over the farm at Umm Ju'ani and founded Degania — 50 years in which the Umm Ju'ani experiment has developed into a communal movement without which it would be difficult to imagine the social physiognomy of Israel today and indeed the course of Jewish rebirth in Israel itself. Close to 90,000 people live in over 220 kibbutzim, from Dan to Yotvata. These operate their own loan funds, transport cooperatives, factories, purchasing unions, construction companies, teachers' seminaries, technical advisory departments, publishing houses, dramatic and choral groups, print literary journals and even have a joint symphony orchestra. They are major partners in Histadrut purchasing and marketing cooperatives as well as in other Histadrut enterprises and their social and political influence is altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Their position is unique not only among Jews the world over but also among non-Jews who come from all over to see them and study them. This is not just an achievement in Israel terms: no collective movement of this type anywhere has achieved this kind of success.

Ideal Instrument

The reasons for this success are to be found in a fructifying meeting of many factors. Instead of being a sectarian escapist movement in the tradition of Utopian movements elsewhere the kibbutz movement has been part and parcel of its environment. It drew its founding membership from a reservoir of young Zionist revolutionaries from Eastern Europe for whom its aims were rooted in their own past. It happened to be an ideal instrument, organizationally, socially and security-wise, for the purposes of Zionist settlement.

The young pioneer from the European *Halutz* movement found in the kibbutz an outlet for profound emotional and ideological drives. He saw in it the very essence of Zionist effort, the transformation of the Jewish *Luftmensch* into a productive worker, the settlement of the land, the answer to his radical social demands, the framework for the personal revolution in his own way of life which he had come to this country to make. As a kibbutz member he was a participant in the organization of Zionist youth, in the building of the labour movement, in defence and Aliya Bet, in the absorption of Youth Aliya, in the creation of new cultural forms. He saw himself, and to a considerable extent others in the Zionist movement also saw him, as the vanguard of the whole movement.

Paradoxically therefore it is the progressive realization of a large part of its own Zionist idea which has presented the kibbutz movement with a major problem. The state itself has taken over many of the responsibilities previously fulfilled by the kind of voluntary effort symbolized by the kibbutz and though the kibbutz member may feel that too much is being attempted administratively and not enough by volunteering he agrees that in the main, in many fields, this is as it should be.

Young people feel that they can make their contribution to Israel in a variety of ways, outside the kibbutz. Many kibbutz members themselves who lived in a kibbutz primarily for reasons of national service, and only secondarily because of their appreciation of the collective way of life in itself, have been attracted to those fields.

Change in Climate

European Jewry is no longer the reservoir of kibbutz membership it once was and to most of the immigrants of "today the socialist ideal the kibbutz represents is strange in terms of their own previous Jewish and general background.

With the emergence of the State the intellectual climate has gradually begun swinging into line with the intellectual climate in the Western world generally. Intellectuals hesitate to commit themselves to militant social movements these days. Political or social messianism is suspect: fiery Marxism is being replaced by cool, analytic Olympian sociology or at best by existentialism. The kibbutz can no longer feels at home in younger Israel intellectual circles.

It is these developments which make for mixed feelings among kibbutz members as they look with pride on the achievements of the past 50 years. Confident in their future they nevertheless feel the need to re-define the rationale for life in a kibbutz in terms of today's Israel, knowing full well that if they fail to do so they may develop into the kind of sectarian offshoot which the kibbutz has never been in the past.

Several different approaches have characterized (some first 30 years within the movement itself. The group that founded Hever Hakvutzot believed in a small, organic community based only on agriculture. It saw A. D. Gordon as its spiritual leader and the teachings of men like Rousseau or Thoreau were close to its heart. The group that founded Hakibbutz Hameuhad was outspokenly Marxist, believed in a large, ever-growing kibbutz and was moulded in its thinking by its experience in the Gdud Ha'avoda. The graduates of Hashomer Hatzair were close to the ideal of an organic community and incorporated into it the principle of "ideological collectivism" as indivisible from economic collectivism. Hakibbutz Hadati added the concept of religious observance.

The division of opinion as to size no longer exists. Every kibbutz wants more members. Many ex-Hever Hakvutzot communities possess industries. Interesting statistics issued by the successor of the Hever, Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim, show that though the movement has held its own in recent years this is because the increase in population in the larger kibbutzim has offset a decrease in the population of smaller, younger kibbutzim.

The Great Schism

One of the bitterest aspects of kibbutz history has been the splitting of collectives on the issue of political affiliation. Not a little of the movement's loss of influence, prestige, and economic effectiveness is a result of this, not to speak of the personal tragedies involved. Today all of the kibbutz federations are each affiliated to a different political party and it is questionable whether the campaign which must be waged to make the kibbutz once more a central organization of Israel youth can be mounted by a divided collective movement. Despite limited cooperation in many fields it is perhaps only the next generation, unencumbered by past recollections, which will be able to create the broadly based unified movement which is needed. It is a moot point as to what must come first — the unification of the kibbutz movement or of the parties themselves into some sort of British-type Labour party — but a good case can be made for the necessity that the kibbutzim show the way.

The kibbutz has never been a prefabricated or cut-to-pattern society and it is this which makes it easier for it to examine its internal problems in the light of Israel needs and reality, though the reappraisal has always been agonizing and has always met with the opposition of fearful oldtimers.

These problems today are many. They include the dissatisfaction of women in the kibbutz with their work in the services — few women now work in "emancipated" branches — and the closely allied question of the pattern of family life in general — the kibbutz, some say wryly, was created by bachelors and now families have to live in it. People are concerned with the problem of education. Should children sleep near their parents or in children's houses? Is it really better for them to sleep together? Is this what really conditions future socialists? Or should they sleep at home, solving other psychological problems both of their own and for their parents? The kibbutz's ramified educational system, with its informality and the children's participation in the responsibility of maintaining and governing themselves, has great achievements to its credit. But do the children know enough? There is a demand for higher education on the part of youth movement graduates in the kibbutzim as well as among many children born in kibbutzim. The needs of the kibbutz itself as well as its struggle for public influence call for some kind of satisfaction of this desire. Indeed, the question of whether the kibbutz can absorb university-trained people working their fields may be one of the life-and-death questions of the future.

One hears, on the whole, less discussion about minor inequalities in the kibbutz: gifts received by some individuals, money from private sources and the like. This may be a result of the general rise in standard of living which has made these differences inconsequential. The movement has weathered the wave of restitution payments from Germany successfully — relatively few people left and huge sums were turned over to the kibbutz, individuals retaining specific sums for special purposes.

Greater Need

The movement remains committed to its basic premises although socialism in the 1960's faces different problems than it did in the world of 20 or 30 years ago. Kibbutz people feel that the movement offers even more of an answer to the human problems inherent in an automated society and in the welfare state than it did to the problems of the past. Writers such as David Reisman and Erich Fromm talk of the individual in a mass society, and the kibbutz and communitarian society in general may be the answer.

This type of thinking is not as acceptable to the kibbutz as the dramatic challenge of the past. It is hard to make into slogans and it requires training. But there is a greater rationale for the kibbutz enduring and expanding in the future. If Israel does not escape the fate of becoming a standardized country in the style that someone has characterized as "boring contemporary," relying on government administration to solve its problems, conforming to Western mass culture, our country's very existence may be in danger. Its success to date has been dependent on a large group of enthusiastic volunteers determined to create not only a new state but a certain kind of new state. It is the kibbutz movement which has been the core of this group and it is no accident that this is the phenomenon which visitors from abroad come to see. That certain kind of state has not yet been created and the mobilization of the kibbutz movement towards overcoming internal problems and towards new expansion and prestige in the Israel community is a matter of vital importance to the entire nation.

Dzigan Hilarious As Ever

Dzigan presents "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge" by Haim Abir-Heitterman. Decor: Arieh Navon.

A FEW years back they used to tell the story of a little boy who was reading the hoardings in Tel Aviv and asked his mother why they advertised Dzigan and "*shum acher*" (no one else). If there was no one else, then why didn't they say just "Dzigan"? Now we have a show with just Dzigan. That is to say, there is Dzigan and quite a few others, but these act as feeders to his very special brand of comedy.

"Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge" means Fresh, Healthy and Mad. The popular Yiddish phrase which is the source of the title bears the very special connotation of the madness which exists in our everyday lives and the ordinary things we do. Dr. Abir-Reiterman has successfully captured some of the spirit of this madness in his satire. The scene is laid in a courtroom where a doctor (Dzigan) and his assistant (Ben Zeev) are being held for detaining normal people in their institution beyond their medical and psychological needs. The defendants re-enact some of their cases and the results are an amusing and telling comment on the things in our lives which can drive people mad.

The production gets off to a slow start. The material in the beginning is belaboured, but somehow, after the first resistance on the part of the audience to the awkward bid for laughs, despite themselves they are participating in the fun. One of the most amusing scenes in the play is the final one in the Kasit Cafe, where the various beggars who pester the customers pass in review.

Mordecai Ben Zeev, of the defunct Sambation, appears in Yiddish after many years on the Hebrew stage. He is completely at home in what was evidently his original language. His best scene is the one where he drives an information clerk in the railway station mad when he asks about a train for Haifa. Misha Natan is very effective in his scenes as a new immigrant trying to straighten out his housing problem in the offices of the Jewish Agency. Alexander Gronovsky plays the part of the judge in addition to other roles and is particularly good as one of the beggars in the last scene.

But the show belongs to Shimon Dzigan. His sense of comedy and his sense of timing are truly unique. He is best when he is on the stage alone in a monologue such as "The Imaginary Invalid."

The others participating are Marcel Katinski, Hirsch Hart and les girls, Dalia Amihud, Leah Schlanger and Natali Tal.

The play is directed by Dzigan and Shraga Friedman, who do an expert job. The settings are ingenious and amusing. The musical arrangements and piano accompaniment are by Shaul Brosovsky, who is extremely competent in his job.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Theatre Notes

Round the Exhibitions: New and Old Art

E. Sigad

THE Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is currently showing a collection of oils and gouaches by Eliahu Sigad (he has hebraized his name by dropping the "r" from "Sigard"), comprising 58 works executed over the past five years.

The whole exhibition makes a pleasant impression as being the work of an artist who has found his path and pursues it with a certain authority. Sigad is one of those painters who still make the human figure the central point of their art, although in his case he does so without any emotional significance but obviously uses the human being because he finds the greatest pictorial interest in the sight of people going about their daily activities. There is an anecdotal quality about much of his painting but it seldom becomes merely illustration because he has a fine sense of composition and always treats his figures as part of an overall structural design.

Sigad still uses his customary vivid palette with hot reds dominating and with strong contrasts, but there seems to have been a certain gain in subtlety of colour such as can be noted in the delightful Acre scene with its yellow bell-tower and the Tiberias landscape with its rich blacks. At the same time it seems as if he is treating his subjects in general with less brusqueness and with less rigidity, and in this connection one may point to the "Gleaners in the Field" (oil) with its feeling of rhythmic movement, and to the "Grey House" (gouache) with the lively group of figures against a well-composed background.

E. W.

Nahum Kook

NAHUM Kook's exhibition of oils and gouaches at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem is bright, colourful — and yet somewhat disappointing.

This Haifa artist, largely self-taught, has great facility and his formalized still-life and landscapes are executed with a certain dash. However, the very ease with which he obtains an effect is a trap for this painter.

Kook's facility with paint and layout actually leads him to neglect the subtleties that make a painting really interesting — a variety of texture, and interplay of colours in depth; and equal treatment and care of every aspect of the composition.

Kook has assimilated the more obvious devices employed by Dufy, Braque and the Neo-Cubists. He should beware of simply getting a striking effect. One feels inclined to take him to task because of his obvious talent and feeling for what is a picture. When he settles down to producing fewer paintings and putting more into each individual work, he should become a painter of more importance.

M.R.

Japan's Flowers

THE Haifa Japanese Museum's Exhibition of "Flowers in Japanese Art" covers many forms of creativity. Lacquered boxes portray a fenced garden, a pond with flowers or pine trees; writing boxes bear chrysanthemums, cherry blossom or a plum tree in mother of pearl; wisteria adorn an incense container; sword-guards carry plum blossoms, flower petals and peonies; cherry blossom surrounding parasols or birds constitute a motif in textile dyeing; different floral emblems decorate silk kimono fabrics, plates and brocades.

The prints and drawings have been arranged in their cases in order to separate them into flowers as such and flowers in relation to daily life. Among the latter category, Harunobu was already, in monochrome, depicting a flower-seller or girls picking flowers under a cherry tree. In Elshi's print of a pleasure party on a boat, flowers stand on a table. Utamaro is one of several artists who show us groups going out to view the cherry blossom. The appearance of flowers on New Year cards is common. Yokusai paints them on the back of concert programmes. So one can go on and on, noting how the desire for flowers is an integral part of life.

H.

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PROFILE of a TEA HOUSE

By Helga Dudman

A MACHINE that turns out 75 packages a minute. And Ahad Haam. Both play a part in one company's history. India, Ceylon, China, Java and Formosa are the sources of its raw materials; Gordon, Mohilever, Pinsker, Sokolow and Baron Rothschild were on the founder's correspondence list.

The company is, of course, Wissotzky Tea — probably the oldest concern in Israel to have a world-wide reputation and to have been in Jewish hands throughout its history. Yesterday the company began a new phase of its 111 years of existence: the cornerstone was laid for a new blending and packaging plant in Tel Aviv with a view to entering the export market.

In pre-revolutionary Russia, Wissotzky was a household word. One cannot help thinking of Coca Cola — but such a parallel would doubtless have brought tears to the Old World tasters and blenders for whom tea was a Way of Life. One of these was Klonymus Zeev Wissotzky, of Moscow, who founded the company in 1849. In 1885 he visited Israel and was struck by the industrial possibilities of the land.

A moving force of Hovevei Zion, Wissotzky was one of the founders of the Technion in Haifa and contributed to other educational institutions. In Russia he had been a significant patron of the arts.

An example of this patronage is evident in the appointment of Ahad Haam as a company director — first in Odessa and later, from 1907 to 1921, in London. (Wissotzky, with remarkable foresight, moved his headquarters from Russia years before the revolution and established the Anglo-Asiatic Tea Co. Ltd. in England.) Finally, in 1921, in an honorary capacity, Ahad Haam became the company's first representative in this country.

No Time for Serenity

Today, tea can still be sipped in serenity, but the processing can no longer be done by tranquil methods; the days are gone when literary figures could preside over business concerns.

What is therefore remarkable in view of the complete change in conditions (import licences for machinery, variable currency rates for exports, matters for accountants, engineers, package designers, government inspectors, foreign investors, and so on) is that the present director of Wissotzky is a woman.

Yehudith Seidler is the widow of the late Shimon Seidler, who was director of the company in Israel until his death three years ago at the age of 47. It was Seidler who, in 1938, prevailed upon the English management to invest £25,000 plus basic blending and packaging machinery in Palestine, the purpose, of course, was to avoid the hitherto costly import of packaged tea, and to provide work for immigrants.

Seidler came by his dual enthusiasm for tea and Zionism through his father, a Wissotzky executive before him. Like many other Jewish businessmen who made the idealist's move to Palestine, the young man was determined that his business aims should be combined with his political convictions in a contribution to the emerging nation.

During the Mandate and throughout World War II, Wissotzky was the official supplier of tea to the British Government. (If armies march on their stomachs, the British Army surely stands firm on its cup of tea.) At the height of hostilities, in 1944, a representative of the British Government extended compliments to the company in an official letter, with extravagant praise for its "pleasing blend of tea and the competent distribution thereof."

At war's end and with the establishment of the State, Seidler determined to put into effect an ambitious plan: large-scale blending and packing operations, and entrance into the export market. Limited processing was already in effect for domestic consumption. At that time, about 65 per cent of Israel's requirements were supplied by Wissotzky; today the figure approaches 80 per cent.

While this was still in the planning stage, Seidler died. His work, his position, and his ideas were taken over by his widow — to the considerable alarm and apprehension of the European offices and, indeed, Mrs. Seidler herself. For her business training consisted of motherhood, some secretarial employment, and an abounding belief in her husband's work.

Shared Enthusiasm

During nearly 20 years of marriage, Yehudith Seidler had come to share her husband's enthusiasm for tea, and particularly his creative ambition for tea as an industrial asset to Israel. But she had been busy bringing up children rather than items for corporation agenda, and she looks as though she should be on the pouring rather than the processing end of the product. "But now, people ask me whether I have tea in my veins," says Mrs. Seidler, a small, curly-haired woman with warm, friendly charm and a purely feminine sort of energy.

She sees her success in expanding the company simply as the extension of her husband's wishes; far from "taking over," she feels she has merely "continued." Nevertheless she has now been accepted, and quite in her own right, at all levels of the operation including the international ones.

Her first problems in the period immediately after her personal tragedy involved the difficulties of a move from a controlled market to a comparatively free one. Her husband had been a firm believer in a freely competitive economy (tea, incidentally, was the first foodstuff to be decontrolled.) Mrs. Seidler—with perhaps a housewife's insight — managed to adjust the business to the new requirements.

Just now the period of reorganization is over and the cornerstone for the completely modern factory has been laid. Enquiries are already coming in from prospective overseas customers, notably in Africa. The new bags are on the market — for bags will presumably be an important form of tea exports. It is for export, and expansion, that these plans were formed by Seidler himself years ago.

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Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

OUR cousin Dr. Jane continues to be adamant about not seeing any sights. Not even my offer to take her to Kupat Holim tempts her out of the garden. Usually this is a sure-fire attraction, at least with laymen, but she says she has too many patients waiting for her return to enjoy the sight of them here, even if they are dressed in long pantaloons or flowing robes. She says she feels sorry for the doctors and besides it reminds her of last year's 'flu epidemic and makes her think of the one to come.

•

SHE does agree that she really must go to Jerusalem. After all, one can hardly go back to Manchester without having visited the capital. So we make elaborate arrangements for her conveyance there and detail several people to entertain her and shew her around. When everything is thoroughly organized and waiting for the word she decides not to go after all and instead we take our customary stroll through our own main street.

•

BY pretending that we have business there, we manage to get her to Acre, knowing that she will be impressed by the historical atmosphere and will be grateful later. We take her to the ancient port, to the khan, to the market and to the mosque. We peep into the narrow alleys unchanged for centuries, pace the thick walls and throw a passing glance at the fort. We do everything very slowly so as not to tire her out, and stop at several cafes for refreshments. Eventually I lead her back along the long hot street to the bus station and ask her triumphantly what she thinks of everything. Tartly she says her feet hurt and that I should have warned her that the toilets were medieval.

•

AFTER this we make no more attempts to turn her into a tourist, especially as she is so appreciative of the sun and the sand and the sea, which are, after all, older than the oldest antiquities. I hardly like to mention the Phoenician salt pans which we pass on our way to swim at Ahziv but she rather likes them, as there is no walking involved in their scrutiny. She even asks me about the Phoenicians and I hastily give a short and probably incorrect lecture about the former inhabitants of our coast. She is hardly likely to check it at home. She is so enchanted by the scenery there that she uses yards of movie film on it. Unfortunately as none of us knows exactly how to use the camera, it is not certain that the film will come out but if it does it should send the rest of the sun-starved Mancunians to Nahariya on the first boat.

•

AT the end of her two weeks she goes back loaded with Negev jewellery and other local products which she intends to say she collected herself. She says she has had a wonderful time even if she hasn't been anywhere and anyway any other place would have been disappointing compared with Nahariya.

•

SHALL suggest that the Town Council put her on the payroll. She can be Our Woman in Manchester!

CORRECTION

In Julia Dushkin's article on Jane Addams and Henriette Szold, which appeared on this page in our issue of September 30, the writer's meaning was that it was Henriette Szold's father who had conferred with Lincoln on the release of Jewish prisoners.

Tourist Shows by Tel Aviv Fashion Houses

Our illustration shows, left to right: Asco's Aled navy and beige. The jacket sweater finished with mauve stripes; Fanchette's grey jersey bow. Available with matching coat; Lemberger's black Rosen's grey Russian broadtail, double-breasted, flap-pocketed a generous wrap-over, to avoid sitting on the fur. The collar stripe, the design counterchanged on the sweater; Iwanir's Aled three-piece in this season's mauve and beige. The jacket features tab-ended trim at collar and hem. Worn with beige peg-topped dress accented at hip with grey satin and jersey Russian broadtail full-length coat with huge shawl collar; coat, half-belted and slit at the back from waist to hem with is of saurine mink.

By Shanli Berlyne

FIVE Tel Aviv fashion houses, two of them furriers, are to take part in the forthcoming series of fashion shows at the Accadia Hotel, organized for Patra's Fedders Group by Mr. Yehuda Avni. They are Asco, Iwanir, Fanchette, Rosen and Lemberger.

Asco, of Allenby Road, specialises in knitwear, retailing Aled, Jercoli and Galia creations and catering to a large tourist clientele. The jersey-wear manufacturers seem to supply the various retail houses with different designs so as to obviate repetition, for nothing so cheapens goods as seeing them time and time again in different stores. Asco stocks a Jercoli dark grey two-piece with a fine, red pencil stripe whose front shows interesting detailing in the fastening.

A washable, non-iron Trinolyne and wool three-piece by Galia-Tricosa consists of a black suit with a finely striped black and pink trim and matching sweater, the colours blending at a distance. Asco also features an Aled two-piece in black jersey with an unusual, back-buttoning, V-necked sweater trimmed with a purple, green black and white stripe at neck and hem. Jercoli has supplied dresses and two-pieces in their special checked jersey as well as a "little black dress," different in that it has a very useful jacket and is trimmed in black silk.

Among the range of pleated terylene skirts displayed in the store are some with inch-wide pastel stripes.

Wide Range

Iwanir, on Rehov Dizengoff, is one of the largest clothing stores in Tel Aviv and is still growing to accommodate the large crowds who throng the premises all day long.

They have a wide selection of Aled jerseys and some Dorina and Jercoli. Their stock includes patterned jersey of every description, stripes, tartans, checks and other motifs made up into coats, dresses, suits, and sweaters. For the first time in Israel, Banlon is on sale in the store, locally manufactured from imported fibres. This has been made up into ladies sweaters, but it is hoped to make Banlon knitwear available for men also in the near future. The fabric will not tear, retains its shape after washing, refuses to fluff (as is the case with some nylon) and has extremely hard-wearing qualities. The sweaters sell at IL33.95.

Across Dizengoff, Fanchette make their own high-fashion clothes, ranging from the simplest sportswear to exclusive formal gowns. They also carry Galia-Tricosa and Jercoli knitwear made to Madame Fanchette's specifications. A firm believer in public relations, the house mails a catalogue twice yearly to tourist clients, with satisfactory results. Other retailers might well follow suit with resultant effects on our export trade.

Own Styling

Fanchette's brocade evening coat in purple and charcoal-grey has an almost cowl-like collar trimmed at the front with a formalized bow, and three-quarter sleeves. Worn over a grey velvet sheath it is the height of elegance. Tailored in a soft, black wool with a fine, green fleck is a jacket and sheath dress which is trimmed and buttoned in black silk and is eminently suitable for semi-formal wear. Fashionably trimmed in ocelot, a sleeveless beige sheath and matching box jacket with a large collar is sure to tug at your purse-strings.

Rosen, the furrier, of Allenby Road, exports to all parts of Europe and maintains an office in Switzerland. Well up-to-date, the firm furnishes cuffs, hems and collars to customers who are *au fait* with the current Paris dictate of fur trims.

Long-Haired Pelts

Broadtail, in black, grey and beige, is an extremely popular fur. Abroad, long-haired pelts have made a come-back and, though excellent for European winters, they are not so suitable for Israel's milder weather. They are available at Rosen's, however, for tourists or Israelis who contemplate travelling to chillier climes.

Broadtail has earned its popularity. Hardwearing and light in weight, it can be manipulated almost like fabric and looks the last word in luxurious elegance. This season's coats and jackets are buttoned and have a rather sporty look with the casual appearance of trench coats or shooting jackets and an air reminiscent of Dietrich's styles of the 'thirties.

Rosen specializes in beautiful trimmings, importing buttons and belts from Paris and giving careful attention to the pure silk linings.

Paris Inspired

On Rehov Ben Yehuda, Lemberger has a large collection of Paris-inspired designs in mink, ocelot and fabulous chinchilla. Early this year the firm scored at the New York World Fair.

They supply collars for every dress, coat and jacket and for every occasion. Blond coloured furs seem popular this season and among them we noticed a broadtail full-length coat with a beautiful, blond, mink collar which could be worn either scarf-wise or open as lapels.

Lemberger also features a black, Russian broadtail bolero with a large white mink collar which would be the centre of attention at any gathering.

Topaz are to supply the jewellery accessories for the shows. Among their latest creations are a number of Swiss watches embedded in enamel bracelets decorated with various motifs, including birds, flowers and butterflies, available in colours to match any ensemble. Heavy, gold coloured bracelets adorned with amethysts and topazes are the settings for other watches. Prices range from nine to 45 dollars at their duty-free shop or from IL27 to IL135.

The shoes for the series of fashion shows will be supplied by Mera, whose latest line is a large selection of satin evening pumps.

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Our illustration shows, Left to Right: Rosenblum's reversible white and beige wool coat edged with beige braid. The turned-back sleeves and collar show the contrasting colour of the reverse side; Rovell's Twenties dress of silk fringes on a taffeta base, with pure silk shoulder-straps and belt; Klein's charcoal grey, smooth, wool suit, while pique turn-back cuff at the wrist; Vigo's black jersey sheath with embroidered skirt which may be used as a cape. The dress may be worn alone with the alternative belt supplied; Stock's tartan wool flannel two-piece in mauve, brown, and green; Maskit's grey leather jacket featuring pockets which continue into a double-buckled belt.

WINTER WEAR IN JERUSALEM

POST Fashion Reporter

ONLY a few short weeks ago the Paris collections were presented to the Press and the public and their influence is already apparent in Jerusalem's fashion centres. The Dior influence, created by Saint Laurent, the reluctant *poilu*, shortly before he was called to the Colours, is seen quite clearly in the new chunky knit collars with hats to match, in the use of leather and of pompom fur buttons.

At Rosenblum's, whose director recently returned from Paris, there are a number of Dior designs which have been stripped of exaggerations and adapted for Israel conditions. Among these is a charcoal grey jersey suit with a pleated collar and pompom buttons, the outfit completed by a matching hat.

Among Rosenblum's large selection of winter and autumn wear are jersey suits, coats and dresses, leather-trimmed winter coats and reversible three-quarter length raincoats, tartan Terylene on one side and proofed beige cotton on the other. A matching Terylene pleated skirt enables the latter outfit to be converted into a suit. Another attractive raincoat is nine-tenths length with double patch-pockets and a roll collar.

Reversibles

Further down the hill, Rovell's store features a large selection of reversible coats, mohair on the one side and smooth wool on the other. They have some mohair skirts which practically sell themselves, and these are available both plain and patterned, trimmed with buttons and a belt. Polylaine is a new material, a smooth almost silky-finished mohair. From this Rovell's have manufatured a number of tartan two-piece suits in various colour combinations. They are cut with a very simple tunic top, fringed at the hem and cuffs with black silk, the skirt very slim.

Also new this year is a fine black and white tweed effect in knitted mohair which has been run up into a V-necked blouse and skirt with beautifully finished detail. To make your choice even more difficult, Rovell's have on sale a selection of dresses in bouché mohair and tweed either classically cut or tailored in the bloused collarless style.

Klein and Co. have a selection of plaid mohair coats and reversible full-length rainproof wool coats. Skirts are more enterprising and include Terylene in all shades of brown and beige as well as Prince of Wales checks. The straight skirts rely on detailing of belts and pockets.

Klein's newest pullover is a cardigan-blouse in either Cashmere or Shetland wool which can be matched to woven or knitted skirts. They also stock jersey slacks which may be worn with a matching jacket and a V-necked contrasting blouse. Alternatively a matching skirt is available with the outfit.

The firm's millinery department displays a large range of the new, tall, off-the-face shapes which conceal most of the coiffure.

Vigo's jersey wear is decorated with Yemenite embroidery. A clever combination is their simple jersey sheath dress with full-length coat. The ensemble is suitable for either day or evening wear with the help of alternative sports belt or draped cummerbund.

Another sure-fire Vigo ensemble is their Terylene pleated tartan skirt with zip-on blouse, the last word in combining comfort with neatness. Acknowledging the Parisian insistence on fur as a trimming, Vigo are offering a black short-haired mohair full-length coat featuring a large grey fox collar.

Vigo's suits are cut in the latest, slightly longer, slightly fitted style, from various fabrics. The firm is also featuring an ultra-lightweight jersey for cocktail and evening wear.

At the other end of Rehov Ben Yehuda, Stock's have a good selection of corduroy blouses and suits. These are tailored in the collarless box-jacket style, and there is a wide choice of colours.

Wool Georgette

Another interesting material at Stock's is wool georgette. This deceptively lightweight-looking fabric has been made up into a tailored classical dress trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons. Among their collection are duveteen blouses with knitted collars and cuffs, for which matching skirts or slacks are available, and BB checked jersey gingham suits.

The firm's Terylene Prince of Wales check dresses are styled with pleated skirts and breast-high patch pockets. Among their sweaters are chunky knits as well as others in fine striped wool. The Left Bank influence can easily be recognized in Stock's ribbed jersey suit with a leather front.

Maskit, which now has the bustling Supermarket for a neighbour, has a number of new materials in lovely colour combinations and these have been made up in the inimitable Maskit style.

Duffle coats are hand-seamed and available in three lengths. Butter-soft suede and leather coats, jackets and costumes combine a deceptively casual air with extreme elegance. They are sold in a wide range of colours and models.

For autumn and winter wear, Maskit's hood, inspired by the traditional Yemenite "gargushe" is both fetching and practical. The firm's accessories are as exciting as ever and stress the beauty of hand-crafted natural materials.

TO ISRAEL VIA SOVIET HOSPITAL

By Paul Kohn

DORIS Rau did not guess what the next three months held in store for her when in July she left London by scooter intending to reach Israel, where she has two brothers. She has finally arrived here — after an accident in the Ukraine, spending a month in a Soviet hospital and conquering the heart of a Jewish Red Army Officer.

The blond 22-year-old Londoner, already fairly well travelled (including six months study at the Bezalel School of Arts in Jerusalem five years ago) changed course in Luxembourg. There she met an old friend, Armin Rosenkranz, a student at Stanford University, California, and accepted his suggestion that they drive a Volkswagen across Europe. Via Berlin, Czechoslovakia and Poland they drove to Russia. There were no restrictions on their travel. They stayed in Youth Hostels and received the friendliest receptions everywhere. Near Kiev, they ran out of petrol and were stranded until a lorry driver stopped and syphoned fuel from his tank into the Volkswagen, and then invited them to a vodka party.

The next day, they were in worse trouble. At Ulyipnovsky they swerved to avoid a lorry and overturned into a ditch. Both Armin and Doris were injured, and were taken by the truck driver to the tiny Ulyionovsky Hospital. A doctor was summoned by helicopter, and promptly flew both patients to the Kirovograd Hospital, an hour away.

Doris had suffered a fractured shoulder and serious burns on her right arm. She quickly became the favourite patient at the Soviet hospital, as the first non-Russian to be treated there in peacetime. The cold war had apparently never reached Kirovograd, for Doris was given a very warm reception. Complete strangers visited to keep her company, and her ward was daily flooded with flowers, fruit and chocolate. The English-language "Moscow News" and even the British "Daily Worker" (only a few days late) were brought her. She also studied Russian. The head physician took charge of her case, the entire care being at the expense of the Soviet taxpayer. For a month, Doris was heavily bandaged and her right side held up by straps. Her friend Armin had in the meantime left for the U.S.A.

Doris in Tel Aviv

Before being released from hospital, many well-wishers tried to persuade her to remain in Russia, offering her their homes, Doris related. She has lost both parents. On the day of her release, the biggest car in Kirovograd was waiting with a nurse to take her to the airport. From there a private plane took her to Odessa, where an English-speaking, Intourist Guide awaited her.

Doris had intended to leave the same night by ship for Istanbul, but to her chagrin found she could not board it because she had overstayed her Russian visa. All efforts to explain were to no avail against Russian red tape. She would have to wait.

Clara, the Intourist guide, found a hotel for Doris and next morning picked her up to show her the sights. They met Ivan, a Red Army Captain. He hired a car the next day and the three went for a drive. After this, Ivan sent the still ailing Doris a bottle of champagne every day. A bottle of vodka arrived by courtesy of the hotel. "It is very good for the appetite," a note said with it.

One day Ivan drove Doris outside of Odessa to meet his family, and on the way back proposed. Doris described Ivan as "very charming and very good looking," but told him that she could not stay in Russia. It was not the right climate for either modern art or her love for travel.

When Ivan finally realized that he would have to forget Doris, he intervened to help her get her papers for leaving the country. His efforts were far more effective than those of the British Embassy in Moscow.

On the Saturday in Odessa, Doris visited the synagogue and caused a sensation when she spoke Hebrew — she comes of an observant family — which some said they had not heard for 40 years. The synagogue was packed, but almost exclusively with worshippers above the age of 60.

Excellent Eggplant

By Molly Bar-David

IN many ways we are thoroughly pampered in Israel, being quite scornful of foods which are snob dishes in some countries. Take the eggplant, for instance. I remember that this delicacy — imported from California by air — was a treat served on the most festive tables in the autumn season. My aunt made it taste like liver (real liver was too ordinary) and I recall seeing it on snack tables along with other luscious dips at cocktail parties, along with extravagant olives and the searched-and-sought-for exciting "Jewish rye" bread! Grossinger's, the high-style hotel in the Catskills that boasts of having everything (it certainly does in the food line, anyway), excells in a number of eggplant dishes. So let us not relegate the eggplant to the poor foods just because it is abundant and cheap: try some of these specialities and serve them as befits a fine food.

Grossinger's Eggplant

1 large eggplant, 1 tsp. salt, pepper to taste, 2 yolks, 1 cup grated yellow cheese.

Wipe and slice eggplant thickly (2 centimetres). Soak in salted water for about an hour, then drain and dry. Place the eggplant slices side by side in a buttered baking-dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and brush with the beaten egg yolks. Sprinkle with the grated cheese. Bake for half an hour in a medium oven. Top with a fried egg for each serving.

Eggplant Appetizer

1 large eggplant, 1 large onion, chopped fine, 2 tbsps. oil, juice of 1 lemon, 1 tsp. sugar, salt and pepper to taste, pepper boats (halves cut lengthwise).

This appetizer should not have the charred (wonderful) taste of eggplant grilled on the flame. Bake it with skin on either in the oven or inside a wonder pot, until the fruit is soft and the skin brown. Cool and peel the eggplant and then chop it well. Stir in the remaining ingredients and serve, chilled, in pepper halves, cut boat-shape, as a first course, with tomato slices.

Eggplant Carioca

This is a Latin-American dish rather similar to Grossinger's dish above. The difference is that you parboil instead of soak the eggplant. Then, when you place the slices in the buttered baking dish you sprinkle the fruit with buttered bread crumbs and on this put slices of tomato and coat with a little grated yellow cheese and bake until the topping is golden brown.

Eggplant "Liver"

Peel and thickly slice eggplant. Sprinkle with salt and put to "sweat" in the sun. Wipe off the eggplant and fry lightly. Chop the fried eggplant and add to it fried onion and a little garlic, well chopped, and a mashed hard-boiled egg. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Eggplant Salad

Grill the eggplant in its skin on an open flame and when soft, remove to a board. Cut a gash in the eggplant so that the excess juices run off. Remove the charred skin and rinse the eggplant. Chop up and add salt and pepper — perhaps even a hint of sugar — to taste, and dress with mayonnaise or mayonnaise mixed with sour cream. To this mixture you can now add any or all of the following: chopped herbs such as parsley and dill, chopped gambas or green peppers, tomato cubes, fresh cucumber or dill pickle cubes or sweet pickles. Serve on lettuce, well chilled, as a salad course.

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LETTERS from THE PAST

EPIGRAPHIC discoveries are the archaeologist's dream. In some countries, such as Babylonia where ancient inscriptions were baked on clay or Egypt where they were indelibly carved into rock, such finds are comparatively commonplace. But in Israel, where the writing materials of our forefathers was of a more ephemeral nature, such discoveries are rare, and those of significance — such as the Mesha Stele, the Siloam Inscription, the Gezer Calendar, the Lachish Letters, the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bar Kochba Letters — have all caused tremendous excitement both in scholarly circles and among laymen throughout the world who are inspired and/or fascinated by the Bible.

It was therefore a bright idea of Aryeh Arad in reporting on the annual conference of the Israel Exploration Society (which this year concentrated largely on recent excavations) to select the subject of epigraphical finds of the year. For anyone familiar with the scarcity of such remains in Palestine, the year's crop proved fantastically rich. No fewer than eight speakers were quoted. However, the Bar Kochba letters were wisely left for separate consideration. Perhaps they could form part of a series dealing with the main finds such as those just mentioned.

Mr. Shmuel Yeivin reported on the oldest find — a potsherd found in what is generally (but apparently erroneously) called Tel Gath, dating from 3000 B.C.E. and which evidences Egyptian conquest of South Palestine (at least) at that period between the Chalcolithic and Canaanite eras. Avraham Malamat moved on to the Patriarchal era by describing some of the Mari documents published in the last couple of years and then Dr. Haim Tadmor spoke about an Akkadian inscription found at Hazor. Direct links with the Bible were afforded by Ya'akov Kaplan's Jaffa document referring to Rameses II (probably the Pharaoh of the Exodus) and by Yosef Naveh's find near Ashdod of a lengthy document dating from the latter part of Josiah's reign and indicating his domination of the southern coastal area. Dr. Yohanan Aharoni mentioned the light thrown on the obscure Persian period by the excavations at Ramat Rachel (Beit Kerem?) and valuable information about the Nabbateans was described by Yitzhak Rahmani and Avraham Negev.

By choosing a single — and fascinating — theme out of the two days of lectures, the editor succeeded in providing a consolidated feature. As a footnote he added a piquant quotation — Mr. Shazar's remark at the closing session that the conference had been unique in that it had proved that congresses could still go on in Israel without greetings from official bodies. When this remark was received with loud applause, Mr. Shazar commented "I expected that." There was no indication that Mr. Shazar drew the obvious moral but he seems to have grasped a small national gripe — these "greetings" are not only superfluous but are in fact unwanted.

* * *

ANOTHER archaeological feature last week was the account of the search for King Solomon's mines in Wadi Timna. This programme, edited by Tuvia Sabar and Mica Shagrir, was based on on-the-spot recordings made with Beno Rothenburg and his expedition in the southern Negev. This broadcast too was well put together: the opening was most impressive and professional. The dates of the mines discovered cannot be definitively determined but the claim that they were Solomon's famous mines appeared convincing. It is interesting to note that these are quite some distance from the traditional site (but please don't tell the tourists).

* * *

ANOTHER archaeological note. In a commentary on the day's reading from Joshua the other night, attention was rightly drawn to the reference to Secacah in the Copper Scroll. It was however over-categorical (on the basis of the evidence available) to

Radio Review

state outright that Secacah was still the name of a settlement in the time of the Scroll (it may have been used as a sort of "pseudonym," perhaps for Qumran) and it is even more unfortunate to state outright and without qualification that the treasure in the Copper Scroll was in fact the Temple Treasure. This, however, is really a very small objection in view of the excellent standard of the nightly Bible commentary which has much improved in recent months and the present system of using a general note by different commentators each evening is proving most satisfactory.

* * *

"WINDOW to the East" this week stretched a point by admitting the Jews of Italy to its oriental category. However, allowing for such geographical elasticity and for the similarity of this feature to others in the "Melaveh Malka" programmes, Dr. Leo Levi's illustrated talk proved of great interest. It contained excellent and valuable illustrations of Italian Jewish musical traditions while the talk itself was extremely well read by a Kol Yisrael announcer.

Dr. Levi pointed out that apart from the Ashkenazim, Italian Jewry contains three elements — the Western Sephardim (of Spanish and Portuguese origin), the Eastern Sephardim (of Balkan origin) and the "native" Italian Jews whose local traditions go back 2000 years. The last group interested him especially and he stressed the affinity of their musical tradition with the Catholic Gregorian tradition. Contemporary musicologists (such as Sachs and Wellesz) have shown the dependence of the early Church on Jewish music and it is not surprising that the Italian Jewish community — which has been influenced by its Catholic environment in so many ways — should have reabsorbed, even though unwittingly, some of its own ancient traditions. It is, however, not only the Catholic musical tradition that they have absorbed but also Italian opera and *bel canto*, part of the Italian cantor's stock in trade. It is only a pity that the acoustics in the main synagogue at Rome are so wretched that it is almost impossible to find out just what the cantor is singing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: 15th century English Songs (tonight at 8.35); Songs sung by Theodore Bickel (tomorrow at 4); U.N. day features (Sun. at 6 and 7.40); IPO plays Noam Sherif's "Song of Degrees" and Stravinsky's "Firebird" (Sun. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael orchestra plays Respighi's Violin Concerto and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony (Tues. at 9.15); Stratford-on-Avon production of "Richard II" (Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Feature on the literary journal "Nouvelles Litteraires" (Weds. at 7.45); Partos' second Viola Concerto as performed over the Swiss radio (Weds. at 10.30; second wavelength); Chaliapin recordings (Thurs. at 12.30).

AUDIO

New Entertainment Season

Massive Invasion of Foreign Artists

By Yeshayahu Ben-Porat

THE local entertainment world was taken aback when it learnt the extent of the list of star foreign entertainers who are to come here during the current season. The list became known on the eve of Rosh Hashana, and the anxiety has not died down yet, for the artists include the French singer, Mick Micheyl, the Spanish one, Sarita Montiel, the Italo-German one, Catherina Valenta, the French one (male this time) Dario Moreno, and the Americans, Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald; the ballet company of Roland Petit and Zizi Jeanmaire, the Polish national dance group and a national dance ensemble from Yugoslavia; Ram Gopal and his Indian company; and two full-scale musical comedies, complete with full cast and props — "West Side Story" from Broadway and "My Fair Lady" from London.

No wonder the main spokesmen for the Israel theatre — Habimah and the Chamber Theatre — have protested loudly at such massive competition; and the protest, far from confining itself to announcements in the press, took the form of an appeal to those government agencies that are responsible for the country's artistic and cultural life, including the highest authority for such disputes — the Culture and Arts Council.

No one can tell as yet what the decision of the government authorities, and particularly of the interministerial committee that allocates foreign currency for the import of talent from abroad, will be in view of the theatres' criticism. The impresarios bring whoever promises to make most money for them, and the theatres declare that they will not let themselves be financially ruined by too massive competition. It is well known that the public has a weakness for imported talent.

By an ironic turn of fate, the first visiting artist of the series, vocalist Mick Micheyl, will make her appearances in Tel Aviv at Habimah. The first one is on November 9, and the opening part of the bill will be filled by the Spanish dancers Eduardo and Navarra.

* * *

MEANTIME the theatres go on with their work, and the new season has opened. Habimah's contribution being Yosef Millo's production of Bert Brecht's "Threepenny Opera." It has come in for a deadly barrage of criticism that spares no one — the director, the actors, the singers and especially the orchestra were literally taken apart, and it looks as though Habimah will have to take the "Opera" off the boards this month.

This means feverish preparations for the theatre's other projected productions. The premiere of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" takes place in a week or so, after nearly a year of rehearsals. The actors will be Hanna Rovina, Aharon Meskin, Nahum Buchman and Shlomo Bar-Shavit. Buchman is also taking on the leading role in Israel Becker's production of "The Wall," based on John Hersey's novel of the same name on the Warsaw Ghetto revolt, while Miriam Zohar will take the part of Helen Keller in William Gibson's latest play, devoted to the story of her life. The director is Avraham Ninio.

The Chamber Theatre was more fortunate with its first production of the season. Gibson's "Two for a Seesaw," staged by Gershon Plotkin and featuring Orna Porath and Yosef Yadin, has been an artistic and box-office hit. The Chamber Theatre is preparing Schiller's "Mary Stuart" where Orna Porath will share the limelight with Hanna Maron.

At the Ohel, the veteran star Meir Margalith continues to draw crowds with "The Good Soldier Schweik," but nothing new seems to be in the offing.

A new Biblical Theatre which Moshe Halevy, the veteran producer, is launching in Jerusalem, will make its debut in a few weeks in a Hebrew version of "Moses" by the Yiddish writer M. Bureisha, with a cast of 80 actors, dancers and extras headed by Shimon Finkel and Yehuda Gabai.

The Israel Opera is also preparing a new production — Sam and Bella Spewack's "Kiss Me Kate," music by Cole Porter, opens in Hebrew this month. And Tel Aviv's night life too offers new features: the Theatre Club has a new show, "Bible Stories," the sketches directed and mostly written by Shraga Friedman, the music and lyrics by Frank Pelleg and Dan Almagor, the execution by the Club's Quartet. It is first-rate satire, directed at everyday aspects of Israel life.

KAHANA SELECTED

AN oil painting by Aaron Kahana of Tel-Aviv has been selected by the International Jury of the World Association of Art Critics for submission to the 1960 Guggenheim Award. The painting is entitled "Martyr" and was among the works shown at the Israel Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris last spring.

BRIDGE

BY JERUSALEMITE

Solution of Succot Problem

N: S. — H. J 10 2 D. Q 8 7 4 2 C. Q 10 8 3 2

W: S. Q J 10 H. 7 5 3 D. K C. J 9 7 6 5 4

E: S. A 9 7 4 2 H. Q 8 5 D. J 9 6 3 C. K

S: S. K 8 6 5 3 H. A K 9 6 4 D. A 10 5 C. A

THE problem was:

"West leads the six of clubs, and South makes a small slam in hearts against the best defence."

South has two apparent winners in clubs, two in diamonds and seven trumps for a total of eleven tricks. But if he is to collect his clubs and diamonds, he must first exhaust opponents' trumps, and this he cannot do unless one of dummy's trumps is left for a finesse. This again will reduce his potential winners to ten, and he must find two more to make his game.

A throw-in of either opponent will yield an extra trick. But such a throw-in is impracticable as long as there is any chance of the ace of spades making an additional trick. Precautions must therefore be taken to render this ace harmless.

The solution is:

South wins the first trick with the ace of clubs and ruffs a spade with the knave. He then re-enters his hand with the ace of diamonds and ruffs another spade with the ten. Dummy's little trump enables him to take a finesse for the queen and to draw three rounds of trumps in all, dummy discarding two diamonds. This brings us to the following situation:

N: S. — H. — D. Q 8 C. Q 10 8 3

W: S. Q H. — D. — C. J 9 7 5 4

E: S. A 9 7 H. — D. J 9 6 C. —

S: S. K 8 6 H. 6 D. 10 5 C. —

Now declarer plays a small spade, West goes up with the queen and dummy sheds a club. The following may happen:

A. East overtakes with the ace. This establishes the king of spades for the first extra trick, and the subsequent lead up to either of the two tenace positions will yield the second winner.

B. East plays low. West exits with a club and dummy makes his two club tricks, South discarding a spade and a diamond. The ruff of dummy's last club will squeeze East.

The following have submitted perfect solutions:

M. Eydon and T. Ronen, Haifa; Klotz, A. Laboschin, P. Laboschin, S. Kantrowski, Kfar Menahem; D. Bienenfeld, Kibbutz Kissufim; H. Leitner, Nahariya; Z. Landsberger, Ramot Hashavim; P. Rabinowitz, Rehovot; and G. Zuckerman and A. Kofler, Tel Aviv.

The lucky winner of the draw is Mr. P. Rabinowitz.

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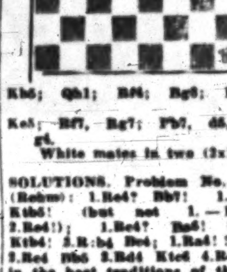
CHESS

Friday, October 21, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1380
Rune Asplund, Sweden
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kb5; Qh1; Rf4; Bg8; Ktd6. (5)
Ke5; Rf7, Bg7; Pb7, d5, e6, g4. (7)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. 1381
J.J.P.A. Seilberger, The Hague
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka8; Qg5; Rd8; Be4; Kth2; Pa2, e5, f2, g4. (9)
Ke4; Rb1; Kta5, Ktg8; Pb3, b6, f3, g6, h7. (9)
White mates in three (3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1376 (Rehm): 1.Re4? Bb7! 1.Rd4? Ktb5! (but not 1.—Ktc6? 2.Rd4!); 1.Re4? Ba5! 2.Ra4 Ktb4; 2.R:b4 Be4; 1.Ra4!! Bd7 2.Re4 Bb5 3.Rd4 Ktc6 4.Re4 — in the best traditions of the logical school.

Problem No. 1377 (Heli): 1.d4 Ktd2 2.Ke5 Kg5 3.Rd8 Ktc4x — simple and neat.

SOLVING CONTEST (problems 1361-1371). Maximum: 2-4-2-4-4-2-5-2-2-2/33. Ruppin: 22-2-6/30; Pinczovski: 12-0-2-4-4-4-6/28; Balfour 20; Heli 17; Saviv-Silbermann 16; Bar-Nir 12; Ernst Fischer (New York) 8.

NOTES and REMARKS. No. 1358: No cook and no dual. 1.e4+!? 5.Kb7 Ra1!; 6.? No. 1362: 1.Qf1? Bd! 2.Bg4+ K:g4 3.?;— No. 1365: Solved only by B. Ruppin. No. 1366: Cooks 1. B:d6+; 1.Re5!; 1.b6? Ba5!

LADDER (to 1371): Saviv-Silbermann 127, Balfour 124; Pinczovski 111, Heli 111, Jakob 103; Gruenfeld 80, Ruppin 77, Bar Nir 51, Fischer 8, Spitzer 4, Elias 2.

We are pleased to welcome back Mr. E. Fischer (formerly from Benyamina), one of our ace-solvers 13 years ago.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Maon, Rishon Lezion.

TOURNEY AWARDS (Retrograde problems 1959). First prize — Haproblemai 156 by L. Ceriani, Italy; second — Hap. 155 by Dr. K. Fabel, W. Germany. First Hon. Mention — Lamerhav 343 by L. Ceriani; second — Lam. 438 by K. Fabel; third — Lam. 334 by E. Fasher. The judge, M.E. Nordlohne (Holland) pointed out the high standard of the tourney. The informal tourneys of the Israel Problemists Association for problems of this kind are quite an exception in the world.

FIREWORKS OF SACRIFICES

The following game was played in the recent team championship:

Game No. 910
Gruenfeld Defence

PAVLENKO — LITVINOV

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 d5 4.Ktf3 Bg7 5.e3 0-0 6.b4 a5 7.b5 d:c 8.B:c4 Ktd7 9.Ba3 Ktb6 Re8 13.Kte4 a4 14.B:f7+! K:f7 15.Ktfg5+ h:g 16.Kt:g5+ Kf6 17.Kth7+ Kf7 18.Ktg5+ Kf6 19.Qf3+ K:g5 20.Qf4+ Kh5 21.h4 e5 22.g4+ K:h4 23.Qg3+ Kg5 24.f4+ Kf6 25.f:e+ Ke6 26.g5 Rf8 27.Qg4+ Rf5 28.e4 Kt:e5 29.e:f+ Kf7 30.d:e B:f5 31.Rcd1 Qe8 32.R:f5+ g:f 33.Qh5+ Ke6 34.Qg6+ K:e5 35.Q:g7+ Kf4 36.Rd4+ Kf3 37.Qe5. Black resigns.

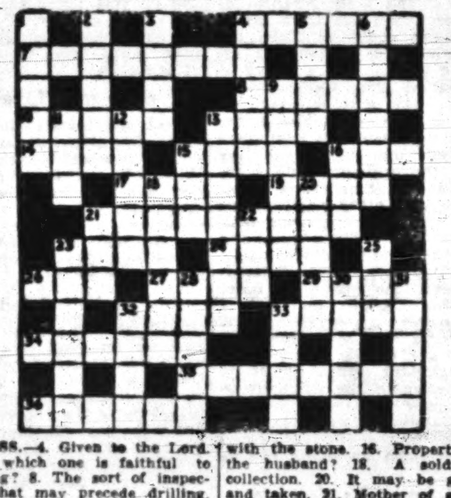
One of the most interesting games in the tournament was played between the leaders of the Leningrad and Estonia teams.

THE NIMZOVICH MEMORIAL tournament held in Zurich was won by O'Kelly (Belgium) with 7 points out of 9, followed by Keller (Switzerland) 6½, Fuderer (Yugoslavia) 6, Duckstein (Austria) and Gereben (playing under the Israel flag) 5½, etc.

IN THE SWISS CHAMPIONSHIP, Gereben shared 6-7 place with Krisovan. Keller won the title with 9 points out of 11 games.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—4. Given to the Lord. 7. In which one is faithful to nothing? 8. The sort of inspection that may precede drilling. 10. Piece of old silver. 13. Sailor. 14. Gritty. 15. Pit of which I'm the owner? 16. A pecker of timid husbands? 17. Devout conclusion. 19. It doesn't count when there's nothing there. 21. Certainly not men of duty! 23. Plant? 24. Loan a boy a penny? 26. The only way to shorten the show? 27. At that time. 29. "Public" School. 32. In which the runners can't catch cold? 33. Talk about a taper? 34. It takes one back. 35. Water-front team? 36. Sends a message.

DOWN.—1. Animals with shilling labels? 2. Don. 3. Where the door-bell rings off key? 4. In which to be carried away by one's supporters? 5. Royal plant? 6. Full of good spirits. 9. There's a woman in the team. 11. A beastly deserter. 12. He gave a girl a manuscript. 13. Garment in which to perform when allowed? 15. She turns up with the stone. 16. Property of the husband? 18. A soldierly collection. 20. It may be given and taken. 21. Mother of grunters. 22. A revolutionary took him in. 23. Italian town. 25. Is this music more popular in winter? 28. Workers who get very dirty? 30. May be hired at six, perhaps. 31. When to say die. 32. Throw in a churlish manner. 33. Fishy old weapon?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Cap-e. 4. States. 8. Fir. 10. Ahad. 13. Four-some. 14. (p)Resumed. 15. Tassel. 17. Cornflour. 21. Des(cent). 22. Air. 23. (m)Ore. 26. Milk-maids. 27. Lodger. 28. Stripes. 32. Transfer. 34. So-da. 35. Tip. 36. Soraya. 37. Cork.

DOWN. — 1. Char. 2. Peas. 3. Wife. 5. Tar-tar. 6. Too. 7. Shells. 9. Rod. 11. He-rod. 12. Burns. 15. Turk. 16. Sar-I. 18. Read. 19. Lair. 20. (t)Oil. 23. Oasis. 24. Edged. 25. Plates (of meat). 26. M-erse-y. 28. Set. 29. Trim. 30. Polo. 31. Sack. 33. Ayr.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
523, 194.4, 349 & 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Bizet: Suite from "Carmen"; Schumann: Cello Concerto in A-minor, opus 129 (Soloist: Pierre Fournier); Delibes: Ballet Music from "Lakme." 12.00 Chamber Music, Borodin: String Quartet No. 2, played by the Hungarian Quartet; Schubert: String Quartet in D. Played by the Enders Quartet. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Prog. for Tourists. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Mozart: Quintet in A, for Clarinet and Strings (played by Reginald Kell and the Fine Arts Quartet); Schubert-Liszt: "The Wanderers" Fantasy (Soloist: Alfred Brendl) 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 Nehama Hendel (Vocalist), with Instrumental Group. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Third Side to the Coin." 8.35 Peter Pears (Tenor) and Julian Bream (Lute) A Programme of English Songs of the 15th Century. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Couperin-Milhaud: Overture and Allegro, played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dmitri Mitropoulos. Dvorak: Violin Concerto in A-minor, opus 53, played by Thomas Magyar, with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm Loibner. Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 in C-minor, opus 78, played by the Hague Residency Orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm van Otterloo. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 8.05 The Week's Diary. 8.35 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert — Mandolini: Concerto Grosso in C; Viotti: Violin Concerto No. 22 in A-Minor, Soloist: Peter Rybar). 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Yugoslavian Folk Songs. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra — Conductor: Yitshak Graziani. Soloists: Aliza Kashi (Vocalist), Avraham Comfort (Violin). 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 "Stage & Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert — Cornelius: Overture "The Barber of Bagdad"; Wolf-Ferrari: Intermezzo; Khatchaturian: "Masquerade," Suite. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up." 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records. 5.45 Talk by Dr. Shmuel Rolvant. 6.00 Opera: Bizet: "Carmen" (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham. 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yehoshua, chaps 19 & 20. 9.15 Summer Concert. Faure: "Pelleas and Melisande" (Conductor: Aviva Einhorn); Moussorgsky: Children Songs (Sung in Russian and introduced by Netania Davrat) with Arieh Sachs at the Piano); Stravinsky: Little Suite (Conductor: Rene Leibowitz). 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records at Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations. Harvest (Repeat Broadcast). 10.30 "Tempo" — A musical magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert," Handel: Organ Concerto in G-minor (Soloist: Edward Power-Biggs); Brahms: "Liebeslieder Waltzes" (For Soloists, Choir and Two Pianos); Petrassi: Suite from "The Portrait of Don Quixote." 11.00 News 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 & 235 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week's Events. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Bach & Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 Operetta: Offenbach: "La Belle Helene." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.25, 19.60, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Comment. Review of the Weekly British Press. Israelis in Britain.

Press Opinion USA on 25 and

VOICE OF AMERICA - English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme; (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lahitis Programme 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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HABIRAH Tel. 26399 Saturday: 6.45, 9. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 9. LA CHATTE SORT SES GRIFFES with Francoise Arnaud Hebrew and English titles Today at 3 p.m.: DANGER WITHIN

OR GIL Tel. 26486 Starting today, Friday at 3 p.m. Frank Capra presents A HOLE IN THE HEAD Starring: Frank Sinatra Edward G. Robinson Eleanor Parker, Carolyn Jones Thelma Ritter, Keenan Wynn Cinemascope and colour

ORION Tel. 22914 Lili Palmer — Sylvia Syms David Kossof In the British film showing the eternal Jewish tragedy of World War Two CONSPIRACY OF HEARTS Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 24733 Can jealousy drive a woman to kill to keep the man she loves? LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN (Technicolor) Gene Tierney — Cornel Wilde Jeanne Crain

RON Tel. 23104 The Mightiest spectacle ever known HERCULES UNCHAINED STEVE REEVES in fabulous feats of human power. Color — Cinemascope Hebrew-French subtitles. ALL AGES Also today (Friday) at 3 p.m. and Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742 MARISA ALASIO The new discovery in a delightful, lively and enchanting comedy Poveri Ma Belli (Lovely Though Poor) Italian speaking

TEL OR Tel. 23570 Expresso Bongo The Great Musical Picture with CLIFF RICHARD SYLVIA SYMS LAURENCE HARVEY For Adults Only "Forum" Film

ZION LOUIS JOURDAN — DANY CARREL ROGER HANIN rousing action, explosive and gripping thriller CINDERELLA ET LES GANGSTERS Adults Only: 16 and over Today at 3 p.m.: DIE RATTEN

Commencing Saturday, October 22

EDISON Tel. 24056 Saturday: 6.45 only Weekdays: 3.30 and 6.45 CASBAH YVONNE de CARLO PETER LORRE MARTA TOREN TONY MARTIN Fri., 2.30: Look Back in Anger

STUDIO Tel. 24055 Saturday: 6.45, 8.45 Weekdays: 6.45, 8.45 Second Week Look Back in Anger RICHARD BURTON — CLAIRE BLOOM MARY URE Fri., 2.15: The Nun's Story

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, October 22, 1960.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018 First French Comedy of the "New Wave" Le Triporteur with Darry Cowl. In Technicolor.

ARMON Tel. 4848 2nd Week. The great epic now triumphing all over the world! Ballad of A Soldier Awarded First Prize at Cannes Film Festival 1960.

ATZMON Tel. 3003 M.G.M.'s intense suspense picture The Last Voyage Technicolor Robert Stack, Dorothy Malone

EN DOR Tel. 3421 Sat., Sun., Mon.: UP PERISCOPE! James Garner, Edmond O'Brien. Cinemascope & Technicolor. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: VILLA! Brian Keith, Cesar Romero. Cinemascope & Technicolor. 2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567 Mark Stevens, Gail Robbins in Gunsmoke in Tucson Cinemascope. Mats.: Run of the Arrow, Destination Lud. House of Numbers.

MIRON Tel. 3003 3rd Week! The first great Israel Film BLAZING SANDS Technicolor Daliah Lavi, Uri Zohar.

MAY Tel. 2856 Air-conditioned Cary Grant, Tony Curtis in Operation Petticoat with Dina Merril. In Eastman Colour. No complimentary tickets or reductions.

MORIAH Tel. 81477 After Carry on, Sergeant, and Carry on, Nurse, the same actors in their best Carry On, Teacher A British comedy.

ORAH Tel. 4017 The lovely Polish comedy Ewa Chce Spać (Eva wants to sleep) (Eva veut dormir)

ORION Tel. 4020 Hall ventilated. Frank Villard, Helene Chancel in DETOURNEMENT DE MINEURES For adults only.

ORLY Tel. 81868 One minute — Carmelit Terminus Les Tricheurs (The Cheats) Pascale Petit Jacques Charrier. For adults only. Owing to its length the main feature starts at 6.45 and 9 p.m. sharp!

PEER Tel. 2232 Eddie Constantine in his latest adventure-drama S.O.S. Pacific with Pier Angeli, Eva Bartok. English speaking. French subtitles.

TAMAR Tel. 6582 Ingrid Andree Gerhard Riedmann in Die Prinzessin Und Ihr Adjutant In Technicolor.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Oct. 22. 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

TEL-AVIV Cinema 3rd Week THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE, FAITH AND DEVOTION THE STORY OF RUTH With the discovery of the year the Israeli star Elana Eden Today at 2.15 p.m. Saturday night: 7.15, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820 They made the year's big picture Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth Van Heflin, Tab Hunter, Richard Conte THEY CAME TO CORDURA 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID 5th Week DALIAH LAVI Blazing Sands In the Israel film Uri Zohar, Hilel Naaman, Oded Kottler, Misha Barsilai In colour No complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA 5th Week Sarita Montiel ("La Violetera") Maurice Ronet in their latest romance MI ULTIMO TANGO 12 new hit songs in Eastman Color Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 26957 Ruth Leuwerik, O.W. Fischer Beldnis Einer Unbekannten (Portrait of an Unknown Woman) 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN 4th Week The great Arabic film of 1960 Love and Pleasure Farid el Attrash, Magda, Laila Fauzi.

"ESTHER" Cinema 3rd Week Air-Conditioned DORIS DAY — DAVID NIVEN in a wonderful comedy PLEASE DON'T EAT THE DAISIES M.G.M., in color

GAT 3rd Week LESLIE HOWARD in his unforgettable picture Pimpernel Smith 4, 7.30, 9.30 The hall is cool & ventilated.

HOD Vittorio De Sica Hans Matsmer The film which was awarded the first prize at the Venice Festival LE GENERALE DELA ROVERE Directed by Roberto Rossilini 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15

MAXIM Israel Premiere Lee J. Cobb, John Derek (Exodus star) in their finest role a father lawyer defending his son FAMILY SECRET Perfs. 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

MIGDALOR The famous novel Hagi Murad Starring: Steve Reeves

MOGRABI Tel. 28331 2nd Week The story of Franz Liszt SONG WITHOUT END DIRK BOGARDE CAPUCINE 3.30 — 7 — 9.30

OPHIR Paramount presents Five Branded Women Starring: SILVANA MANGANO, JEANNE MOREAU VAN HEFLIN Directed by: Martin Ritt.

ORION 2nd Week Warner Bros. Proudly Presents "A SUMMER PLACE" with SANDRA DEE RICHARD EGAN DOROTHY McGUIRE ARTHUR KENNEDY and the star of tomorrow TROY DONAHUE ADULTS ONLY

PARIS Air conditioned MARIA SCHELL, JEAN MARAIS MARCEL MASTORIANI after the novel by DOSTOYEVSKY WHITE NIGHTS Sat. evening: 3 perfs. 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30

PEER Israel Premiere Ashes and Diamonds Prize Winner at the International Film Festival in Riviera, 1960 Produced by A. Vajda

RAMAT GAN Cinema Evening perfs.: 7.30 & 9.30. A comedy like none before, starring NORMAN WISDOM THE SQUARE PEG Matinees at 4: By general request Fanny Hurst's IMITATION OF LIFE Lana Turner — Sandra Dee.

SHDEROTH Marcello Mastroianni Claudia Cardinale in a great film, an unusual film ("GOLDEN TROPHY" in LOCARNO) IL BELL' ANTONIO For adults only.

TAMAR presents beautiful, exciting SARITA MONTIEL in REVOLT in the WOMEN'S PRISON Sarita reaches the peak of her dramatic art. For adults over 16 only. 6 shows daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET Tel. 43950 4th Week Walt Disney's Most Exciting True-Life adventure The African Lion Unstaged — Unrehearsed — Unbelievable.

YARON 2nd Week One of the greatest films of the year! SHIRLEY MACLAINE, Venice award winner for this film JACK LEMON, in Billy Wilders' best comedy ever seen! THE APARTMENT No complimentary tickets

ZAMIR 2nd Week Israel Premiere The famous Italian comedian in the loveliest comedy of the year. NON CANTARE BARCIAMI with the latest hit-parade songs.

SAPPHIRE 9th & last week THE GRIPPING MURDER MYSTERY Brilliantly played against the background of today's crucial racial clashes. Zafon Tel. 42969

LABOUR COSTS KEY TO PROGRESS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

By DAVID KRIVINE
Post Economic Reporter

THE headlong expansion of Israel's textile industry (undertaken against the advice of not a few experts) has already recorded two valuable achievements. First, textile factories are springing up in the development areas, thus giving work to men for whom there are few other sources of gainful occupation. Unemployment statistics are being slashed in Kiryat Gat, Beersheba, Ofakim, Dimona, Beisan, Nazareth and elsewhere by the cotton, woollen and worsted mills that are coming into production. There is a net gain to the economy by bringing into activity idle factors of production — in this case manpower: and a new lease of life is granted to townships that a few years ago had apparently fallen into stagnation.

Secondly, an augmented flow of yarn, fabrics and clothing is pouring out of the country into foreign markets. Textile exports doubled since 1956 to reach $11m. in 1959 — and this figure has almost been attained again in the first nine months of the present year. Production is "deepening"; where a generation ago finished cloth was imported for making-up in Palestine's tailor shops, cotton is nowadays grown, ginned, spun, woven, fuller into stagnation.

Added Value

This means an increase in the added value of textile exports. Woollen yarn exported today yields an added value of 25 per cent, which means that every dollar earned includes 75 cents of foreign currency costs. Woollen cloth exported brings an added value of 45 per cent, whereas woollen garments bring 75-80 per cent. The planned expansion of Israel's textile industry is in fact based on a vertical integration, with the objective that every possible stage in the manufacturing process take place in this country.

It is not denied that the plan is good, even though it is ambitious. By 1964, on the assumption that local consumption of textiles will increase by 40 per cent (consumption per head going by one-fifth), there will still be a surplus for export of $64m. If that export objective is not attained, Israel will suffer from a crisis of over-production.

It is on this point that criticism is directed, for textile manufacture is the most competitive branch in world industry. Underdeveloped countries are processing their own textile raw materials. Japan, India, Hong Kong and China are developing their textile exports, based on cheap labour. The present boom in world markets is based partly on a slow-down in European production. But this itself may be temporary. Britain is known to be re-equipping with modern machinery, and people experienced in the cloth trade cannot help fearing that the classic textile slump (which occurred for the umpteenth time only three years ago) may eventuate again in the measurable future.

The answer given by Mr. Shlomo Gur-Aryeh, head of the Textile Division at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is based on a positive and aggressive approach to development prospects. When present plans are completed, Israel will possess 391,000 cotton spindles, as compared with 115,000 in 1959. (This estimate is substantially ahead of the target set in the Ministry's Four-Year Projection, which foresaw 250,000 spindles by 1964.) World output is based on 135,500,000 spindles. Thus Israel's export need — which will be a little over half her total output — comes to a tiny fraction of one per cent of world production. A thousand tons a month of cotton exports (which is all that Israel will need) can be bought up by a single medium-sized American factory. In a steadily expanding world market, such an export objective for cotton and other textile products should not be beyond Israel's capacities.

Everything depends nevertheless on reaching the best international standards of quality and price. Paradoxically enough, although textiles are confidently described in the Ministry's Four-Year Projection and elsewhere as a "Jewish trade," conditions in Israel are not so advantageous for textiles as they are for other industrial branches, such as chemicals or electronics. The reason is analysed in a report by Professor Cahen's Industrial Service Corporation on "Israel Cotton Spinneries." To put it plainly, Israel's skilled and professional manpower is cheaper than in other countries; but her unskilled labour is more expensive. And textiles depend to a great extent on unskilled workers.

Wages Above Europe

According to the report, textile mill wages (including fringe benefits) per effective hour of work are 88 per cent higher in Israel than in Western Europe at the exchange rate of IL1.80 to the dollar, and 24 per cent higher than in Western Europe at the exchange rate of IL2.70 to the dollar. Moreover, labour productivity is lower than in Western Europe. It emerges that average labour costs per product unit in Israel's cotton spinneries are almost four times as high as in Europe's most efficient industry (the Dutch) and twice as high as in one of the less productive countries in this field today — Britain.

It is true that labour constitutes only 20 per cent of total production costs, and the utilization of equipment in Israel (as against manpower) compares favourably with the European countries. Nevertheless Israel's industry has to face the fact that locally grown cotton is 56 per cent more expensive than the imported variety — once again due to the high cost of Israel's unskilled labour; and all these factors together make Israel's production costly by world prices.

A more detailed study of the statistics given in the Cahen Report reveals a number of clues on how to solve the costs problem. The average Israel spinning mill needs 75 per cent more working hours to produce 100 kilos of cotton yarn than American factories did in 1949. The two most efficient mills in Israel, however, need only 20 per cent more working hours, whereas the figures for the two least efficient mills is 150 per cent. If in addition allowance is made for size, then Israel's most efficient mills only require 30 per cent more labour than in America.

The above figures refer to workers on the production line. Administrative and maintenance staff constitute 6.5 per cent of all employees in a cotton mill's production departments in America, and 25 per cent in Israel. Here again the variation inside Israel suggests startling possibilities of bettering these disparities. In Israel's two least efficient mills, the proportion of these "overhead employees" is 30 per cent of total personnel, whereas in the two best mills it is 13 per cent.

Size a Consideration

Size is an important consideration. A mill of 30,000 spindles needs 20 per cent less working hours to produce a given quantity of cotton yarn than one of 10,000 spindles. This involves a difference of four per cent in overall production costs — a saving not to be despised. The Four-Year Projection quotes a research project that came to the same conclusions for cotton weaving. The optimum unit for Israel is 200-300 looms. Production costs are, for most types of output, extremely high in workshops having fewer than 60 looms — yet in 1957 factories containing 60 looms or less accounted for almost 80 per cent of the nation's cotton looms, and only one mill had 300 looms.

Labour costs can be cut in other ways. Israel is almost the only country in the world that runs its textile industry on a three-shift system, and while this gives Israel the highest utilization rate of equipment in the world, the fact remains that the third shift is expensive. Men on the night shift work an hour less than on the day shifts for the same wage and—more important — the system precludes the employment of women, since they are forbidden by law to work at night. Women workers (taking wages and productivity into consideration) cost 20 per cent less in the textile industry than men.

The Cahen Report recommends cutting out the night shift altogether (this would make maintenance of equipment easier as well), but as the Government is preparing to submit to the Knesset an amendment to the Law on Working Women allowing their employment at night, it would seem that the three-shift system may continue.

The problems of Israel's textile industry are plainly not insoluble. Much of the labour force is new to the work, yet the quality of Israel's exports is up to international standards. Beauty and originality of design are achieved in Israel that cannot be matched by some of the non-European countries that specialize in mass production. Small firms are being integrated into larger production units, and a special consulting service will be established shortly with the aid of U.S.O.M. Much depends on the cooperative attitude of the trade unions, which have already distinguished themselves by welcoming the mechanization of the textile industry. Israel is being rapidly equipped with good, modern machinery. Everything depends now on her managerial, technical and working manpower.

From field to factory. Cotton harvest scene in the reclaimed Hula valley (below). Above, cotton spinnery at Kiryat Gat.
Israel Bond Photo by Itani. Hula photo by Hirshbein.

Stocks & Commodities

NEW PEAKS IN TEL AVIV

DURING the week under review a number of stocks have reached new peaks in a lively turnover. This trend is significant particularly since it continues despite some profit-taking. Demand considerably exceeds offer and in some cases prices jump by over 10 points in one day. The outstanding features during the week were an advance of some 35 points in the 7% Preferred Ordinary shares of the Housing Mortgage Bank, probably on expectation of good results; a similar advance in the General Mortgage Bank Ordinary, a gain of some 20 points in Africa-Palestine Investment, probably in view of the intended new flotation with preferential rights to present shareholders, at a price of around 120 and on the basis of one new share to every two old ones; and similar gains in Bank Leumi ordinary shares, Ellern's Investment and Teva. Smaller gains were registered in a long list of stock including Otzar Hityashvut, Rassco, Feuchtwanger Investment Sahar, I.L.D.C., Potash, Yam Hamelach B Founders, Palestine Cold Storage, Alliance Tyre, Delek, Palestine Electric ordinary stock and 7% Preference Shares and others.

Among the oil shares Naphta was particularly firm, touching during the week a new high of 180%. It is expected that the company will offer new shares to its present shareholders at a probable ratio of a new one to every seven old ones. Alliance Tyres declared a final dividend for the year ending June 30, 1960 of 4a agorot. Together with the earlier interim payment this makes an annual dividend of IL1.44. On Wednesday the quotation of 4% Registered Stock A, 4½% Second Preferred Palestine Electric Corporation (sterling) and 5% Yam Hamelach debentures was temporarily suspended by the Stock Exchange authorities, after an earlier rise, in view of the fact that under the new foreign currency regulations these securities are to be considered foreign securities and may thus be entitled to a special premium. There were also some reactions in the ordinary shares section when Bank Leumi Investment, Assia, Ata and American Israeli Paper Mills lost some ground. Lapidot shares advanced to IL4¾ on Wednesday, while PIA Unit Trust gained some four points during the week.

In the Linked Bonds section there were some sporadic purchases and after the cost-of-living index for the past month was announced some buyers appeared for index-linked bonds. In some cases the index-linked bonds advanced slightly and were marked "buyers only." There also appears to be some demand for dollar-linked and slightly better prices have been recorded.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Economic News in Brief

Replacing Castro's Sugar

● The U.S. quarrel with Castro's Cuba is likely to lead to large-scale expansion of sugar production in other countries, notwithstanding the current world sugar surplus. One major project of this kind has already been announced in Tanganyika. It is the Kilombero Sugar Company, established with the backing of American, British and Dutch financial resources by one of the Dutch sugar companies which had been expropriated in Indonesia. The company is going to invest $30m. in acquiring sugar-land and constructing a refinery with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons. Negotiations are also proceeding between other Dutch groups and international interests to set up four even bigger sugar projects.

Italy Out of Doldrums

● The Italian economy's rapid advance in 1959 has since developed into a boom. In the first four months of 1960 industrial production was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the first five months exports rose by a full 40 per cent. Although imports also increased by 30 per cent, and the trade gap widened considerably, this is no longer considered dangerous: there is a high level of foreign currency income from invisible items such as tourism, and the inflow of foreign capital is heavy. Also, the country's foreign currency reserves are now 50 per cent higher than a year ago at $3,000m., almost enough to cover one year's import. Moreover, there are some indications that the investment boom may extend to Italy's neglected South, in particular due to the growing shortage of labour in the northern industrial regions and to the recent discovery of natural gas deposits which are expected to provide a source of cheap fuel in Southern Italy. A new steel plant is already being constructed at Taranto and a petroleum chemical centre at Gela, while Montecatini is putting up a huge petro-chemical combine at Brindisi.

Australian Boom Problems

● While the investment boom in Australia goes on unabated, some economists have expressed concern over the widening gap in the country's trade balance; imports have soared after the removal of controls in February last (mainly on account of big purchases of capital goods), while exports are actually declining. Although most of the trade gap is offset by the import of foreign capital, a drain is already noticeable on Australia's foreign exchange reserves and may assume serious proportions if domestic demand continues to expand at the current pace. Unemployment has been virtually wiped out, and a recent survey showed that two-thirds of the factory workers habitually work overtime. Attempts to curb the expansion of bank credit have failed to check the buying and investment spree, as additional loans have been provided by other financial institutions which are not subject to official control, and hire-purchase debts have reached an average of IL40 per capita.

Belgium's Retrenchment

● Belgium will have to increase its gross national product by at least four per cent in order to compensate for the loss of its Congo trade and to keep pace with the expanding economies of its Common Market partners, according to official estimates. To that end considerable retrenchments in public spending have been envisaged in order to free capital for new investments, apart from economies of 10,000m. francs and new taxes amounting to 6,000m. francs to recoup losses sustained in the Congo. No detailed programme has been announced for those savings and new taxes, but subsidies to the railways and to the coal industry will apparently be cut, along with the state's contributions to community budgets. Military expenditure, education and social insurance are also to be reduced, although the trade unions are opposed to the proposed cuts in social benefits.

Lebanon Disenchanted With Soviet-Bloc Trade

By CHARLES P. ARNOT

BEIRUT (NANA).—ANY Western traveller in the Middle East today is almost certain to hear first-hand reports of Soviet tractors that won't run, jeeps that break down and machines that arrive with the wrong (or no) spare parts; but nowhere along the Eastern Mediterranean can the disenchantment with red-bloc trade match that of hard-bargaining, free-trading Lebanon.

Over the last four years Lebanon has made trade agreements with the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania on the understanding that these countries would buy as much as they exported. But last year Lebanon imported nearly three times the amount exported to the Communist bloc and paid in hard-earned dollars.

A Lebanese delegation has been touring Eastern Europe to deliver an ultimatum to the Communists: "Keep your trade agreements—or no more trade."

The Lebanese are unimpressed with Communist Bloc literature boasting that Soviet credits and grants to less developed countries have increased to a rate of about $1,000m. per year.

"What does that mean to us?" said one leading Lebanese import-export agent. "We don't want or need gifts. All we want are solid trade agreements that will be kept. The Western nations keep their trade agreements, but not the Communists."

Chinese traders are finding the hard-bargaining Arabs more than a match. Even in Cairo, where they have an embassy, the Chinese discovered that they could not do enough business to maintain a trade office. It was closed and all the sample goods were left behind for the Egyptians to sell at whatever price they could get.

For the past two years the Peiping regime's Beirut trade office has existed almost in name only. The chief trade representative spent almost no time in the Lebanon. When Peiping finally requested that all trade relations with the Lebanese be terminated and the Beirut office closed, the Lebanese heaved a sigh of relief.

Overseas Lebanese Bank

THE new Bank of Overseas Lebanese, to be situated in America, was founded at the first Congress of Lebanese Emigrants held in Beirut last month.

Ninety per cent of the one million Lebanese that live abroad inhabit the United States, and the Lebanese Government has decided to enrol their aid in the economic development of their native land. Initial capital approved for the Bank is 10m. Lebanese pounds (or approximately $3m.), of which one-quarter was subscribed at the Congress. Mr. Pierre Edo, former Minister of Finance, was elected Chairman of the Board.

The Lebanon banks are not short of foreign capital, but much of it is what is called "flight capital." Since the Swiss banks have started to charge interest for such deposits, money from the Arab oil territories had taken refuge instead in the Lebanon, where it can be deposited free of charge.

BOOM IN SHARES CONTINUES

By H. HERZBERG

SINCE April 1959, over a year-and-a-half ago, a nearly uninterrupted appreciation in the prices of shares has taken place in this country. Three reasons are generally suggested for this trend:

a) The positive attitude of the Government towards investment in shares resulting in various tax concessions, convertibility rights for non-residents and other concessions;

b) the marked undervaluation of shares in 1959 when the market did not reflect the real values of assets and future growth and earnings-prospects;

c) the advance in prices involves an ever-growing circle of people, who were not at all interested formerly in the market. They acquire shares in anticipation of continuous capital profit-prospects.

Although rather substantial amounts of new share issues have been offered on the market during 1960, the increase in demand for shares has so far been larger than the volume of such new offers, resulting in a permanent rise in prices.

Official Encouragement

About the importance of the first point, the positive attitude of the Government to investments in stock, as compared to its previous adverse or at least indifferent attitude, there can be no doubt. This certainly was one main reason for the revival of the investors' interest. But the Government measures cannot be considered a decisive factor in the permanent and uninterrupted boom which has increased the value of shares to fourfold since March 1959.

The third point, the increasing circle of investors interested in shares (some with the aim of making short-term speculative gains) must be considered a temporary factor. No boom can continue uninterruptedly. Many new issues of stock — mostly very essential for the industrial development of the country — are in preparation and one day a balance between the rising appetite for investments and the volume of the new shares offered will be reached. It is to be hoped that at that time the offers of new shares will be reduced to the genuine absorptive capacity of the market in order to avoid excess which could easily kill the recent interest in local stocks.

This mistake of offers in excess of the absorptive capacity of the market was made with regard to linked debentures, with rather adverse results. The repetition of this mistake with regard to ordinary stock would have detrimental effects.

Prices and Value

It seems, therefore, that to determine the real future prospects of the share-market it is essential to determine whether present prices are justified by real values and to calculate the future prospects of growth of the various companies.

In foreign countries — and since 1959 in Israel as well — the previous system of using actual dividends as a yardstick has been abandoned. The marked rises in international prices during recent years represent an estimate of the value of real assets, real earnings (as opposed to dividends actually distributed) and future prospects. Companies where bonus-distributions are anticipated are particularly popular. In the western world, shares which are much in demand are those of growth industries, such as electronics and chemicals, or those which seem to offer prospects of rising profitability in case of a continuous inflation.

In Israel it is obvious that all shares of long-established companies were quoted until 1959 at prices which in no way took into account the genuine values of assets or future earning-power. It is therefore no wonder that the sharpest rises in price were recorded in respect of companies which were in a position to distribute bonuses or to offer attractive rights and may still be in a position to do so in the future.

Nevertheless it goes without saying that prices of shares do not represent flights of fancy. From the shareholder's point of view the real value of a company's assets does not depend on the amount which such an investment would cost at today's price, but on the profits which can be earned by the company's assets today or in the future. Consequently the real basis for an evaluation of the value of stock is the actual earning-power and the reasonably anticipated earning-power in the future. For some time some serious analysts abroad have doubted whether the recent increases in stock prices were not exaggerated, even taking into account the permanent growth of production and consumption and the frequently simultaneous steady decline in the purchasing power of many international currencies.

Some prices do seem to have no relation to future prospects. Even if our economy is a growth economy par excellence which justifies an optimistic approach, we must not forget that we have nearly no enterprises belonging to the so-called international "growth-industries." It is true that the assets of many companies appear in the balance sheet below today's cost. This disproportion will increase in the event of continuous inflation and particularly if there is a devaluation of the currency. But can it be expected that in the event of devaluation the earnings of our companies will rise to an extent commensurate with the decreased value of the money? It would be difficult to answer this question in the affirmative except for a small number of companies.

Considering the present level of local prices as rather high does not mean that a slump is inevitable. Obviously the sound basis of most of our companies, the dynamic growth of our economy and the interests that very large circles of investors here and abroad show today in the development of the Israel share-market are strong factors militating against any excessive pessimism. But it may be considered good for our economy that our large enterprises have so far refrained from increasing their capital by bonus-distributions or issues of rights unless convinced that the old dividend rate could be maintained on the increased capital. It is also fortunate that in most cases the policy concerning issue of shares prevailing in this country is rather conservative. The current buying fever is rarely exploited. As a rule, new issues are thoroughly examined by the underwriting banks, who see to it that the shares offered to the public have a sound basis for steady income and for reasonable growth in future years.

(This is the first of two articles.)

ECONOMIC COMMENT

The Dollar Pile

IN a couple of weeks the Governor of the Bank of Israel, reporting to the Knesset about the causes of monetary expansion which again exceeded 15 per cent over a period of 12 months, will submit his recommendation for dealing with this development. However, the outline of his analysis may be guessed in advance by the data published in the Bank's report concerning Israel's economic performance in the first half of 1960.

It was during this period, as a matter of fact, that the bulk of the rise in means of payment was recorded. Cash and demand deposits rose by 14.6 per cent after a drop of five per cent in the second half of 1959, and inflationary pressures reappeared with renewed vigour.

The cause of this swing of the economic pendulum is also fairly obvious. It no longer lies in excessive credit to the Government: in fact, that item reached its peak in late 1958, did not change appreciably in 1959, and declined by 4.5 per cent in the first half of 1960. Nor can the expansion of bank credit to the public be considered the main moving force, for its pace did not markedly accelerate.

On the other hand, there is a striking correlation between the trend of monetary expansion and the accumulation of foreign exchange balances. In the first half of 1959 these balances soared and means of payment rose by 12.7 per cent. In the second half of that year, the balances were stationary. In the first half of 1960 they resumed their climb, accounting for 60 per cent of the aggregate increase in the means of payment which took place in that period.

On the face of it, therefore, the way to prevent inflationary tendencies could be to slow down this accumulation of foreign exchange reserves, either by discouraging the conversion of foreign currency into pounds or by more liberal allocations for import, in order to provide the supply needed to offset the added purchasing power. A closer look reveals, however, that matters are more complicated. For the monthly increment of IL19m. in purchasing power that may be considered a counterpart of foreign exchange holdings, actually accumulated in spite of the steps taken to implement the above recommendations. In the first half of the current year, when foreign exchange deposits increased by IL18m. (11 per cent), imports were $22.5m. (11 per cent) higher than in the first half of 1959. One can hardly propose that import increase at a faster rate; in particular if one keeps in mind that most of the increment was accounted for by raw materials, which advanced 13 per cent, and in consumer goods, which rose 21 per cent in real terms, while the import of production goods increased by four per cent only. Nor can one expect a marked rise in demand for production goods, i.e in the volume of investments, at a time when the country is palpably facing a shortage of skilled manpower.

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ONE should beware of regarding this development as a short lived phenomenon due solely to the windfall of personal compensations from Germany. As a matter of fact, while the amount of compensations is expected to rise by some $50m. in 1960, another $35m. may come from the one item of increased proceeds from commodity exports.

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THE conclusion cannot therefore be avoided, that foreign exchange balances will continue to accumulate for the time being, that our economy must be adjusted to a large-scale generation of purchasing power beyond the control of our bank authorities and that this power may easily outstrip our productive capacity. It goes without saying that under such circumstances credit expansion — whether to the Government or to the private sector—must be handled with extreme caution, in order not to catalyze these inflationary tendencies, and eventually a retrenchment policy will have to be applied to offset them. But in practice such a policy obviously has very definite limits, for a growing economy, and a nation reaching for a higher living standard cannot be starved of credit, and the scope of manoeuvring in this respect is narrower than commonly supposed.

• • •

ACCORDINGLY, credit policy alone seems to be unable to solve the problem of maintaining monetary stability without scotching the country's economic growth, at least in Israel. Nor can it be relied upon for shaping our foreign trade balance so as to ensure the prudent use of economic resources in accordance with long-term targets. If we are to keep that excess of wealth which we are now facing from generating economic obesity, a wider pattern of measures will have to be adopted, and we must have closer cooperation between the administration, business, trade unions and the consumer. It is perhaps opportune that the budget season is approaching as well as the date when wage agreements are up for renewal, so that a firm policy may be introduced without further delay. Whether this will be done, however, depends on public morale and on a clear statement of the ways and means which must be adopted under the current conditions. Mr. Horowitz' advice will certainly carry much weight in this respect both with the Government and with the man in the street.

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Mission Members Receive Israel Honours

Dewey Stone (centre, top photo) is shown after election as a Fellow of The Weizmann Institute Wednesday. With him are (L-R) Abba Eban, Institute President, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Vera Weizmann, Meyer Weisgal, and Dr. Benjamin Weizmann. Photo below shows children at Kvutzat Yavneh with (left) Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman and (right) Adolph Kiesler as The Kiesler Youth Centre was dedicated in honour of the veteran community leader's 80th birthday.

United Jewish Appeal Mission — Symbol Of Partnership of U.S. and Israel Jews

By Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

Since the creation of the State, it has become a tradition with the leadership of the United Jewish Appeal to conduct an annual fact-finding mission to Israel.

What began as unofficial visits by small groups of dedicated American Jewish leaders soon after the State was established, grew, after the historic conference in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in 1953, into the Annual United Jewish Appeal Study Mission to Israel.

Since its inauguration in 1954, the United Jewish Appeal's annual campaigns and objectives have been formulated on the basis of the Mission Members' reports and recommendations. All of the members of the Mission are leaders of UJA-affiliated campaigns in their home communities, and many of them are outstanding figures on the national scene as well. Their stature and their ability to communicate to American Jewry the great needs arising from Israel's policy of unrestricted immigration have been an important factor in the continued success of our United Jewish Appeal campaigns.

This Seventh Annual U.J.A. Mission is one of our largest, totalling 125 Jewish leaders and their wives. The fact that more and more women are accompanying their husbands on these Missions, as well as joining other U.J.A. sponsored community survey-tours to Europe and to Israel, is a gratifying development because women, too, are rapidly rising to the fore in American Jewish leadership, and also constitute an important group of influential opinion-moulders as well as fund-raisers.

This year, as in the past, the Mission will concern itself not only with the immediate welfare needs of 1961, but also with those long-range absorption programmes which directly affect Israel's viability. From October 18—the day the Mission arrives from a conference in Rome with representatives of the J.D.C. and the Jewish Agency — until the departure date on November 1, the members will have visited all the important development areas and projects, and representative farm settlements.

To Study Problems

Every one of the country's varied and complex problems will be thoroughly analysed. With the help of President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, Levi Eshkol, Moshe Dayan, Giora Josephthal, Abba Eban, General Haim Laskov, Nahum Goldmann, Dov Joseph, Dr. Raanan Weitz, as well as the immigration and colonisation experts, both in the Government and the Jewish Agency, they hope to obtain a total knowledge and understanding of the complexity and variables of Israel's social overhead.

If Israelis are prone to ask — why, with modern communications so well developed, with the frequent visits to the U.S. of Israel ministers and Jewish Agency officials, and information about Israel's needs, as well as its dynamic progress, so readily available, does the U.J.A. send Missions to Israel?—the answer to a simple one: Israel — the focus of the love, friendships and loyalty of Jews the world over — holds a special appeal for American Jewry. We take pride in the fact that we have had the privilege of playing a major role in Israel's consolidation and upbuilding — not as benefactors, but as partners. The heroism and the blood sacrifices of the Israelis to establish and hold the state have enhanced the status of Jews everywhere and instilled in world Jewry a sense of self-acceptance which Jews of earlier generations have never experienced.

Great as their sacrifices for the preservation of the State have been — as the Hills of Martyrs in every section of the land attest — they are being matched today by the enormity of the burdens the people of Israel have voluntarily assumed in order to carry out the Great Ingathering. Statistics, alone, cannot do justice to the contributions the people of Israel, themselves, have made which enabled the population to grow from less than 800,000 in May, 1948, to 2,100,000 today.

It is more than a source of pride to American Jewry that United Jewish Appeal funds have helped ease the strain of integrating one million immigrants within a short space of time. They are grateful that they are of the generation that could join fully with the people of Israel in carrying out that great task.

Just as the people of Israel rejoice in seeing new villages dot the land, and great areas being redeemed by the Jewish ploughman, farmer and shepherd, so does American Jewry rejoice in the fact that the funds they give to their U.J.A. are helping in a most material way to clear that land and prepare that soil for planting, to bring in water for irrigation and to train new immigrants as farmers and settle them on the land.

Israel's Upbuilding

This Mission has come, just as others have over the past seven years, to serve as the eyes and ears of the American Jewish community; to see, hear and learn from the people themselves what help Israel needs from America to enable her to continue to transform under-developed areas into a granary and an economic asset to the country; what other social needs must be met in order to enable the hundreds of thousands of immigrants — both new and old — to make their rightful productive contribution to Israel's economy.

The U.J.A. campaign goal our Mission Members will recommend for adoption in 1961 will be one designed to enable Israel's immigrant farmers to achieve self-sufficiency. More than 33,000 families — some 130,000 persons in 485 settlements — have waited all too long now for the livestock, machinery, electricity, water, power and approach roads which would let them farm at full capacity. About one-third of these settlements are nearing the "final consolidation" stage. Others remain at various levels of incompletion; not from any lack of drive or know-how (Israel's agricultural output has increased 315 per cent since statehood) but simply from lack of funds.

Fruits of Partnership

The partnership — U.J.A. and Jewish Agency — that has enabled the number of *ma'abara* dwellers to drop from 245,000 eight years ago to some 42,000 today, pledges to do everything possible to provide greater sums for the building of decent, permanent housing, not only for those still in the *ma'barot* but for the newcomers who will require housing and the full range of settlement and absorption services.

In the area of welfare services, there are at least 12,000 special cases (with their dependents) who can be rehabilitated with the necessary funds. Other services — educational, vocational, health, medical — must be expanded for additional thousands.

Some 38,000 youngsters require aid of various kinds, including 11,000 in the Youth Aliya programme and the Malben programme. Other thousands are in need of high school scholarships and vocational training.

The Malben programme of the Joint Distribution Committee, just ending a decade of outstanding welfare service, will have to provide full-scale care for 22,000 aged, chronically ill and handicapped immigrants, and their dependents. J.D.C. must also meet the needs of an additional 23,000 persons in Israel —bringing the total number of people to be aided in Israel by U.J.A.-supported agencies to 380,000.

Israel's economic future requires an industrially trained and technologically literate population: U.J.A.-supported ORT schools are the largest producers of skills among Israel youth. Enrolment in ORT schools — such as the Aron Syngalowsky Vocational Centre at Tel Aviv — the largest and most modern trade school in Israel (and in the Middle East) is training over 9,000 annually.

As long as the Jewish Agency has the task of bringing in and receiving immigrants, and helping them to strike roots in this country, it will find in the U.J.A. its principal financial instrument.

11-Year Malben Record: 175,000 Aided, Costs $100M.

Helping Israel to help itself in the medical and social welfare fields — this is the new course Malben-J.D.C. Services has charted.

Originally Malben's scope was confined to the care of handicapped newcomers. Eleven years ago, as this J.D.C. organization launched its programme in Israel, immigrants were streaming into the country from the death camps of Europe and the slums of Moslem countries. Providing medical and social care to those immigrants was an enormous task. In these eleven years Malben, with its 4,600 beds in its Homes for the Aged, and 1,200 in 4 hospitals, has helped altogether 175,000 persons with a total budget of over $100,000,000.

But in the course of the years, new needs emerged. These needs are nation-wide, not confined to the newcomer sector of the population. They call for a very individualized approach, for help that can usually be given best through efforts of several agencies, rather than by setting up more institutions.

Thus, the new key to the activities of Malben - J.D.C. has emerged as indirect assistance to national agencies and support of joint projects. Through this technique Malben makes available know-how and funds to initiate activities by setting higher professional standards or providing modern facilities and equipment.

By pooling resources, the Ministry of Health and Malben have jointly launched a new era in the psychiatric field. Malben provided two wards of its hospital at Sha'ar Menashe, where, for the first time in a decade, a Health Ministry psychiatric team screen all long-term mental patients in Government and private hospitals, beginning with the highest age group. Intensive treatment is started for those found amenable to improvement and recovery. As a result of the new assessment large numbers of former inmates of mental homes have already been re-integrated within their communities.

Moreover, a IL2,500,000 trust fund for mental health, set up jointly by the Health Ministry and Malben, has converted a Malben Aged Home into an institution for mentally retarded children; begun setting up four community mental health centres and outpatient clinics in government mental hospitals; established hostels for patients able to live [illegible] in the community, and a scholarship fund for training psychiatric social workers.

In terms of sheer results this new programme of medical home care has been singularly successful. The Malben teams of doctor, nurse, social worker and therapist now treat chronic patients within a 20-mile radius of Tel Aviv, who earlier had been occupying hospital beds, but now are eligible for return to their families. Spurred by the programme's success, the municipal health authorities of Tel Aviv, long plagued by a perennial shortage of hospital beds, have taken up this idea of home care and asked Malben-JDC to design such a programme.

The new look of Malben's programme for the care of the aged, aimed at keeping healthy old folk within their communities wherever feasible, rather than in institutions, is also based on a diversified system of indirect assistance and subvention.

This new policy for the aged has brought about a lifting of pressure for beds in Malben's 14 homes for the aged. Places freed by those 300 Malben residents who have once again set up house in the community can be filled by those aged who truly require them—the infirm and the feeble, not only from among new immigrants, but also from the veteran population.

Eleven years have seen a vast change in the complexion of Malben-J.D.C. services from rushing to set up institutions as fast as possible to remove the handicapped from tented immigrant camps, to the deliberate approach toward the needs of the individual, and the meeting of changing needs in concerted action with Israel's national agencies. This will continue to be Malben's guiding policy, for thereby the country's health and welfare services will grow fastest, in scope as well as in quality.

JEWISH AGENCY SETTLED 970,000 JEWS IN ISRAEL

Since its formation, the Jewish Agency has played the dominant role in bringing Jewish immigrants to Palestine and then to Israel, their absorption in the country, and was the main instrument in the building of hundreds of Israel's agricultural settlements.

Acting on behalf of Jews throughout the world who are concerned for the development of Israel, and the settlement of Jews there, the Agency organises immigration abroad, brings the immigrants to Israel, settles them on the land, helps them to become self-supporting farmers, and aids cultural projects and institutions of higher learning.

The funds required to finance these variegated activities are raised through voluntary contributions from the Jewish people all over the world. The major portion of the Agency's income comes from the United Jewish Appeal in the United States.

The most important sections of the Agency are its Immigraion, Absorption, Agricultural Settlement and Youth Aliya Departments.

1) Between May 1948 and June 1960, the Immigration Department brought to Israel over 970,000 Jews from over a hundred countries.

Between May 1948 to the end of 1951, almost 650,000 persons entered Israel principally from the Displaced Persons camps from East European countries, the Middle East and North Africa. In 1956 and 1957 events in Hungary and Egypt increased Jewish immigration from these countries while the lifting of immigration restrictions in Poland, led to a large-scale influx from that country. During the years 1958, 1959 and up to August 1960, nearly 65,000 immigrants entered Israel.

2) The Agency's Absorption Department is primarily concerned with the preliminary reception of immigrants. On their arrival, classification teams meet the immigrants to find out which require immediate medical aid, which are sufficiently skilled to take up employment in their professions or crafts, and which are suitable for work on the land. As far as possible, the newcomer is sent straight from the ship or airport to a permanent home in a place where he will be able to take root in the country.

Of the 965,000 immigrants who had arrived up to April 1, 1960, nearly 700,000 have been provided with permanent homes in towns and development areas and 170,000 in the agricultural settlements.

3) The Agency's Agricultural Settlement Department has made a crucially important contribution to the building of Israel. Had it not been for the 624 villages established by the Agency (408 since the creation of the State) in which over 200,000 people live today, the greater part of the country would still be desolate, and the bulk of the population concentrated in a narrow strip along the Mediterranean coast. The beneficial effects of the Agency's work in farm settlement are felt in every aspect of the economy. It is thanks largely to it that Israel produces three quarters of its food requirements.

Today, the Department assists and supervises 485 agricultural settlements, containing 32,000 families, or 130,000 souls, cultivates an area of 300,000 acres of which half is irrigated. These new settlements produce over one third of the country's agricultural products. The Department supplies the settlements, not only with housing, livestock, and equipment but with training and guidance.

In spite of the large sums spent (almost IL700 million) in establishing and consolidating these settlements, the process is far from complete. In many cases, the Agency has been able to supply no more than basic needs and at least IL350 million more still is required to complete their consolidation and make the settlements fully self-suporting.

4) The Department for Children and Youth Immigration (Youth Aliya) grew out of the tragic need to save the Jewish children of Germany during the Nazi period, and subsequently in other countries overrun by Nazism. After World War II, the Department cared for Jewish orphans brought to the country, and during the recent mass immigrations of recent years, its facilities have been used to provide special training and care for children of immigrant families.

During its 25 years, the Department has looked after more than 90,000 children, and at the moment has some 13,000 under its care.

Between 1948 and 1960, the Agency has spent a total of $1,312.3 million on immigration, absorption and housing; on agricultural settlement and on Youth Aliya.

In all, the work of the Jewish Agency is certain to go down in history as one of the greatest feats of human engineering known to mankind. That it is an instrument of the Jewish people, financed by their voluntary contributions, makes its achievements truly astounding.

Mission guests arriving Tuesday at Lydda Airport

UJA Supported Agencies

The constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, and the areas of aid and welfare in which they function are:

THE UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, which remits funds to the Jewish Agency for its work in transporting immigrants to Israel and providing for their reception, settlement and initial absorption.

THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, which provides relief and welfare care for Jews in need in 24 countries, and which also carries on through its Malben operations in Israel a special welfare programme for the aged, the chronically ill, and handicapped newcomers to Israel.

UJA in Other Lands

In addition to Israel's 380,000, the U.J.A. programme for 1961 is designed to help upwards of 210,000 other Jews in need throughout the rest of the world.

For 105,000 persons in the Moslem countries of North Africa and in Iran — the majority of them children — the Joint Distribution Committee provides medical and welfare services, nourishment and training.

In Europe, the J.D.C. carries out relief and reconstruction programmes in behalf of 55,000 Jews in need, including refugees of 1956 and 1957 from Hungary and Egypt who have found temporary refuge in France and other lands, and 19,000 in Poland. Some of these are Jewish repatriates from the Soviet Union, and the rest are from the "settled" Jewish population.

In New York City, at least 5,000 newcomers require settlement aid from the New York Association for New Americans in becoming self-supporting, integrated citizens.

Some members have been on every Study Mission since 1954.

WHO'S WHO IN 7TH ANNUAL UJA STUDY MISSION

Albert S. Adelman, Business Executive, 1960 Chairman, Milwaukee (Wis.) Jewish Welfare Fund UJA Campaign.

Seymour L. Alper, Industrialist, North Carolina State Chairman, UJA Chairman, Wilmington UJA drives.

Bernhard H. Barnett, Attorney, Petroleum Expert. Co-Chairman, 1960 Louisville (Ken.) Advance Gifts Committee. Made two trips to Israel this year to further its oil industry.

Jacob L. Berowsky, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Chairman, Director, Holyoke (Mass.) United Jewish Appeal.

Max W. Bay, Certified Public Accountant. Vice-Chairman, Los Angeles (Calif.) United Jewish Welfare Fund. A Director, Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Federation and Jewish Community Council and Federation.

William G. Bear, Industrialist. Leader Akron (Ohio) UJA Campaigns. Past President Akron Jewish Centre.

Henry G. Bernstein, Executive Vice-Chairman and Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

I. Gordon Bezoosky, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. General Chairman, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal. A Director, JDC and American Technion Society.

Victor D. Carter, Industrialist. Chairman, Special Funds Committee, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund. Vice-President, American Friends of the Hebrew University. Director, Ampal-Israel Development Corp.

Saul Brodsky, Contractor. Outstanding leader in fund-raising in painting industry on behalf of UJA of Greater New York.

Nehemiah M. Cohen, Head of large Supermarket chain. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Former Associate Chairman, UJA campaigns, Washington, D.C.

Philip Dimond, Industrialist, Hon. President and a Founder of UJA Campaigns in Paterson, N.J. Former New Jersey Chairman, JDC. Recipient World Federation Award for raising funds for projected Jerusalem YMHA.

Mrs. George Familian, Member, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign Cabinet. Vice-President, Los Angeles Chapter, Hadassah.

Harry Feingold, Business Executive, President, Jewish Federation & Council of Greater Kansas City (Mo.).

Myer Feinstein, Banker, Realtor. Past President, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal—on behalf of UJA and other causes. A Director, JDC 1960 Chairman, Israel Bonds Organization in Philadelphia.

I. D. Fink, Business Executive, President, Minneapolis (Minn.) Federation for Jewish Service. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Active in Jewish National Fund.

Benjamin Finn, business executive, Leader, Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston.

Joseph L. Fisher, Head of Supermarket Chain. A Director, Canton (Ohio) Jewish Welfare Fund. Active in ZOA, American Friends of the Hebrew University, and B'nai B'rith.

Max M. Fisher, Petroleum industry leader. President, Detroit (Michigan) Jewish Welfare Fund. A Special Fund Chairman, UJA National Big Gifts Chairman. A Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Israel.

Frederick S. Forman, Attorney, Department Store Executive. A National UJA Chairman. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Former President, Rochester United Jewish Welfare Fund.

Herbert A. Friedman, Distinguished Rabbi and UJA Executive Vice Chairman. Former Assistant Adviser on Jewish Affairs to Commander, U.S. Occupation Forces. Also W. W. II chaplain, US Army

Samuel F. Gingold, Business Executive. A Director, New Haven (Conn.) Jewish Welfare Fund's UJA drives. Member UJA National Campaign Committee. Former Conn. State UJA Chairman.

Edward Ginsberg, Attorney and Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet, 1960 General Chairman, Cleveland Welfare Federation; to serve in same post in 1961.

Avram Goldberg, business executive, an area Co-Chairman, Combined Jewish Appeal of Boston.

Harvey R. Goldman, Industrialist. Former Campaign Chairman, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation. Also active in raising funds for Haifa Technion.

Nathan G. Goldman, Industrialist. 1960 Chairman, Federation of Jewish Charities, Palm Beach, Florida. President and UJA Chairman for five years in Palm Beach.

Stanford C. Goldman, Business Executive. Former National Co-Chairman UJA Electrical Industry Division. Co-Chairman, Toledo (Ohio) United Jewish Fund.

Melvin S. Goldstein, UJA Administrative Vice-Chairman. Former Assistant Secretary, JDC European Council which organized vast programme of aid to Jewish DP's & mass transport to Israel.

Abraham Goodman, Business Executive Officer, UJA of Greater New York Campaigns.

Eugene R. Goodman, Business Executive, Treasurer, Cleveland Ohio) Welfare Federation.

Merrill L. Hassenfeld, Industrialist. Established Jerusalem Pencil Company in Israel. General Chairman, 1960 Campaign of the Providence (R.I.) General Jewish Committee on behalf of UJA and other needs.

Judge Louis Goodman, Jurist. Active leader San Francisco (Calif.) Jewish Welfare Federation.

Paul Kapelow, Builder and Real Estate Developer. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. President, 1958-59 drives New Orleans Jewish Welfare Fund. Also, Chairman of two previous campaigns.

Mrs. Michael Katz, Pharmaceuticals. Heads women's activities for UJA and Israel causes. Leader, Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City Mo.).

Adolph Kiesler, Industrialist. Jewish communal leader for 55 years. In celebration of 80th birthday, Youth Centre at Kvutzat Yavne dedicated in his honour. Hon. President, Denver (Col.) Allied Jewish Community Council's UJA campaigns. Chairman, UJA National Campaign Committee.

Julius J. Kielak, Real Estate developer. Hon. President, Jersey City (N.J.) United Jewish Appeal. A Director, American Technion Society, N.J. Chairman, American Jewish Committee.

Julius Klein, Industrialist. Chairman, Pace Setters Division, 1961 campaign, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal. A Director, Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Agencies.

Bernard Kobrovsky, Industrialist. For past 25 years, moving force in annual UJA campaigns conducted by Allentown (Pa) Jewish Federation. Member, UJA National Campaign Committee.

Max W. Korman, Realtor and builder. Leader in Philadelphia's Allied Jewish Appeal's UJA campaigns. Member, Executive, Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities.

Moses A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-Chairman, JDC and Secretary, U.J.A. Organised Malben, JDC's welfare network in Israel. Hon. Chairman, American Council of Voluntary Agencies.

Jack O. Lefton, Petroleum Industry Executive. Former UJA Chairman for Michigan. Former Chairman, Trades & Professions Div. Detroit Allied Jewish Campaigns. Member, Executive, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation.

Bernard Levin, Real Estate Developer. An Associate Chairman, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund campaigns. Member, ZOA and B'nai B'rith.

Harry Levine, Industrialist. Established Israel's first plastic factory, Rehovot. National Treasurer, Weizmann Institute. A Director, Hebrew Un. and Technion. Leader, Boston (Mass.) UJA campaigns.

Philip R. Levitch, Business Executive. General Chairman, 1960 Louisville (Ky.) United Jewish campaign. Member, Executive, UJA Conference of Jewish Organizations.

Joseph M. Lipton, Banker, Insurance Executive. Elected General Chairman, 1961, Miami (Fla.) Combined Jewish Appeal.

David Lourie, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. A Director, Pittsburgh United Jewish Federation of which UJA is a major beneficiary. A National Vice-President, ZOA.

Dr. Robert Loria, Physician. Past President, Jewish Federation of Saginaw (Mich.) on behalf of UJA. A Lt.-Colonel, Medical Corps, US Air Force, W. W. III.

Frank S. Lyons, Business Executive. Member, Allocations Committee, Albany (N.Y.) Jewish Welfare Fund. Lieutenant, U.S. Navy during World War II.

Joseph M. Maser, Industrialist. A founder American - Israeli Paper Mills, Hadera. Special Fund Chairman, UJA. A Director, Jewish Agency for Israel. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet.

Sylvan J. Mack, Business Executive. Vice-President, St. Paul (Minn.) United Jewish Fund and Council. President, St. Paul Chapter, B'nai B'rith.

Joseph Meyerhoff, Realtor. A National UJA Chairman. A Vice-Chairman, Jewish Agency for Israel. President, Palestine Economic Corp. Past Chairman, Jewish Welfare Fund and Associated Jewish Charities, Baltimore (Md.).

Victor Ottenstein, Business Executive. Member, Executive, Advance Gifts and former Trustee, UJA of Greater Washington, D.C. Leader in B'nai B'rith.

Morris A. Paul, Building Materials and Supplies. Former Chairman, Building Trades and Real Estate Divisions, Pittsburgh (Pa.) United Jewish Federation.

Theodore Racoosin, Accountant, Insurance Executive. A General Chairman, UJA of Greater New York.

Edward M. Rosen, Business Executive. A Director, Philadelphia (Pa.) Federation of Jewish Agencies. Former President, Federations Youth Council.

Julius Ratner, Assistant Campaign Director, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund.

Alan Sagner, Real Estate. Active leader in campaigns of UJA of Essex County (Newark, N.J.) on behalf of Israel and other overseas needs.

Theodore Sall, Business Executive. Active leader Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal.

Gilbert Schnitzer, Business Executive, 1960 Big Gifts Chairman, and a Director, Portland (Oregon) Jewish Welfare Fund in which UJA is the major beneficiary.

Isidore Sobeloff, Executive Vice-President, Jewish Welfare Federation, Detroit, which sponsors Allied Jewish Campaign for UJA.

Michael A. Stavitsky, Realtor. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Director Jewish Community Council of Essex County which sponsors annual UJA drives.

Phillip Stollman, Realtor. A Director, Jewish Agency for Israel. Member, Executive, Detroit Allied Jewish Campaign.

Dewey D. Stone, New England, Industrialist. Chairman, Jewish Agency for Israel. A National Chairman, UJA and IFA, UJA's major beneficiary. Chairman, Board of Governors, Weizmann Institute. Vice-President, ZOA.

Jacob M. Stuchen, Business Executive. General Chairman, 1960 Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund. Past Chairman, Executive, Canadian Jewish Congress.

Ralph Wechsler, Business Executive, Active Leader, Jewish Community Council of Essex Co. (Newark, N.Y.) sponsors of UJA Campaigns.

Benjamin R. Swig, Real Estate. Since 1954, UJA Big Gifts Chairman. Former Chairman, Israel Bonds Organization, No. California.

Bernard Weinberg, Realtor. Advance Gifts Chairman, 19— campaign, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal of which UJA is major beneficiary.

M. Edward Weiner, Industrialist. Assistant Chairman, Steel Division, Cleveland Welfare Federation campaign, and member of its Campaign Cabinet. Member, Executive, American Jewish Committee.

Mrs. Henry Wineman, Former Chairman, Women's Division, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation, and Youth Aliya Campaign for Hadassah. Former member, Executive, National Women's Division, UJA.

Harry Zeitz, Department Store Head and Executive. Associate Chairman, Key Committee, UJA of Greater New York and a Campaign Co-Chairman.

Philip Zinman, Realtor. Member, UJA National Campaign and National Cash Committee. New Jersey State Chairman, UJA, 1959 Chairman, Camden (N.J.) Allied Jewish Appeal.

Paul Zuckerman, Business Executive. Elected 1961 Chairman, Detroit Allied Jewish campaign. Co-Chairman, 1960 drive. Big Gifts Chairman, 1958-1959.

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THE economic war which began when Cuba started to expropriate and nationalize American firms has been carried a long stage further by the U.S. embargo on the export to Cuba of almost all categories of goods, except for unsubsidized foodstuffs and medical preparations.

LEFT TURN FOR CASTRO

This latest move follows the earlier withdrawal of the sugar subsidies and the subsequent banning of the sale, transfer or charter of American-owned ships to the island Republic. While the United States obviously hopes to immobilize Cuban industry, which depends to a major extent on American spare parts, the Havana authorities declare that they have stock-piled enough such commodities (rushing through the orders in the past few months) to enable them to carry on until the arrival of Soviet supplies.

The whole Cuban affair is an unhappy chapter in the story of a revolution which has gradually destroyed the hopes of those who at the beginning felt that Fidel Castro was bringing relief to his country. When the glamorous, bearded hero of the anti-Batista revolt toured the United States in the spring of 1959 he was greeted with friendship and enthusiasm—a veritable Cuban-American love song. But no sooner had he returned to Havana than he launched himself into a second revolt — this time against the United States, and, in doing so, hitched his war-chariot to a Soviet star.

At the same time, Castro has of late alienated many of his own people who had been willing at first to follow him wherever he wanted to lead them. Not all revolutionary Cubans are happy about the way things are going. Many intellectuals have left his camp, some of them for prison. The Church has declared war against his regime because of the growing Marxist influence on Castro. Even the farmers, who stood most to gain from his agrarian reforms, do not know whether their lot, reorganized on the model of the Soviet agricultural cooperative, is improving or not. The Institute for Agrarian Reform decides what land is to be confiscated and to what use it is to be put. The position of the industrial workers has improved with lower rents and social benefits, but the spectre of unemployment now haunts them.

Apart from the conflict between Cuba and the United States, the Castro regime is having a disturbing effect on the rest of Latin America, though it may have led at the same time to a reappraisal of United States policy as a whole in this area. All the Latin American governments are aware of the sympathy which their peoples feel for Castro. He has become a symbol for the underprivileged masses, and even the important middle classes do not greatly object to his overt hatred of the "Yanquis." The authorities realize that they will have to follow his lead at least in agrarian reform.

It is because of Castro's catalytic qualities and because he is bringing Soviet influence into the Western hemisphere that the world waits to see what he will do next, in reply to the United States embargo.

Gold Soars To Record High On London Mart

LONDON (AP). — The soaring gold price reached an unprecedented height of 280 shillings ($40.50) per ounce fine in the last minutes of trading on the London Exchange yesterday.

This final figure was a leap of about 37 shillings in one day's trading.

Gold prices also soared in Canada, West Germany and South Africa.

In Frankfurt the Degussa Company, the main supplier of gold, suspended sales to the big three of German private banking — Deutsche Bank, Dresdener Bank, and Commerzbank. Degussa officials said the suspension was only temporary because of the "confused situation" and added that sales will be resumed today.

But in Washington, the U.S. Treasury reaffirmed its "firm position" of maintaining the price of gold at $35 an ounce.

The Treasury issued a formal statement after the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Robert Anderson spent much of the morning weighing the significance of the record movements in the gold markets.

The statement said:

"The U.S. will continue its policy of buying gold from and selling gold to foreign governments, central banks and—under certain conditions—international institutions, for the settlement of international balances or for other legitimate monetary purposes, at the established rate of $35 per fine troy ounce, exclusive of handling charges.

"As Secretary of the Treasury Anderson has stated in the past, our firm position is to maintain the dollar at its existing gold parity."

Gold shares continued to boom in New York. Trading was fairly quiet overall in the market, but the gold stocks resumed their activity, which placed several among the most heavily traded issues on Wednesday.

Mr. Anderson is known to feel that the standing American offer to buy and sell gold at $35 an ounce is one of the cornerstones upholding world confidence in the dollar. It is extremely unlikely he would ever consent to devaluation. The possibility of such action in advance of a presidential election is even more unlikely.

Iraq Says Jordan Phone Link Resumed

Baghdad Radio in its midday news bulletin yesterday reported that a telephone conversation had taken place at 11 o'clock between the Iraqi and Jordan Communications Ministries. This, it said, inaugurated the resumption of telephone contact between the two countries which had been broken after the Kassem revolt in July, 1958.

Neither Baghdad nor Amman radios made any mention of the resumption of overland transport which was also supposed to have taken place yesterday.

Cairo Claims Air Violation by Jordan

UAR radio stations alleged yesterday that Jordan Air Force jet fighters flew over southern Syria on Wednesday, "simultaneously with the invasion of UAR air space by Israel planes."

CAIRO (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser yesterday returned from his trip to Syria. He sailed by yacht to Alexandria.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Prof. Yosef Gurevich, head of the Department of Clinical Microbiology of Hadassah University Hospital, died at his home in Jerusalem late last night, aged 62. The funeral will leave from the Ziv Hospital at 1 p.m. today.

Lavon Issue May Shake Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

The "Lavon Affair" may develop into a serious Cabinet crisis over the continued hearings on the issue before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is understood to be determined to oppose a projected draft resolution of the Knesset to turn the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee into a formal parliamentary inquiry committee on the "Affair," which would give it full authority to collect evidence and draw the final conclusions of the investigation.

Such a resolution is being planned by the Herut and General Zionist opposition, and is likely to be supported by the Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Progressive members of the coalition. To obtain a Knesset majority against such an alignment, Mr. Ben-Gurion would have to enforce coalition discipline. It seems doubtful at this stage whether Mapai's coalition partners will accept collective Cabinet responsibility on such an issue, particularly since the Prime Minister has stressed on several occasions that the present Government is not a partner to the 1955 affair. Moreover, a considerable number of Mapai Knesset Members and even some of the Mapai Ministers may be in favour of the Knesset Committee continuing the hearings.

It is in this light that the dispute over the wording of the Mapai Secretariat resolution (see story below) is to be viewed, since the term "appropriate legal State bodies" for the thorough clarification of the "Lavon Affair" expresses Mr. Ben-Gurion's view on the further inquiry into the "affair," while Mr. Lavon insisted on deleting the term "legal."

It is hoped that Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, although he failed to work out an agreement on the Secretariat resolution, may offer a new approach through his proposal for an independent body to inquire into the issues that were the subject of the Olshan-Dori investigation.

Mr. Ben-Gurion is understood to agree to such a new investigation provided that the inquiry committee entrusted with the task would comprise jurists and public figures free of political bias.

A-G Reports Today On Cohn Inquiry

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, is expected to submit to the Prime Minister today his opinion on what legal steps, if any, should be taken in connection with the Cohn Inquiry Committee report.

Since that Committee was limited to investigating the reliability of a senior army officer and a reserve officer, it is assumed that its findings do not include the question of responsibility for the 1954 "security mishap." The latter was the subject of the Olshan-Dori inquiry.

It could, however, be tackled again by a new committee of jurists and public figures as Mr. Eshkol has proposed.

Mapai Rules: Not Party Concern

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — After 20 hours of intensive efforts to effect a compromise between the Prime Minister's and Mr. Pinhas Lavon's wording of a Mapai Secretariat resolution, the controversial clause was eliminated altogether in the final version circulated to the press yesterday.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Yosef Almogi, Secretary-General of Mapai, brought before the party's Central Committee a resolution adopted by the Secretariat earlier in the day, the first clause of which read: "The party shall endeavour to assure that the Lavon affair is given full airing in the appropriate state bodies."

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion objected to the wording and said it should read "legal and objective bodies." The Secretary then adjourned the Central Committee meeting and called the Secretariat to an urgent meeting. Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, was charged with the task of finding a compromise, and met both Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon yesterday in an effort to find a formula acceptable to both.

In the final version, the first clause was replaced by another, saying: "The Mapai Secretariat reasserts its position that the Lavon affair is not a subject for discussion by the party and its institutions." With this the party has reverted to its earlier stand on the issue. It means that the Mapai Central Committee, which is scheduled to meet on Thursday, will not deal with the matter — barring some unforeseen development in the meantime.

The decision was considered as a step towards a calmer phase in the "affair," since the crucial issue between the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the Histadrut has been postponed for a while, though without providing a clue to a solution.

Mr. Lavon was reported to have been much calmer in giving evidence before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday. He appeared to be tired, but did not spare the Prime Minister a few jibes.

Mr. Lavon answered the questions which the Premier had put to him through the Chairman of the Committee, but he did not publish the answers, as he had promised to do, although he may still reveal them to the afternoon papers. Shortly after completing his testimony the Histadrut Chief left for Degania to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the "Mother of the Kvutzot," but he will be back here today.

It is understood, however, that his answers did not shed new light on the affair.

Mr. Lavon intimated that he had more "relevant facts" in store, but would not be urged to reveal his information at this stage.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence, will testify before the Knesset Committee in Jerusalem Monday morning, the day when the Knesset reconvenes after its summer recess. It is still not clear whether the Committee will call more witnesses, but Mr. Lavon was promised he would be given a chance to reply to Mr. Peres in the Committee.

The Mapai Secretariat will meet today for its regular weekly session.

The final wording of the Mapai Secretariat's resolution may indicate the state of helplessness in which the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7.)

CHESS OLYMPIAD

BERLIN (Reuter). — Israel picked up four clear points in each match against Malta in the third round of the Leipzig chess Olympiad. The Israelis are still fifth place, but are now only half-a-point behind Bulgaria.

In yesterday's play, Israel beat Albania on one board.

U.S. Cuba Envoy Recalled For 'Extended' Talks

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department recalled Ambassador Philip Bonsal from Cuba yesterday for extended consultation, but officials said that a U.S. Ambassador would be sent back to Havana.

Disclosure of the recall came a day after the U.S. imposed an embargo on an estimated $300m. worth of American products normally sold to Cuba each year. This was coupled with a new State Department charge of Cuban antagonism and hatred against the U.S.

Mr. Bonsal's recall was coupled with indications in official quarters that he personally might not return to his Havana post. He took the assignment in February, 1959.

State Department officials said Mr. Bonsal's recall was not a move to break diplomatic relations with Cuba. The envoy has returned to Washington on previous occasions, also for consultations.

In Havana yesterday, the semi-official newspaper "Revolucion" declared yesterday that Cuba is already outside "the chewing-gum curtain" and can ignore the U.S. economic embargo.

Nobel Prize For Grafting Tissues

STOCKHOLM (AP). — An Australian, Prof. Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet, of Victoria, and a Briton, Professor Peter Brian Medawar, of London, have been awarded the 1960 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Their work, Prof. Medawar's experiments backing up Sir Frank's theories, has overcome one of the major obstacles to the transplanting of tissues from one body to another.

The two professors were jointly awarded the £15,000 prize for the discovery of acquired immunological tolerance, the official citation said.

Interim Regime Set Up in Ruanda

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — Belgium has instituted a provisional government for the East African kingdom of Ruanda, part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship territory of Ruanda-Urundi which borders the former Belgian Congo.

Soviets Also Have Rocket-Firing Atom-Subs, Khrushchev Reveals

Britain Cool to U.S. Bid For Independent Nato A-Power

LONDON (AP). — The Foreign Office said yesterday Britain has informally received a new American proposal for making the Atlantic Alliance an independent nuclear power.

This would be done, evidently, by arming Nato forces with Polaris missiles.

Details of the U.S. proposal were not disclosed. There were however, immediate reports that the British Government is cool towards the idea of having nuclear arms generally distributed among the Allies, including West Germany.

In the view of some British authorities, one objection is that such a scheme would practically invite the Soviet Union to pass nuclear arms to Communist China and the satellites. This, in turn, might heighten any danger of nuclear war.

The Foreign Office made it clear at yesterday's news conference that the Government has taken no final position on the far-reaching proposal.

A spokesman said: "We are studying with interest such informal advance indications as we have had on the lines on which the U.S. Government is thinking. We shall naturally welcome any proposal which leads to increased effectiveness and unity in Nato."

The entire project already has been publicly backed by the West German Defence Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss. He has come out in favour of giving Nato its nuclear deterrent and so avoiding total reliance on U.S. and British possession of atomic arms.

U.N. 'Chaperon' Congolese Army

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuter). — The U.N. announced here yesterday that its troops would patrol alongside Congolese soldiers in an effort to stamp out the increasing wave of violence in Leopoldville.

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, the Secretary-General's special representative in the Congo, told reporters: "I cannot allow a disorderly rabble like the Congolese army to control the country. They have looted and raped in the city here."

Mr. Dayal made the statement outside U.N. Headquarters, where the Congolese army chief, Colonel Joseph Mobutu, was meeting top U.N. military advisers.

Colonel Mobutu told reporters after the four-hour meeting: "The United Nations is trying to unseat me."

The U.N. spokesman's announcement of the mixed patrols followed a similar statement by Mr. Kamitatu at a press conference earlier in the day, when he delivered an ultimatum to Col. Mobutu demanding that he bring his troops to heel and stop their looting and rape in the city.

The U.N. action was regarded by observers here as a gesture of solid support for Mr. Kamitatu who has always been regarded a supporter of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

RAIN IN NORTH

Rain was reported in towns and villages throughout the north yesterday, as temperatures dipped sharply ending the week-long heat-wave. Four mm. of rain were recorded in Tirat Ya'el in Upper Galilee and 2 mm. in the Tel Aviv Kirya during the 24-hour period ending 8 o'clock last night. Haifa, Acre and Nazareth experienced heavy downpours, and drops fell in other parts of the country as far south as Beer Tuvia.

Chinese Troops Said Moving to Bhutan

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — The "Hindustan Times" reported yesterday that China was moving troops "extensively" in the direction of the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan.

Again Calls for 1961 Congress

MOSCOW (AP). — Premier Khrushchev said Thursday the Soviet Union, which is credited with the world's biggest undersea fleet, now has atom-powered submarines armed with nuclear rockets.

The U.S. has claimed a monopoly in this field, in which it is the pioneer.

Mr. Khrushchev spoke before 15,000 Muscovites packed into Luzhniki Stadium. It was the first speech since he returned last week from his desk-pounding visit to the U.N. General Assembly.

Seated with him on the stand were most of the prominent members of the Presidium except First-Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan. He has not appeared at recent meetings and there has been no explanation of his absence.

A summary of his speech, distributed by Tass in English, gave a paragraph to his announcement of the nuclear, rocket-armed subs.

'Serves Notice'

It said "he served this notice on American generals and admirals in connection with the report that the Pentagon decided to send submarines armed with missiles and nuclear weapons to the shores of the Soviet Union."

(Jane's Fighting Ships, an authoritative reference work, credits the U.S. with 23 nuclear-powered submarines named and others in the works.)

The Soviet Premier in his speech again proposed the convening of a Summit conference in 1961 to deal with the question of Berlin and Germany.

"We propose the convening of a Summit conference after the American election to solve the problem of Germany and to solve as well the Berlin question," he said.

Mr. Khrushchev declared new Western proposals in the U.N. General Assembly show the Western powers are continuing to use disarmament talks to cover up an arms race policy.

"They are an ill omen for the future," he declared.

Pressing his campaign for a shakeup in organization of the U.N., he declared that domination by the present majority there could "lead the world to the brink of war."

He said the U.N. was shaped when there were only two Socialist (Communist) countries — the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia — and a very small number of neutral countries.

"Those who insist on maintaining the old organization, those who do not understand that now there are three groups, those create the situation that can lead to the brink of war," he warned.

Important Session

Mr. Khrushchev declared that the current session of the U.N. is perhaps the most important since its creation. It was "worthwhile and necessary" for him to go, he asserted.

The presence of leaders of the Socialist states was of great importance, he said, and their speeches sounded "like the voice of a new just world which would bring happiness and peace to the peoples."

"The 15th General Assembly session of the U.N. was of a special character," he continued. "In the last 15 years great political and social changes have taken place in the world. Now more than one billion people live under the banner of Socialism and this is of decisive importance for mankind.

"Now we must consider a new approach. When the U.N. was created the aim was to maintain peace, to relieve tensions and prevent a third world war. And so the Security Council was formed.

"It was made up of 11 countries, five of which were permanent members — the So-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Israel as Science Clearing House

REHOVOT. — Israel is to serve as a clearing house for scientific information which can be used in the service of emergent nations, as a result of a programme drawn up to carry into practical effect the decisions of the recent Rehovot Conference on Science and New States which were incorporated in the Rehovot Proclamation.

This was reported by Mr Abba Eban, President of the Weizmann Institute, to a meeting here yesterday of the Israel Council responsible for the Rehovot Conference.

The statesmen and scientists who attended the conference have agreed to the formation of a general committee which will serve as a policy-making body and will work through an executive unit based in Israel.

Among those expected to join this committee are Abbe Fulbert Youlou, President of the Republic of Congo; Prime Minister Koirala of Nepal; Dr. S.E. Imoke, Finance Minister of Eastern Nigeria; Mr. Yung Nyuk Lin, Minister of Education in Singapore; Dr. G. A. Johnson of Togo; Dr. Homi Bhabha of India; Prof. Jerrold Zaccharias of U.S.; Prof. Blackett, Nobel Laureate, of England; Dr. Lloyd C. Berkner, of U.S.; Dr. Frank W. Parker, Deputy Director of FAO.

Mr. Moshe Sharett presided over the meeting of the Council, which included the mayors of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

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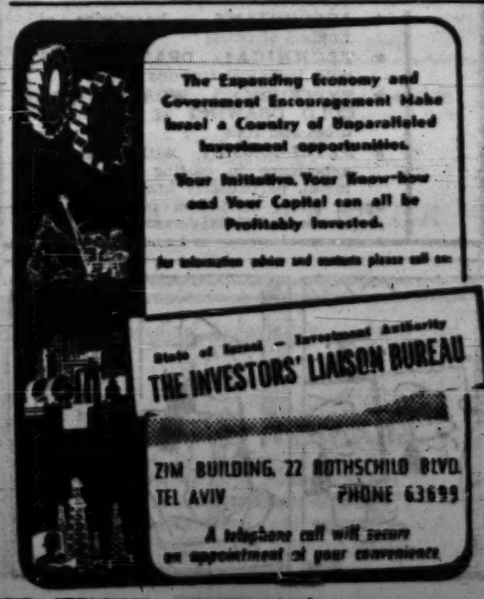

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Social & Personal

The Speaker of the Canadian Senate, Mr. Mark Robert Drouin, and Senator William R. Brunt yesterday called on the Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Eliezer Schechter. Later they were shown around the city by the City Clerk, Mr. Y. Medivi.

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Mr. Arieh Oron, Minister-Designate to Venezuela, was guest of honour at a reception given by the Israel-Italy friendship League at Beit Sokolov last night. Among those present was the Italian Ambassador, le Comte Giovanni Revedin and the Venezuelan Minister to Israel, M. Vincent Gerbasi. Mr. Oron was Israel's first Consul in Italy.

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Mr. Ian Smart, of the British Embassy, gave a farewell reception at his home in Tel Aviv yesterday before leaving Israel on the completion of his tour of duty.

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The first Z.O.A. House Forum of the season, to be held tonight at 8.30, will be devoted to the subject, "What's Happening in Kol Yisrael?" Mr. Hanoch Givton, Director of Kol Yisrael, and Mr. Amos Gordon, editor of the new radio journal, will speak and will reply to questions from the floor.

•

Mrs. Rose Halprin, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Rabbi M. Kirschblum and Mr. A. Schenker will take part in a symposium on "American Jewry at the Crossroads" tomorrow night at 8.30 p.m. at the Jerusalem Journalists' Club, Rehov Shamai.

•

The inauguration of the weekly luncheon meetings of the Commercial & Industrial Club will take place today at 1 p.m. Dr. Arnon Rejansky, President of the club, will speak on "Quo Vadis."

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MARRIAGE

Moshe Tischi to Judith Frank, both of Tel Aviv, on October 18, 1960.

League 'A' Leaders Have Easy Card

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Kiryat Haim Hapoel and Jerusalem Betar, the only clubs with full points in League "A," look likely to continue to set the pace after this week-end's games.

Kiryat Haim entertain Beersheba Hapoel, a team strong at home but shaky on away grounds. Jerusalem Betar meet Sha'arayim Maccabi and should have no trouble winning both points in the Capital.

The most interesting match in the card will be played in Tiberias, where Kfar Saba Hapoel are visitors. Kfar Saba last week scored five goals against Ramat Gan Hapoel, but will find their hosts this Saturday a much tougher team.

A close fight is also promised in the game between Rehovot Hapoel and Tel Aviv Hakoah, as well as in the Herzliya Hapoel versus Mahaneh Yehuda Hapoel match at Kfar Saba.

Ramat Gan Hapoel seems likely to gain its first points in this division, to which it was relegated last season, against Hadera Maccabi. On the other hand, Hadera Hapoel look good enough at home to hold both points against Ramla Hapoel.

LEAGUE "A" FIXTURES:

Tiberias Hapoel v. Kfar Saba Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel v. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Kiryat Haim Hapoel v. Beersheba Hapoel; Jerusalem Betar v. Sha'arayim Maccabi; Ramat Gan Hapoel v. Hadera Maccabi; Hadera Hapoel v. Ramle Hapoel; Herzliya Hapoel v. Mahane Yehuda Hapoel.

Haifa Grocers Not Warned on Pushcarts

HAIFA. — Haifa grocers are contemplating legal action against the Municipality for its confiscation of dozens of pushcarts used in delivering produce to homes.

The City Inspection Department said the carts were a hazard to traffic and pedestrians. The grocers complain that they were given no warning by City Hall.

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U.S. Deporting Two 'Aliens' For Acts During Depression

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP). — Protests have been growing here as the U.S. Immigration Service prepares to deport two obscure men who have lived most of their lives in this city.

One is William Mackie, 51, a house painter who has been here since he was eight months old — except for service in the U.S. Army in World War II. He was born in Finland.

The other is Hamish Mackay, 55, a carpenter who came from Canada when he was 21.

Their trouble stems from the depression of the 1930s, when they were active for a short time in workers' organizations seeking unemployment relief.

The Immigration Service says they will be flown out of the U.S. — Mackie to Finland on Sunday and Mackay to Canada on Monday — because they violated the McCarran act of 1949 by joining depression organizations now listed as subversive. Both men assert they never were Communists.

A legal fight to prevent their deportation went to the U.S. Supreme Court, where they lost in a 5-4 decision.

Justice William O. Douglas said in the minority report that two ex-communists who testified against Mackie reported he was interested only "in bread-and-butter topics of the day."

"A man who has lived here for every meaningful month of his entire life," Justice Douglas said, "should not be sent into exile for acts which this record reveals were utterly devoid of sinister implication."

Their attorneys filed an action in the Federal District Court on Wednesday, attacking the constitutionality of the McCarran Act. They asked for an injunction to hold up the deportation, which they said was "cruel" punishment, not in proportion to the offence.

Mackie said he knows no one in Finland and does not even speak Finnish. Mackay said he has tried repeatedly to get citizenship papers, but has been denied them because of his depression activities.

Soviet Atomic Subs

(Continued from Page One)

viet Union, the U.S., Britain, France and China."

He challenged the right of Britain to consider itself a main power if India could not. He added that France was a colonial country and was having a war in which "the Algerian people are fighting successfully for their human rights."

"How is it that France is considered a great power, and Indonesia is not?" he asked. "Why is not Indonesia a permanent member of the Security Council?" he asked.

As to China, Mr. Khrushchev declared, "Many bourgeois countries now see the unreasonableness of the policy of not recognizing the Chinese People's Republic. China is not recognized because of the expression of the mechanical majority in the General Assembly.

"The best thing is to recognize the right of People's China and to throw out Chiang's representative. If the imperialist peoples are not reasonable they will have to swallow a bitter pill later."

Turning to Africa he said, "1960 is the year of Africa."

"The continent is still aflame with the liberation movement. There are still 20 states under the rule of the colonialists."

He resumed his attack on Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, declaring that he is "clearly the candidate of the U.S."

"At one time," he said, "we had our own Hammarskjold, his name was Kerensky. He served monopolist capital. But the Russian people got on successfully without him."

He said the U.N. now has nearly 100 states and that there are three distinct blocs, all of which ought to have a voice in the secretariat.

Concerning the German problem, he said: "Almost everyone is in the U.N. except Germany. Italy, Japan — even the fascist states are in the U.N. Why is Germany not in the U.N.? Because it has no peace treaty. The peace treaty is being delayed by the other capitalist states, but since Germany has been in existence for 11 years it must have a peace treaty and the German people must be represented in the U.N.

"It is highly important to make a peace treaty with Germany. To maintain the present policy is unreasonable. Nobody thinks that the East Germans will give up their socialist system or that the West Germans will abandon their system.

"This must be recognized.

"In 1960 one cannot raise the question of solving the German question because the U.S. election campaign precludes the settlement. We will finish with the election and then we can start to talk about Germany."

In an apparent reference to his failure to marshal much support from the neutralist countries at the General Assembly, the Premier said it was only a "temporary thing that neutralist countries sometimes echo the chorus of imperialist countries."

AIR STRIKE

DIJON (Reuter). — A French fighter pilot based near here has scored a winning hit at skittles — with a rocket from his plane.

He was returning from target practice on Wednesday when a rocket was accidentally released. It passed between houses and fell in front of a cafe, scattering the skittles which had been set up a few moments earlier. No one was hurt.

The rocket, a dummy for target practice, did not have a warhead.

Burgess Wants Holiday in U.K.

MOSCOW (AP). — Guy Burgess, the British diplomat who defected to Russia nine years ago, appeared unexpectedly at a party given by Western residents here on Wednesday night and asserted he would like to go back to Britain for a holiday visit — but only "as long as I could be certain I could get back to the Soviet Union."

Burgess, who left the Foreign Office in 1951 and came to the Soviet Union with Donald Maclean, appeared somewhat nervous when he was immediately surrounded by Western journalists.

Asked: "Are you happy after 10 years?" he replied quickly but somewhat defensively: "I am more happy after 10 years than I was after five years."

He also said: "I have not taken Soviet citizenship. I am a British subject, but I can't speak for Maclean."

Burgess said he had not had any contact with Bernon Mitchell or William Martin, the two American code clerks who left the U.S. in July and are now in the Soviet Union where they have been granted Soviet citizenship. But again he added: "I can't speak for Maclean."

Burgess asserted several times he would not go back to Britain as long as the cold war is on. Questioned as to the cause of the cold war, he retorted: "Ask the Americans."

Japan Now Fifth On Population List

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Japan is the fifth most populous member state of the United Nations, according to a breakdown by population published here.

Based on estimates at the middle of 1959, Japan's population was given as 92,740,000, topped by China (679,808,000), India (402,600,000), the Soviet Union (210,500,000) and the U.S. (177,720,000).

NEW APPARATUS DEVELOPED

Purify Your Own Water

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A household-sized apparatus for water purification has been developed at the Negev Institute, Prof. Y. Dostrovsky, chairman of the Research and Development Council, announced on Wednesday night.

He was speaking at the Rothschild Centre at the conclusion of a day-long seminar on water problems sponsored by the Government Information Centre (Merkaz Ha'hasbara).

The installation, about 50 cm. square, can process 1 cu. metre daily, using electricity to operate its membrane system. If a sufficient demand develops, the apparatus could be mass-produced to retail at no more than a few hundred pounds. It is also cheap to run, Prof. Dostrovsky said.

Making it Sweet

However, it was not fitted for processing sea water, but was meant for sweetening drinking water with a high chlorine content, of up to 2,000 mg. per litre. Such water, which is very unpalatable, is in use in various parts of the country.

Tests were also in progress on the exploitation of dew for desert agriculture, he said. They are based on the stone piles found in the Negev, relics of the Nabateans.

Although there is no conclusive proof, it is thought that the Nabateans used these piles to condense dew. The resulting water ran off, irrigating plants grown by the sides of the piles. No conclusions have yet been drawn from these tests.

Water Rationing

The Water Commissioner, Mr. M. Kantor, announced that the Water Authority was considering plans to ration water throughout the coastal plain, from the Carmel to the Negev, during the next two years.

In answer to a question, he said that water rates would not be standardized throughout the country. Farmers and planners must accept existing prices in various areas, and plan agriculture accordingly. These prices reflected the cost of water in each locality, he said.

In a lighter vein, Mr. Kantor revealed that his office receives dozens of suggestions on water saving each week. "Some of them are quite reasonable," he said. One letter, from a Jew abroad, offered to supply Israel with a large quantity of jerrycans "all full of water" to help out.

A member of the audience noted that so far the only Israeli who is known to have definitely produced sweet water was Moses, who smote the rock to do so. He asked whether a study of all Israel rocks had been undertaken, with a view to repeating the feat.

Pioneer Women Celebrate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE 33th Anniversary of Pioneer Women of America, a pro-labour Zionist Women's Organization, and the 40th of their mother organization in Israel, Moetzet Hapoalot, will be greeted on October 26 with all the pomp and ceremony due to decades of service by tens of thousands of devoted volunteers.

The double anniversary will be marked by a series of gala events. On October 25, a three-week "Women of Israel" exhibition will be opened in the Hamlin House, Tel Aviv. The exhibition will depict the struggles, aspirations and achievements of the Jewish woman in Israel. The changing fashions (from the second Aliya to the cocktail dress), delicacies and menus of the various tribes of Israel will share the limelight with woman's crucial position in Israel's law and economy. Evenings will be devoted to highlighting woman's achievements in the sciences, the arts, social services, etc., as well as to social functions.

The Anniversary will be marked by a mass pilgrimage to Israel. More than 500 Pioneer Women will come in chartered planes during October-November. They will be led by their National President, Mrs. Clara Leff, and members of the National Board, Charlotte Stein and Sonia Korostoff.

On October 27 a cornerstone will be laid in Jerusalem for Beit Elisheva (in memory of the late Elisheva Eshkol), a three-wing building to house an infant day nursery, vocational training centre, clubrooms and auditorium. Also on October 27, which is "Jerusalem Day," the group will be received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. On the University Campus, they will visit the Library School, which will be supported by Pioneer Women. One room in this building will be dedicated in honour of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Fertilizer Board To Operate in Persia

Post Economic Reporter

Israel is to establish an advisory centre in Persia to explain the use of Israel fertilizers. The centre will operate under a Fertilizers Board which has been formed to gather know-how and to promote research at the recommendation of the Technological Advisory Council now meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr. Avraham Arad, Coordinator of Planning at the Ministry of Development, told a press conference on Tuesday that the chief objective of the Fertilizers Board this year will be to study new techniques in rapid evaluation, and to carry out market research in Africa and Asia, to determine which fertilizers are most suitable and how they should be used.

U.S. Sub Test-Fires 4 Polaris Missiles

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. nuclear submarine Patrick Henry has "successfully" test-fired four combat-type Polaris missiles from a position about 500 miles off the coast of Florida, the U.S. Navy announced on Wednesday. The firings were made from October 15-18.

The Patrick Henry had had bad luck in earlier missile launching efforts several weeks ago. Three out of four attempted launchings were unsuccessful.

The Patrick Henry was submerged during the firings.

60-Year-Old's Love For Wife Costs Him IL 300

PETAH TIKVA. — An alleged uncontrollable yearning for a wife living in Jordan yesterday cost a three-time border crosser IL300.

Judge Y. Treivish, of Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court, also gave Abdan Ali Omar, 60, of Marja village, a year's suspended sentence for his third visit to Jordan on July 24. *(Ilton)*

Cables in Brief

MALTA. — Dom Mintoff, Malta Labour Party leader and former Premier, was yesterday served with a police summons alleging incitement in public speeches urging civic opposition to the Government.

VISIT. — Turkish Foreign Minister and Mrs. Selim Sarper arrived by air in Athens from Ankara yesterday for a two-day official visit.

PATROL. — U.S. planes have made a search in the Pacific coastal area of Guatemala in response to that country's request to check reports of an unidentified submarine, the U.S. Navy disclosed yesterday. There was no disclosure of the results of the hunt, but the planes returned from the mission.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Makor Baruch, 31 Tachkemoni, 22894.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 45716. Zeidenauer, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23535. JAFFA: Versano, 340 St., near clock, 82700. BAT YAM: Atamaut, 75 Balfour. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 96-1245. HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Katamon (Rosenfeld), 23 Hamelech Hiskiyahu, 28943.
TEL AVIV (Day): Dr. Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65139. Mercaz Hasafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 42823. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Yefet (4) St., 82700.
TEL AVIV (Night): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, near C. Bus, 32388. Yaffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Yafo, 10 Yefet (4) St., 82700. RAMAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Briyut, 13 Hovevei Zion. REHOVOT: Levin "Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 96-1245.
HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar Giora, 68265. Ahuza, 4 Horeb St., 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Oscar, 26 Emek Rephaim St., 32730. Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim 28/B.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 26748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27057. Dr. Mahler, 39 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Haberi'im, 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eitan, 4 Yohanan Ben-Zakai, 31416. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Ma'on Academaim, 28/B.
TEL AVIV & HAIFA: As yesterday.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight
In Jerusalem at 4.35 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.45 p.m.
In Haifa 4.34 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem 5.36 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.34 p.m.
In Haifa 5.36 p.m.
Portion: Noah.
Haftara: Yeshayahu 66, 1 — 24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

Beharia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'emunah (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavua: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hevrim Le'yahadut Mithadeshet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Habalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: Dr. Phina Navé.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (32 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Today: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.50 p.m. Arvit, 5.33 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Obel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

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Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 23266.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66521.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Recorded Concert:— Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Haydn — Symphony No. 88 in D, "The Imperial"; Beethoven — Concerto No. 4 in G Major, op. 58. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• Tours: — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, 10-12.

• Film Shows: — Israel films daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, today 12-1 p.m.

• Exhibitions: — Jerusalem Artists House with Municipality Dept. of Education and Culture: An exhibition of hand prints. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 4-6.

Fima — Exhibition of oils and gouaches 1958-60, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23838. Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 11-1; 3-11.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 28787. Purchases mailed upon request. Today, 9-2.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel. 32949. Jacques Heller Exhibition. Paintings by Nahum Kook, Avniel Asus, Bacon, Dendal, Ferro. Today, 10-1, 3-6; Tomorrow, 10-2.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, today 10-1.

• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. African Art from the Collection of Mr. Samuel Dubiner. Jewish Textiles — from the Museum's collection. German prints of the 16th century — from the Museum's Collection, today 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

Bezalel Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois). New acquisitions. Today 9-1.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates of UNESCO books, "Israel — Ancient mosaics." New coin board of Alexander, Excavations at Tel Mor, Mesad Hashavyahu. Pottery brought from Lake Tiberias by the Link expedition. Also permanent exhibition of antiquities. Today 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: today, 8-4.30; tomorrow, 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 32973.

• Z.O.A. House:— Friday night Forum: "What is Going On in Kol Yisrael?" 8.30 p.m.

• Tours: — Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-3 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72280. Mostaot Hapoalot Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday, 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 26 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21311.

• Tourist Service :— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.

Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26838, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Geological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions :— • Museum Haaretz: — Ancient Glass Exhibition (near Ramat Aviv). Today, tomorrow 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum: — Dizengoff House:— Paintings by Shmuel Levi. 120 etchings by Marc Chagall. Selections from Museum collection, today, tomorrow 10-1.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, E. Sigard, paintings and gouaches. From the collection of Israel art, today 10-1; tomorrow 6-10.

Israel Painters and Sculptors Association: New Members' Exhibition. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi. Today 10-1; tomorrow 10-1; 4-6.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre :— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 23 Hehaluts, Tel. 4878, 67365.

• Exhibitions: — Chagall House, 24 Shderot U.N.O.: One-man show — Erich Glas, today, tomorrow 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

• Where to Dine:— Eat well and in comfort at the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Shebar Community Centre.

GIVATAYIM

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Duigan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga," Orah, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Music Hour:— Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records. Mendelssohn — Symphony No. 2 in A major, Op. 56, "Scotch." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.30 a.m.

TEL TVIV

• Exhibition:— Museum of Japanese Art, 26 Shderot Hanassi. Flowers in Japanese Art. Tomorrow 10-2. Admission free.

• Theatre:— Habimah: "Threepenny Opera" Cameri: "A Doll's House." Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

• Yiddish Theatre:— S. Z. Duigan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga," Z.O.A. House, 6.45 and 9.15.

• Paris Ice Ballet:— Kikar Hamedina, 6.15, 9.15.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Young Painters 10-1, 4-7. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

"Threepenny Opera": Sun., Oct. 23; Mon. Oct. 24, Haders; Tues. Oct. 25, Kiryat Ziyon: Thurs., Oct. 27, Reana.

"The visit of the Old Lady," Kfar Saba.

All performances at Beit Habimah at 8.30 p.m., unless otherwise indicated.

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FRISCH, GESUND UND MESHUGGA
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Sha'arayim: Hadar tonight 21.10 at 8.30
Tel Aviv: Z.O.A. House, Saturday, 22.10 at 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.
Tel Aviv: Mograbi 24.10 and 25.10 at 8.30 p.m.
Tiveon: "Tuval Or," 26/10

TODAY

Haifa Grocers Not Warned on Pushcarts
HAIFA. — Haifa grocers are contemplating legal action against the Municipality for its confiscation of dozens of pushcarts used in delivering produce to homes.
The City Inspection Department said the carts were a hazard to traffic and pedestrians. The grocers complain that they were given no warning by City Hall.

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All Times Local Time
ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 06 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul 1515. El Al 212 from New York and London — 1730.
DEPARTURES: BEA 127 to Athens, Rome, and London 0930. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul — 0900. Cyprus Air 92 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London 0930. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris—1400. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1530.
SATURDAY
ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1825. El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1900. Alitalia 450 from Rome 1905. Olympic 802 from Athens 2020.
DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

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Photo Brenner

The Weather

Forecast: Possibility of scattered showers in the morning, becoming gradually fair. Outlook for Shabbat: Fair, with rise in temperature.

Weather Synopsis: A ridge of high pressure is developing over the Eastern Mediterranean.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	67	14—22	13—23
Tiberias	68	23—30	22—31
Haifa Port	46	25—26	24—28
Natanya	47	21—30	20—30
Tel Aviv Kirya	46	20—28	19—29
Tel Aviv Port	58	23—26	21—27
Lydda Airport	48	20—26	19—29
Jerusalem	54	17—22	16—24
Beersheba	46	18—27	17—28
Eilat	23	20—37	20—38

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Dr. S. Moses, the State Controller, who is also President of the Council of German Jews, from a series of meetings of the Council in New York and a visit to the Scandinavian countries.

Mr. James Rice, Director-General of HIAS, for four days, to visit HIAS offices in Israel.

Mr. George Jessel, the American entertainer, for a short visit in connection with the forthcoming film "The Last Days of Sodom and Gommorah," outdoor scenes of which will be shot in Israel.

Mr. Leon Feldberg, editor of the "South African Jewish Times," for several weeks, to make a special report on South African companies in Israel and of South African settlers in Kibbutzim, with Mrs. Feldberg.

DEPARTURE

Mr. Yitzhak Hecht, Director of Adanim Mortgage & Loans Bank, to Turkey, Iran, Europe, the U.S. and Canada, on bank business.

Records of 'Shura' Trial To Be Allowed in Court

TEL AVIV. — The Relieving President of the District Court, Judge M. Kennet, yesterday ruled that the prosecution may introduce as evidence in the Sahar case the dictaphone cylinders on which were recorded the judge's recollections of the libel suit brought by Nitzav Amos Ben-Gurion against Shurat Hamitnadvim in 1957.

Mr. Yehezkel Sahar, Minister to Austria and in 1957 Inspector-General of Police, is accused of having perjured himself in the libel suit.

District Court Judge Zeltner, who was on the bench during the suit, had made daily recordings of the proceedings during the trial. It is these cylinders that the prosecution wants to introduce.

Earlier, the Court had denied a prosecution request to summon the judges themselves as witnesses.

IL25,000 Fire At Bnei Brak Factory

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK.—A local chemical plant suffered IL25,000 damage from fire yesterday morning after a fuel burner blew up.

The factory, belonging to Mr. Moshe Schein, is in the Bnei Brak industrial zone. It is insured.

It took the combined efforts of the Bnei Brak and Givatayim fire brigades three hours to put the fire out.

Last Rites For Dr. Avigdori

Dr. Shneour Zalman Avigdori was laid to rest yesterday in Har Hamenuhot Cemetery. Scores of people attended the funeral, which left from Beit Harofe.

The former President of the Israel Medical Association was eulogised by his colleagues, Dr. A. Brand and Dr. Y. Krieger, who praised the many public services rendered by Dr. Avigdori in his distinguished medical practice maintained in agricultural settlements, villages, and towns in various parts of the country during his long career as a physician. *(Itim)*

SAVINGS DAY will be observed in all elementary schools on October 31. All second grade pupils will receive a savings book, with a 10 agora deposit stamp already inserted, as a gift of the Post Office Bank.

Margalit & Otto Cohn
Kfar Malal

Ida Larden
Vancouver, B.C.

are happy to announce the ENGAGEMENT of their children

DALIA and TREVOR

Kfar Malal, Oct. 12, 1960

Hadassah Medical Association — Jerusalem

mourns the death of

DR. ZALMAN AVIGDORI ז"ל

formerly one of its leading doctors and one of the founders of public medicine in Israel, and expresses its condolence to the bereaved family.

Rabbi Eliahu Pardess Seen As New Religious Affairs Minister

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Eliahu Pardess, Sephardi Rabbi of Ramat Gan, is now the most likely candidate for the office of Minister for Religious Affairs. His nomination has been suggested to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who is understood to be giving it serious consideration.

Though the 63-year-old rabbi is a member of the National Religious Party, he is generally regarded as a non-party man.

Rabbi Pardess is a third generation *sabra*, born in Jerusalem. He has held his present post in Ramat Gan for eight years, and before then was principal of a State Religious school in Jerusalem.

The recently-appointed Minister of Posts, Mr. Binyamin Mintz of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, who has claimed the vacant post, is still in the running, though the odds are against him.

Other names now being mentioned in the press are not serious proposals, informed Orthodox sources in Jerusalem say.

The Jerusalem Council of Sephardi Jews has petitioned Mr. Ben-Gurion to appoint as Minister for Religious Affairs a "non-party, observant Sephardi, or one who undertakes to act as a non-party man, and thereby maintain the policy pursued by the late Rabbi Toledano."

The Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee is due to meet today. But apart from electing a deputy-chairman, as required by law, it is unlikely to take any decisions until after Sunday's Cabinet meeting, which will discuss an extension of the present Chief Rabbinate's term of office.

It is learned that the majority of more than 100 rabbis who have so far been contacted on behalf of the Elections Committee have declared their readiness to serve on the Electoral College if asked. These rabbis are mainly "neutral" in the dispute surrounding the elections.

The Ministry yesterday received a protest from the N.R.P. faction of the Bnei Brak Municipal Council, complaining that the Mayor (of Poalei Agudat Yisrael) had refused to convene a meeting of the council to elect its delegate to the Electoral College.

Belatedly, Tiberias yesterday named its "public representative" to the Electoral College. The Ministry will probably pass it on to the Election Committee for consideration.

RABBI BARAZANI DIES AT 79

HAIFA. — The head of the Sephardi community of Tirat Hacarmel, Rabbi Salomon Barazani, died late Wednesday night at the age of 79.

He was Chief Rabbi of Mosul until his arrival in Israel in 1951. Among the mourners who attended his funeral here yesterday were many former residents of Mosul.

No. 452588 Wins Top Payis Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 452528 won the prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 341932 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 0 and 5 won IL2 apiece, while numbers ending 2189; 7824; 2920; 9545; 5670; 7088; 3994; and 0599 won IL40.

IL100:	355460;	402377;	191745;
252907;	331453;	184442;	147728;
377647;	263138;	364279;	362872;
440256;	306859;	252575;	157954;
473170;	273865;	133070;	286685;
272606;	162884;	422225;	376320;
440828;	307724;	273251;	248089;
107217;	347973;	475583;	134353;
426506;	468496;	397708;	138423;
149900;	391351;	167532;	299436;
242596;	257908;	171483;	215452;
214065;	375873;	407456;	189318;
155882;	329428;	218199;	473458;
455552;	474754;	141790;	218640;
349039;	194845;	132987;	437047;
164351;	178164;	267150;	474625;
118836;	450475;	130906;	482733;
126048;	349282;	226248;	206096;
367125;	376990;	354354;	451991;
371295;	294237;	271984;	437991;
254099;	438114;	357495;	383267;
158850;	455747;	487367;	423436;
281106;	231581;	124668.	
IL200:	235879;	408437;	250404;
199749;	194116;	308400;	262976;
372457;	368490;	310795;	313333;
173400;	105834;	153905;	192177;
222521;	190431;	407636;	116830;
436447;	266396;	254027;	275040;
204500;	273308;	297769;	128629;
473581;	154933;	185776;	443289;
487545;	111672;	435543;	121303;
473639;	387494;	116371;	102217;
354543;	226448;	327709;	333725;
183419;	345869.		

Those won		IL500:	160694;
100417;	426536;	495434;	463027;
465823;	164065;	350126;	104685;
496687;	236149;	398980;	359730;
498139;	366804;	223400;	275504;
329536;	409065;	474402.	

The following		numbers won	
IL1,000:	491501;	258904;	486365;
171368;	126564;	449837;	488290;
122445;	39405;	309613.	

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Jerusalem Post Reporter

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High School Tuition Fee Rise Seen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

High school tuition fees are expected to rise following the almost certain acceptance of several of the teachers' demands for extra pay in the higher forms, it was learned from Ministry of Education circles yesterday.

The Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, is to meet the Minister of Finance early next week to urge him to approve extra pay for instructors in the higher forms who are responsible for laboratories or other time-consuming extra functions. He will report on the outcome of his meeting to the High School Teachers Association in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

The tuition rise would amount to "several score" pounds a year.

This development does not affect the teachers' general demands for smaller classes and higher grades, which are being dealt with by an interministerial committee.

Scouts to Publish Bi-Lingual Weekly

ACRE. — A bi-lingual weekly, in Hebrew and Arabic, will be published in Tel Aviv by the Scout Movement in Israel. It will include a "Learn the Other Language" column.

Jerusalem Woman Killed by Bus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Hamekasher bus on Wednesday afternoon hit and fatally injured Mrs. Hanna Kaganovitch, 58, of Rehov Zefania, in Jerusalem. The accident took place in Rehov Zefania shortly before 6 p.m.

The driver, Mr. Nahum Bagan, 24, of Jerusalem, rushed the injured woman to Hadassah-Ziv Hospital, where she died. Mr. Bagan was detained for interrogation and later released on bail.

Three Hurt In Car-Taxi Crash

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — One man was seriously injured and two others hurt slightly in a head-on collision between a car and a taxi near Mishmar Hanegev yesterday.

The driver of the car, Mr. Zeharia Krine, of Ashkelon, was taken to Beersheba Hospital in a serious condition. His two passengers are also being treated there. There were no injured among the passengers of the taxi.

The accident occurred when Mr. Krine tried to overtake a heavy truck. Blinded by the dust raised by the truck's wheels, he did not see the oncoming taxi.

J'lem Businessmen Protest Traffic Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday reminded Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom of his promise to work to have the traffic restrictions on Jaffa Road lifted.

In a telegram, signed by Mr. Menashe Eliachar, President of the Chamber, it was pointed out that the restrictions have seriously interfered with the city's business life.

The Chamber has also decided to conduct a survey of shops to determine the extent to which the restrictions have harmed trade.

THE NORWEGIAN luxury liner "Oslo Fjord" is arriving this morning for a one-day call at Haifa.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom of Jerusalem, unveiling the street sign of Gershon Agron Avenue (formerly Rehov Mamilla). To the Mayor's right are City Councillor Avraham Arest and Mrs. Ethel Agron.

Agron 'A Fighting Editor': Sharett

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A picture of the late Gershon Agron as a fighting journalist and a Mayor who devoted himself unstintingly to building the city of Jerusalem emerged from the talk given by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., at a memorial meeting held in the Wise Auditorium last night on the first anniversary of the late Mayor's death.

The President sat on the dais, and Mrs. Ben-Zvi was in the audience.

Mr. Sharett sketched in vivid words the personality of a man of immense vitality, who combined the best characteristics of two great Jewish communities — Russia and the U.S.

Active from his early youth as a Zionist, Gershon Agron put his principles into practice by enlisting in the Jewish Legion, Mr. Sharett said.

Demobilized, he returned to Jerusalem shortly afterwards with his bride, Ethel, to settle. The house they built in Jerusalem was a centre of culture.

He resumed his career as a journalist, first as spokesman for the Va'ad Hatsirim, and later as founder of *The Palestine Post*.

Angered Mandate

Mr. Sharett said that the views of this paper — and Agron drew a sharp distinction between news and views — might have angered the Mandate officials, but they commanded the respect of these same officials.

"One of my greatest experiences," Mr. Sharett recalled, "was during my imprisonment at Latrun. We were prisoners, but daily we read *The Palestine Post*, a paper fighting our fight — bravely, openly, courageously, proudly, coolly and never hysterically."

After the State was founded, Agron looked around for new fields of endeavour, and as Mayor of Jerusalem, he fought to restore its splendour and its name, both here and abroad.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom said that for 40 years the late Mayor had worked ceaselessly for Jerusalem, until he had become an integral part of the city's conscience. Under his leadership, Jerusalem had "made a mighty leap forward" towards becoming the city Gershon Agron had dreamed of — a city worthy of being called the capital of Israel and the centre of the country's and the Jewish people's cultural life.

Agron had "served the people and the country, as a journalist, editor and author. He was a great journalist abroad, but his life was dedicated to that splendid Zionist newspaper he founded and edited — *The Palestine Post* which later became *The Jerusalem Post*," Mr. Ish-Shalom said. This paper became an invaluable tool in the hands of the Zionist movement in forming public opinion, especially among the Mandate officials.

To perpetuate his memory, the city had named a school and a street after him, and had established the annual Agron Prize for the best article on Jerusalem. A book containing his writings was in the last stages of preparation.

New Press Building

Mr. Ish-Shalom revealed that a small committee, under the honorary Chairmanship of Mr. Sharett, whose co-chairmen are Mr. Meyer Weisgal and Dr. Israel Goldstein, and whose members are Mr. Charles Gutwirth, of New York, Mr. J.L. Meltzer, of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. T.R. Lurie, Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, and Mr. Ish-Shalom, in cooperation with the Jerusalem Journalists Association, were taking steps to establish a Press Building in the capital which would bear Gershon Agron's name.

Also on the dais were Mr. M. Sorkis, Chairman of the Local Authorities Centre; Mr. Abba Eban, Minister of Education; Mr. Dov Lipov, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council; Mr. Lurie; and Mr. A. Zimuki, on behalf of the Journalists Association.

Mr. Moshe Hovav, of Kol Yisrael, read selected portions of speeches delivered abroad by Mayor Agron, and Cantor A. Stern chanted *El Male Rahamim*.

Earlier in the day, Mr. A. Arest, Jerusalem Municipal Councillor, presided over a swift-moving ceremony at which the broad avenue near Gan Atzma'ut was named after Gershon Agron.

Mr. Arest noted that the former name, Mamilla, was being retained for the nearby pool, and it was this pool which had lent its name to the street.

After Mr. Ish-Shalom unveiled the plaque, Mrs. Ethel Agron, widow of the late Mayor, cut the ribbon, formally opening the road to the public.

At 10 o'clock this morning, representatives of several organizations and of the public will visit the late Mayor's grave at Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

(See Appreciations — Page 4)

Goldmann Appeals for 5-Year Plan for U.J.A. Activity

HERZLIYA — The President of the World Zionist Organisation, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, last night appealed to the United Jewish Appeal to formulate a five-year plan for U.J.A. activities in Israel.

Dr. Goldmann was addressing a dinner given for the Seventh U.J.A. Study Mission.

Dr. Goldmann said $200m. was needed to consolidate existing settlements and liquidate the *ma'barot*. This winding up of outstanding obligations is necessary to prepare for a future great wave of immigration.

Dr. Goldmann warned against the misleading image of a superficially prosperous and peaceful Israel, which might lead to catastrophe if allowed to take root in the consciousness of American Jewry. He pointed out that in actual fact there was a real lack of any real military and political security and the Arabs still threaten Israel's annihilation.

Dr. Goldmann objected to the use of the term philanthropy when describing American Jewish aid to Israel. "We don't help Israel for altruistic reasons, but because it satisfies a need felt by American Jewry."

He said that this was the most important U.J.A. mission ever to come to Israel. With the establishment of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Inc., during the past year, a group of recognized leaders of American Jewry have taken over responsibility for the disposal of the money collected in the U.S.

This involved not only more rights, but also more duties on the part of American Jewry.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, gave a reception at his home in Ramat Gan for members of the Mission.

Israel to Train Own Mining Engineers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel will henceforth train its own mining engineers. A three-year specialized course will start at the Technion next week and 12 students who have completed one year of general studies have been admitted.

The course was begun at the suggestion of the Government's Technological Advisory Board, which is holding its annual session in Jerusalem and here this month. The shortage of mining engineers — which has not been a typical Jewish occupation — has been acutely felt by the Ministry of Development, which needs dozens of them for the planning and execution of mining operations.

Dr. Anatole Slatkin, head of the Technion's Department of Mining Engineering, told the press yesterday that in the past two years specialized courses had been held for graduate engineers who were sent by their companies to attend them. This had provided five specialists, but many more were required.

Mr. G.C. Monture, of Ottawa, a mining consultant to the Canadian Government and private companies, now here on his fourth visit as a U.N. expert, urged the young men of Israel to go into mining, not only for its material rewards, but also for the satisfaction offered by the many opportunities in serving the country and in helping underdeveloped areas to develop.

Mr. Ya'acov Farchi, spokesman of the Development Ministry, announced that the Government is providing seven IL3,500 scholarships a year to attract young men to mining engineering. They will study, besides the normal engineering disciplines, several earth sciences, like geology, geophysics, crystallography and mining processes.

Man Who Helped In Eichmann Capture Here

Mr. Shimon Wiesental, a central figure in the capture of Adolf Eichmann, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday from Linz, Austria, for consultations with Bureau 06 and Yad Vashem regarding the forthcoming trial.

Yad Vashem representatives met Mr. Wiesental at Lydda Airport and accompanied him to Jerusalem, where he will hold a press conference Monday morning. *(Itim)*

THE TEL AVIV Historical Museum at 29 Rehov Bialik is closed down to the public until November 1 for redecoration.

Black Star Line Buys Up Zim Interest

ACCRA (INA). — The Black Star Line on Wednesday formally bought out the 40 per cent interest held by Zim and extended the appointment of Zim as its managing agents until December 1967.

The original appointment was due to expire in 1962.

Mr. Krobo Edusei, Minister of Transport and Communications, signed the two agreements on behalf of the Ghanaian Government; Mr. A.R. Boakye, for Black Star, and Dr. N. Wydra, for Zim.

Mr. Edusei thanked Zim, adding: "We shall count on you for advice."

Dr. Wydra left Accra immediately after the signing and was due back in Israel last night.

Japanese Invention For Dimona Textile Plant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Two Japanese engineers arrived in Dimona on Thursday to supervise the mounting of a complete "direct spinning plant," a revolutionary textile process, at Dimona Fibres.

The Japanese invention, in use only in Japan and the U.S., cuts production costs by 15 per cent by eliminating the three operations involved in the speed frame stage of the spinning process. Mr. Yitzhak Leventer, the Manager of the new plant, told your reporter yesterday. It also yields threads of superior quality, he said.

The two Japanese are Mr. Sigeru Tsuchie, 32, and Mr. Sadao Ogawa, 30. They have left their families at home for a year and six months respectively to supervise the installation of the machinery and train workers in its use. Both speak only Japanese.

Mr. Leventer said that the machinery cost $700,000. He added that he had spent a year in Japan to familiarize himself with the equipment and study the language.

Another two Japanese engineers are expected to arrive in Dimona on December 1, and four more later.

Lavon

(Continued from Page One)

Party's Secretary-General now finds himself. It is understood that the original draft only demanded the airing of the affair in "organs of the State," but a friend of Mr. Lavon's, the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Ami Assaf, suggested adding "legal" to round out the clause. This was adopted in the final draft, which was prepared for distribution, when a sharp objection was voiced by an emissary from Mr. Lavon. Indeed, it was Mr. Lavon's argument from the beginning that there could be no question of his appearing before a legal forum, as he had never been charged with anything. His position was wholly one for review by a political body. Mr. Lavon's objection was sustained and the Secretary-General issued another draft with the word "legal" deleted.

Mr. Ben-Gurion had not been consulted on the wording of the final draft, and proposed a change when he was called to report on the affair to the Central Committee. A member of the Committee sent a note to Mr. Almogi requesting that the Secretariat be convened immediately. Mr. Ben-Gurion, who believed that his address would open a full debate on the affair, was visibly disappointed by the Secretary's ruling that nobody was even to ask a question.

The situation points to the imminence of a showdown between the two Mapai leaders in the very near future, when the party may be called upon to choose which of the two it will follow.

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INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Cotton Acreage To Be Tripled

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Member settlements of the Field Crop Workers Association are going to triple the acreage under cotton this year, though anticipated output would be only double that of the 1959-60 agricultural year.

This was announced to the press yesterday by the Association's Secretary, Mr. Dan Maas, in the course of an outline of plans for the coming year.

He said that the Association's 350 settlements would plant 300,000 dunam of cotton, although the additional 200,000 dunam would be unirrigated and would yield only about half of what the irrigated summer cotton does. Barring another drought, 200,000 tons of cotton would be harvested during the year, leaving a 10,000-ton surplus for export, he said.

Convene on Monday

The press conference was given as a preview of the Association's 13th national convention, to open in Rishon leZion on Monday. According to Mr. Maas, the Association will launch a campaign for higher per capita income and greater Government participation in supplying working capital.

He complained that the average farmer earned only IL10 a day (the Government claims he gets IL12), which is hardly fair compensation for the risks he runs and the money he invests. The fault, he said, lay with the fixed prices set by the Government for grain crops; they are so low that the farmer has no incentive to raise more.

PEC and British Firm To Control Tambour Paints

The Palestine Economic Corporation and Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. are to acquire the majority of the stock of Israel's leading paint manufacturing company, Tambour Paints, Mr. Joseph Meyerhoff, President of PEC, said on his arrival at Lydda Airport on Wednesday.

Mr. Meyerhoff said that he and Mr. John Furman, PEC's Executive Vice-President, concluded negotiations with Anglo-Israel Securities in London a few days ago.

Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. is the new English investment corporation headed by Sir Harry d'Avigdor Goldsmith. It was established by the Rothschilds and three other leading British merchant banks.

To Push Exports

The aim of PEC and Anglo-Israel Securities in Tambour is to encourage the export of Israel paint. With this in view, additional capital is being made available to the company, whose factory in Haifa has recently been expanded and now employs 135 workers. The company's present annual sales abroad are about $250,000.

PEC recently took over control and management of the U.S.-Israel Plastics Corp. in Holon, whose founders and stockholders comprised a number of America's leading plastics manufacturers. These investors, whose investment in the company amounts to $250,000, have exchanged the major part of their holdings for PEC stock.

A NEW BRANCH of the Workers Bank was opened yesterday in Shfar Am. Three other branches will be opened shortly in Tufbeh, Bak'a-el-Gharbieh, and Ma'alot (Western Galilee).

Work Starts On New Wissotzky Tea Plant

TEL AVIV. — The cornerstone of Wissotzky House, planned as the most modern tea-packaging plant in the country, was laid here yesterday by the president of Commerce Minister Pinhas Sapir.

Also present at yesterday's ceremony were the Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, members of the diplomatic corps, the Tel Aviv Municipality and executives of the company's British parent firm.

Greetings were delivered on behalf of Arabic-Asiatic by Mr. H. E. A. Hamptas and Mrs. M. Batshelor. A 90-year-old tea tasting spoon was presented to Mrs. V. Seidler, Director of the Israel Company, by Mr. Jan A. Williams, of Rotterdam, a member of the Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce.

The four-storey building, to be completed within six months, will house all the company's warehouses and offices. Part of the IL400,000 construction costs will be met in foreign currency by the Anglo-Asiatic Tea Company, of London.

An unusual feature of the building is an archives dedicated to the early Hoveret Zion movement, in which Mr. Ze'ev Wissotzky, founder of the firm, was an active member, and a synagogue for the employees.

Wissotzky, which at present imports some 80 per cent of the country's tea, now intends to branch out into exports.

(Article, — Pg. VI)

Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 19, 1960

LINKED	
1½% Two Dollar	99½
2½% Bonded Dollar	97
4½% Defence Loan	103
4½% Housing Loan B	98
4½% Housing Loan D	99
4½% Pal. Elect. 67/84	104½
5% National Oil Co.	94
3% Keren Hayesod III	98½
4% Port and Chemicals	97½
Local Authorities	103

Free Market quotations	18/10	21/10
Housing Savings 50	98½	99½
Housing Savings 53	97½	97
Housing Premium		
(IL50-)	72½	80½
Phoenicia	1330	1450
Capitoth	6	6½
Naphtha	1710	1750
PIA	1800	1850
Basit	139.5	140.5

G.O.L. LINKED	
4½% Defence Loan	104
4½% Housing Loan "A"	97
4½% Pal. Elect. 67/84	115
4% Keren Hayesod III	101
Local Authorities	101
50%/50% G.O.L. LINKED	
6% Indust. Dev. Bank	94
5% Pal. Elect.	94
6% Bank Leumi Invest.	96
ORD. AND PREF. SHARES	
Pal. Elect. Stock	430
4½% Pal. Elect.	
2nd Pref. Stock	260
Bank Leumi	
"A" Ord. Stock	303
Jer. Mortgage Bank (new bearer)	
Bank Leumi Invest.	105
Rasco Pref.	2.240
Housing Mortgage Bank	195
Ellern Investment	2.320
Africa Pal. Investments	279
I.L.D.C. (new bearer)	275
Ata Textiles	284
Deferred Shares (Reg.)	253
Mother Textiles	198
Phoenicia	300
Isaac & Belarano Bros.	795
Pal. Potash	1.000
Dead Sea Foundry	1.975
Tova	2.340
Pal. Cold Storage	399
Paper Mills	231
Alliance	24.80
Delek	2.250
Delek 11/13	895
Jordan Exploration	1.300
C.U.B.H.	
Landoth	65
Nanbia	277

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TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds	Irregular
Index Bonds	Dull
Ord. Shares	Very Firm

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UN Refuses Extra Refugee Aid

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — The Director of UNRWA, Mr. John Davis, yesterday made a pathetic plea to nations of the world to save a small section of Arab refugee youth from a life of idleness and despair. But his plea fell on deaf ears.

To meet the requested budget of $40.6m., the annual pledge conference promised $29m., of which $25m. was pledged by U.S. as last year.

Unless more money comes in, UNRWA will not have funds available above those now spent on rations and minimum health and educational services to carry out the vocational training programme which Mr. Davis has proposed.

In 1959, UNRWA spent $34m., of which almost $27m. went on rations. Mr. Davis asked for $8m. more over three years to expand vocational training of youth from the present 300 students to 2,500.

A careful reading of the Davis report shows how minimal his programme is, since he says elsewhere that 12 times as many, that is 30,000 youths, grow to manhood each year and are added to the relief rolls because in this technological age they are virtually unemployable.

In his address to the pledging conference yesterday, Mr. Davis said that "Past experience indicates that young people who possess technical competence do find employment." This seemingly contradicts a statement in his report that "jobs on which refugees could be employed do not exist today within the host countries." What he meant is that there are no jobs for the unskilled.

Several sections in his speech were aimed at keeping his peace with the Arabs. He said "the host governments are contributing generously." They are spending $5m. annually.

In addition, he emphasized the hope that his programme would not affect the refugees' so-called rights under the 1948 U.N. resolutions. In this technological era, training is needed by youth no matter where they live, he pointed out.

Four Who Resisted Constable Freed on Legal Technicality

PETAH TIKVA. — Four young men from Majdiel walked out of Kfar Saba Magistrate's Court on Thursday free men because of a technical error in the drafting of a warrant for the arrest of one of them.

According to the prosecution, Shalom Cadoori, aged 27, was guilty of resisting legal arrest, and three of his relatives, — Eliahu Oda, 21, and Ya'acov and Eliahu Ya'acov, aged 28 and 25 respectively — were guilty of interfering with an officer in the course of his duty.

In November 1957, a detention order for 21 days was issued against Cadoori by Petah Tikva Police Prosecutor for non-payment of maintenance to his estranged wife. The following March, Cadoori was located in Majdiel and a policeman sent to serve the order.

Finding Cadoori sitting in a sidewalk cafe, the policeman, David Rosenzweig, of the Kfar Saba force, ordered him to accompany him to the police station. When Cadoori refused, Rosenzweig dragged him out onto the sidewalk and hailed a taxi. At this point, the relatives interfered and Cadoori made his escape.

In ruling that the four had committed no offence, Kfar Saba Magistrate Dr. M. Buchwajc said that a detention order as issued by the police does not entitle an officer to arrest anyone, and certainly not to use force. He urged the competent police authorities to take steps to fill this legal loophole.

Mother Censured For Abusing Child's Health

"A child's health should not be used as pressure to gain a desired end," declared Judge Y. Weiss, in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court in handing down a two weeks' suspended prison sentence against a mother who had her sick daughter join her in a sit-down strike last January to protest her husband's dismissal from his job.

The accused, Mrs. Shulamit Cohen, went on strike against the refusal of the Board of Directors of the Bezalel National Museum to submit her husband's dismissal to arbitration. Her daughter was running a 40 degree fever on the rainy winter day she took up a position outside the Museum. *(Itim)*

SECOND CITRUS SHIPMENT

HAIFA. — The season's second citrus shipment consisting of 9,000 cases of grapefruit left yesterday for France and Switzerland in the s.s. Istanbul.

Today the Egyptian Prince is taking 23,000 cases of grapefruit to Britain.

PREPARE for the **Women of Israel Exhibition**
Hamlin House, Tel Aviv
Oct. 26, 1960

TECHNION — ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
offers through
THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
A Course in Industrial Design
for graduate architects
The course will start on November 13, 1960 and will be a full-time course of 30 weeks leading to a certificate of proficiency. Applications from graduate engineers will be accepted for consideration.
Those interested should apply for further information to the
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The Israel Academy of Music in Tel Aviv
is pleased to announce the commencement of a post-graduate seminary for music teachers, in the following subjects:
★ Methodics of music teaching on all instruments
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In Memoriam: Gershon Agron

Dignity Was His Creed as Editor and Mayor

By SHRAYA SHAPIRO

OF the editors I have known, Gershon Agron was the one who had the cleanest desk before him. His was a mind which resented unnecessary burdens. A manuscript was either fit for publication or must be rejected at once. The same applied to ideas.

Early in life he decided that he would serve Zionism. He meant to be an engineer or a farmer, but the fortunes of life made a journalist out of him. So he served his ideal as a journalist, always devoted to the man who symbolized the Zionist movement for him. He was hurt when the man who became first President of Israel did not see fit to mention the devoted Editor even once in his memoirs, but he bore the hurt without murmur. For he was a man of unqualified loyalty.

Enacting Ideas

"Institutions are ideas enacted," and Agron acted according to Saint Simon's principle. When a problem arose, the first thing to do was to state it. When an answer was found, the next stage was action. The minutes of editorial meetings in the heyday of Agron's editorship are divided into short paragraphs, all ending with the names of persons who would be responsible "for action" to implement the decision.

He did likewise when he became head of the Government Information Services; but he was taken aback to see that there was little "action" from his subordinates. That was the time when the Government executive was still very much a political busybody. When Mr. Harry Zinder became Director of Government Information recently, he unwittingly outlined a programme which closely resembled the one Agron had proposed in 1950.

It was because Agron stated problems clearly that *The Palestine Post* came into being. In the late 'twenties, Gershon Agronsky had come close to the ideal of life he had envisaged. He was financially fairly comfortable, representing as he did several foreign newspapers and press agencies. He could be active on the local political scene as a free man, and served on the Zionist organization as an adviser, unpaid, on press relations. And as a mark of the confidence which the Zionist organization and the Hagana leaders had in him, he was appointed to the Council of the Hagana in Jerusalem.

Pattern for Others

After the disturbances of 1929, however, it became clear to Agronsky that a daily paper in English was needed to put across the message of the Jewish Yishuv to the largely unfriendly Administration. The "Palestine Bulletin," published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was controlled by Jacob Landau, a man close to the Revisionists, and Agronsky, who assumed the editorship of the "Bulletin," was constantly in disagreement with Landau about editorial policy. He resigned and sought support for a venture of his own.

The success of *The Palestine Post* was due to several circumstances — the fact that the German refugees began to flock into Palestine and were glad to find a paper in a European language they could read was only one reason. But it was mainly its clear editorial policy which made the paper what it was. Very soon *The Palestine Post* was setting a pattern of how news should be treated for the Hebrew press to emulate.

"Dignity" is a word which appears often in Agron's correspondence. *The Palestine Post* was dignified even when it was only a small paper. And it treated the Yishuv with dignity, too. Purposely, the conflicts and pressures of the Yishuv's political life were scarcely reflected in the paper. In the early 'forties, the Yishuv was up in arms over a strange issue, the raising of rabbits in certain kibbutzim. A correspondent accused the Editor of *The Palestine Post* of lacking the courage to publish his letter against this practice. Agronsky advised the correspondent to use "Haboker" or "Hatzofe" to exercise pressure on an internal matter — the job of *The Palestine Post* was to present to the reader the picture of a basically united nation.

While the job he was fulfilling was of great national value to the Yishuv, the fact that he was the editor of a foreign-language paper estranged Agronsky somewhat from the political life of the country. In 1948, when the role of *The Palestine Post* changed overnight, the editor felt he no longer performed an essential national purpose and sought other venues for his service. It was then that he found himself somewhat on the fringe. His habit of stating problems in broad terms was brushed away as "Tsionut." His frequent trips abroad for fund-raising tours removed him more from daily politics. It was a fortunate chance that, in the political constellation of 1955, the mayoralty of Jerusalem could be conferred on Gershon Agron. It was a task of which he had spoken for years.

Philosophy for Jerusalem

It was then that the man showed his mettle. He gave Jerusalem a philosophy, a reason to live and develop. In pursuance of this clear-cut aim, wheels were set in motion. Jerusalemites suddenly became again proud of living in the Capital of Israel: they even paid their taxes. Dignity was again honoured, and the entrance to Jerusalem was widened and lined with trees.

Gershon Agron's clarity of purpose and simple loyalties seemed strange to many in the Israel political world with its intricate backgrounds and hair-splitting distinctions. His love of life, and understanding of people of all kinds, made him always liked, but his insistence on personal integrity was not always appreciated. It is only at a certain distance that such clear thinking and clean loyalty emerge as the real motive power of a society in the making.

DREAM OF A FAIR CITY

The following is extracted from a letter written by Gershon Agron to Marvin L. Warner, architect and town-planner, Dec. 12, 1957.

WHAT I have had in mind for Jerusalem is not revolutionary. The City must be made to look and feel like a Capital, and I think it can be done. We must get rid of the pattern, certainly in the centre of the city, that was made by a cow or maybe a camel meandering down a path. We must get rid of Jaffa Road which, as I have so often said, is good enough for the main street of a Middle East township, but not for Israel's metropolis.

Instinctively, many people feel the same way, but the astonishing thing is that so little, practically nothing in fact, has been done in this direction; astonishing because, after all, the capture of Jerusalem in 1948, the subsequent siege and fight for its retention, and finally the proclaiming of the city as the Capital, were all bold strokes; and all born in the mind of Ben-Gurion at a time when all sane and reasonable considerations were against it!

But since then Jerusalem has been left to itself. It was given neither the right kind of immigration nor the means to attract it. Its population, while double what it was after the siege of 1948, is in the main a non-productive population. A great University is burgeoning, with all the chances in the world for the making of a city where the Gown would march with the Town; but left to itself, it will be a Gown deemed to flourish in a pool of stagnation.

There have been very minor advances towards giving the city some industry, but at a snail's pace. Properly, very properly, the Government's idea is to set up new centres of population up and down the country. It is proper that this should be so; but it is to my mind utterly improper that Jerusalem should be considered to have all the population it deserves, which means all the investment and industrializing capital that can be spared out of the pitifully inadequate resources at the Government's disposal.

The late Gershon Agron, seen with Dr. Helena Kagan, after conferring the Freedom of Jerusalem upon her.
Photo: F. Schlesinger

Strong and Handsome

Jerusalem must be made strong and handsome. This, I think, can be done, and I don't mean by rubbing an Aladdin's lamp or by arbitrarily ordering it to be done. It can be done by courageous planning and by moderate investment.

Jerusalem's climate is the best in the country. Labour efficiency can be made a substantial percentage higher here than anywhere in the country. Apart from the natural pull it has always exercised and still exercises, despite its forlorn appearance, with proper direction and corresponding investment its appeal can be made irresistible.

Where is this investment to come from? It cannot come out — in the dimensions of which I am thinking — of the money the Government hopes to find in order to put the country on the way to economic self-sufficiency; and certainly not out of the funds that must be mobilized here and throughout the Diaspora for the housing and employing of the people we hope to absorb each year. It must be fresh capital of the kind that was at the disposal of planners who have taken on the remaking of a city — whether Fort Worth, Kalamazoo or Bangkok. With this difference: that Jerusalem has more of an appeal than any of these.

With the necessary will and drive, the pull and appeal of Jerusalem should make it even easier to do here what has been done elsewhere. The building of a New Jerusalem can be done; and I don't mean only the extinguishing of dangerous slums and dilapidated commercial quarters, but the construction of a city that would be a credit to the State and to Jews throughout the world.

Indelibly Inscribed

Whatever is done in Jerusalem remains indelibly inscribed, from the City of the Jebusites, Solomon, through Herod, to the present. The City is one of the world's sounding boards and is also the object of the world's searchlights which illuminate every corner in it, the sordid and the sublime at the same time. What greater and more glorious opportunity could there be for imaginative men who are Jews than the rebuilding of the Eternal City.

I have felt from the day I went into the shabby City Hall that I have been confronted with the most challenging task in a lifetime and if I could communicate to you something of the challenge and sense of opportunity, I know that we should then be launched on something that will make history in Jerusalem — than which there is little in the world more tragic, more enchanting, more enduring.

Agron School is Model of Integration

New Capital's Second Largest Elementary School

By MACABEE DEAN

THE administration of the late Gershon Agron symbolised Jerusalem's fast growth, development and immigrant absorption — our school symbolizes the same thing. This is why we asked to have our school named after the late Mayor."

Mr. Zvi Caspi, headmaster of the elementary state school in Kiryat Yovel, explains that "we opened eight years ago with 70 pupils; we are still one of the youngest schools in Jerusalem, but today we have 900 pupils and are the second largest school in the capital."

As an afterthought, he notes that for a brief time this year the Gershon Agron school was actually the biggest. Then it had 1,200 pupils, but the authorities shaved off 300 and started another school. This is the second time that the Agron school has mothered another. Mr. Caspi, who has headed the institution since it was started, does not mind. He feels that the present size is more or less right.

Located on the outskirts of Kiryat Yovel — now a thriving and vigorous suburb of 25,000 persons, the largest quarter in Jerusalem — the two-storey building typifies the great changes which have taken place in the capital in the past decade.

Half the pupils are the children of veteran Jerusalem families; the rest arrived since the State was founded. Some families are almost destitute; some are well-to-do. But the majority are in fair circumstances and their breadwinners are clerks and officials or artisans.

"If there was such integration among the parents as there is among their children, it would be wonderful," Mr. Caspi says. "And our pupils are living proof that such integration is possible."

Sports and Crafts

A feature of the school is the stress it places on developing all-round personalities. In addition to the usual sports facilities and practice in farming, the two upper classes spend 12-14 hours a week — above and beyond the normal school hours — in workshops. The girls learn weaving; the boys — who have several power tools — the rudiments of mechanical drawing and carpentry.

"We try to teach them not only to use their heads, but also the skilled use of their hands. We try to imbue them with the feeling that they are workers, with their hands or otherwise, who will build the country in their chosen vocations and professions," says Mr. Caspi.

The school has already graduated five classes totalling 240 pupils. Of these, one-third have entered high schools; two-thirds enrolled in vocational schools. Mr. Caspi stresses that all of the graduates are continuing their education. Of this year's class of 60, about 55 per cent were eligible for graduated tuition fee reductions.

Bursting at Seams

If the Agron school is the newest in Jerusalem, it is typical of all the schools: it is bursting at the seams. Even after 300 of its former 1,200 pupils were sent to another school, the conditions for the remaining 900 are not ideal. There are only 14 proper rooms for 22 classes of pupils. Another four classes study in huts; one class takes place in an area partitioned off from the gymnasium; three more classes are in the "second shift."

What does the school want and need to improve its educational plant?

- It wants to develop a full-fledged school library — not just the usual handful of books in a wall closet. Donations have been received twice from the special books fund set up by Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi. It wants to build a reading room and a reference library;
- to asphalt all of its playgrounds;
- to introduce improvements into the gymnasium which was not built for its present purpose;
- to build a laboratory and museum for the study of natural sciences;
- and to convert the 11 dunam of barren land it recently received into productive land to teach farming.

Mr. Caspi is impatient. He wants to see most of these improvements made right away, and he sincerely believes they will — at the same pace as the school has grown in the past.

MARGINAL COMMENT

OPEN HOUSE

By Fay Doron

IT is a great pity that the furore caused by the Lavon Affair has tended to distract everyone's attention from many other events, both major and minor, in the world outside and within the country. The ordinary Israeli (and there are some ordinary Israelis), whose life does not bring him into contact with important people, has reached the stage where he wishes that the affair had never reached the light of day. He feels, and is beginning to express the feeling forcefully in buses and cafes, that if something occurred behind a necessary veil of secrecy some years ago, then the belated repercussions should have the same decent veil drawn across them today. He would like to be able to go on living his own life, concerned mainly with his own perhaps minor joys and problems.

★

ONE of the many things that passed almost without comment was the success of the Succot Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The President and his wife entertained an unprecedented number of visitors at their annual "Open House," in itself an unparalleled phenomenon — for where else in the world does a Head of State throw his Residence open to his citizens with such informality (or take his grandchildren to watch a procession just like thousands of ordinary people did on the night of Simhat Torah). Indeed the Capital itself held Open House for a whole week. Even the luckless Jaffa Road resumed its former bustle, and all over the city there were pilgrims visiting the sights and presenting to sedate Jerusalem a spectacle in themselves.

★

WHAT was perhaps the most striking feature of the crowds was the variety of their garb. Every now and again the question crops up as to whether we have a national costume and the possibility of adopting some special garment for wear on ceremonial occassions. During Succot, anyone who was interested could have taken his choice of a dozen different kinds of costume.

THE greatest variety was shown among the orthodox elements. There were the middle aged and elderly men in the familiar festive fur-edged "streimel" and silk *kaftan* (one of them, feeling the heat, had pushed his *streimel* off his forehead, with the resultant effect of making him look jovial and jaunty, like a *Hassidic* Laughing Cavalier). There were the young "yeshiva bochers" in their round felt hats and girdled *kapotes*. There were those who wore white socks and those who tucked their trousers into their socks, a kind of "do it yourself" plus-fours. (Incidentally, there is a tailor's shop just opposite the editorial offices of this newspaper which specializes in *kapotes* and the dummy in his window regularly displays coats for the well-dressed orthodox gentleman.) There was the impressive looking patriarch with white banded fez, flowing black *abayeh* and three-quarter length pyjamas, striding through Rehavia with his fine, wispy beard flying in a sudden breeze. There was an elderly Arab, taking advantage of the milling crowds to try and sell his cellophane bags of gleaming, white garlic. There were the tourists, bedecked with garlands of cameras, field glasses and light meters. There were the groups of sun-burned young *sabras* "tembal" hats pulled down over their eyes. There were hundreds of new and newish immigrants from the development areas, lining up five and six deep to buy ice cream. There were the soldiers on leave, with an occasional white-clad sailor among them. And all the time, weaving their way through the crowds, came the men and boys carrying their *lulavim*, on their way to or from synagogue — some carrying them like lances, some like swords. It was the sort of scene that a Breughel would have loved.

★

For a few brief days, Jerusalem looked and sounded like a capital city, with thousands of Israelis from the provinces milling through its streets to see the sights. They were content to leave the Lavon Affair to the upper echelons.

Jerusalem, October 31.

Readers' Letters

CHIEF RABBINATE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your editorial of October 4 on the "Rabbinical Crisis," you say that "The N.R.P.'s candidate for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Soloveitchik, declines to accept nomination unless he is assured his candidacy is acceptable to all sides." Because of my personal and intimate knowledge of the position Rabbi Soloveitchik continues to take on this matter, I wish to correct this statement.

Rabbi Soloveitchik is not the N.R.P.'s candidate. The mere fact that prominent members of this party endorse another candidate, and did so all the time, proves this point. Rabbi Soloveitchik refused to be a candidate of a political party for the reason he stated in his letter to Minister Shapira, and for the same reason he also refused to be the candidate of any other political party, including Mapai, and continues to do so.

The opinion which had crystallized in Israel by the end of last June that Rabbi Soloveitchik would not consider seriously the position of Chief Rabbi — which derived from unsuccessful attempts of political parties to ensure his candidacy in their name, is an erroneous one.

Why does the Israel Rabbinate not extend the invitation in place of the parties which make up Israel's political life? Why do prominent Israelis in all walks of life not join such an invitation as individuals rather than as members of any party? I believe that such a call would not remain unanswered. I have heard Rabbi Soloveitchik express himself: "If they would have elected me without asking me beforehand, I would not have refused. How could one refuse?"

Some months ago, in one of your editorials, you elaborated on the outstanding contribution Rabbi Soloveitchik, if elected, could make towards the spiritual life of our people in Israel and in the *tfutzot*. *Nothing* remains to be added to your words other than to stress the distinct possibility of bringing about his acceptance, which depends exclusively — within human limitations — upon Rabbi Soloveitchik's being given the possibility of accepting, by elimination of any and all ties with political parties and conditions in Israel.

Yours, etc.
M. TORCZYNER

New York, October 10.

JERUSALEM TRAFFIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The only convincing reason put forward by the Manager of Hamekasher for the new traffic regulations (your issue of October 5) — that buses do not wait at their station in Jaffa Road any more — is, I am sorry to state, just not true. Since the inception of the new regulations, I have waited four to six minutes, on several occasions, just after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the No. 5 bus near the Egged Station to move.

By the way, could the Hamekasher company show that it takes the public welfare into consideration and stop using Rambam Road in Rehavia for trial runs of new, repaired or faulty buses? With a magnificent three-mile road running through non-built up areas, there doesn't seem to be any need to fill a residential quarter with noise, smoke and stench all day long.

Yours, etc.
A. B. SACHS

Jerusalem, October 7.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

A PUBLIC MATTER

Ha'aretz (non-party), commenting on the critical remarks of the "New York Times" about censorship in Israel, writes: "In the last analysis we still live, in the meantime, in a free country with a free press — and the handling of the Lavon affair should prove this to the unbiased observer. But if the critic would shift his criticism from the general work of the censor to the complicated attempts to hide, because of bureaucratic pettiness, details without security significance — he would be right on the target. The limitations imposed on freedom of the press must be reduced to the minimum."

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) welcomes the Mapai Secretariat's decision to have the controversy clarified in State channels. If it is approved by that party's Central Council, the paper adds, it implies the immediate publication of the report of the three-man committee that investigated the integrity of certain officers; that there should be no further opposition to a continuation of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee's investigation; that neither the Government nor its members should interfere in the investigation; and that those handling the investigation should be supplied with all the aid and documents they need.

Haboker (General Zionist), commenting on the Prime Minister's opposition to a discussion of the Lavon controversy in the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, writes: "Mr. Ben-Gurion can disparage the objectivity of the Committee as much as he likes, but he cannot deny its right to discuss the affair, which is a political and public matter as much as it is a security one."

Arab Pressure

Hatzofe (National Religious) protests strongly against Israel's exclusion, as a result of Arab pressure, from the list of sponsors of the neutralist General Assembly resolution calling for the employment of constructive means to lower world tension. "Among those who chose Nasser and rejected Israel were some Afro-Asian States who supposedly want our friendship and who benefit from our aid," the paper says. After going on to mention Israel's removal from the Ghana Pilots School "as a result of Arab pressure and the persuasions of our British 'friends'," the paper declares that this should not lead Israel to abandon her efforts to establish friendly relations with the peoples of Africa, but should make her aware of her limitations.

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the United Jewish Appeal delegation, praises the Appeal's contribution to Israel's development and outlines the development work to be done.

Jerusalemite

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2. CLAIMS CLERK, Work Casualties Brand, in head office, Jerusalem.
Grade 7, Administrative scale.
QUALIFICATIONS: Secondary school education, capacity for oral and written expression; ability to supervise and train groups of workers; knowledge of National Insurance Law desirable; good knowledge of Hebrew; knowledge of European languages desirable.

STATISTICIAN
in head office, Jerusalem (in research and statistics department).
Grade Bayin-Vav, Statisticians scale, or 7-6 Administrative scale.
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5. Regional Collection Inspector, Afula branch.
Grade 6-7, Administrative scale.
QUALIFICATIONS: Secondary school education; good knowledge of accounting and 2 or 3 years' experience in collection activities, ability to organize, supervise and train workers; capacity for oral and written expression and negotiation, good knowledge of Hebrew; knowledge of other languages desirable.
Candidates should submit their applications to the Personnel Department, Head Office, Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem, and enclose form No. 106, which can be obtained at all post offices and at the Civil Service Commission. It is unnecessary to enclose the fee of IL3.
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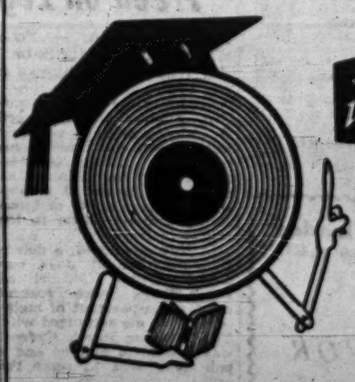

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Members of the Mapai Secretariat being checked into their Wednesday meeting on "the Affair": (left to right) Herzl Berger, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee; Moshe Dayan, Minister of Agriculture; Yosef Almogi, Party Secretary; Mr. Shragа Netzer, leader of the "Gush" faction; and Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence.

Photo by Beras

THE 'AFFAIR' (continued)

TWO veteran Mapai leaders, former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, figure in this week's developments of the "Lavon Affair," which is reaching its climax with both sides seeking some mutually acceptable formula that can put a temporary stop, at least, to this unprecedented power struggle within Israel's ruling party.

In the fourth week of the "Affair" the public appear to be losing interest; especially as continued security stops on essential issues still left them feeling that they did not know what it was about.

SUNDAY: The three-man military inquiry committee headed by Aluf-Mishne Justice Haim Cohn, concluded its investigation. The committee's conclusions, were submitted to the Chief-of-Staff, who presented them to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, who said he would send them to the Attorney General for an opinion.

MONDAY: Mr. Lavon published his 1955 proposals for the reorganization of the defence establishment, together with sharp criticism of both Mr. Ben-Gurion and members of the defence establishment. "Davar" and *The Jerusalem Post* also featured an article by Aluf Moshe Dayan, who was Chief-of-Staff when Mr. Lavon held the Defence Ministry portfolio, in which he stated that neither the Army nor the Chief-of-Staff can ask for the resignation of the Minister of Defence. In the event of incompatability the Chief-of-Staff must resign, as he had offered to do — apparently before the 1954 mishap. Mr. Lavon had not accepted his resignation.

At the fourth session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee that morning, a letter from Mr. Ben-Gurion was received, asking several pointed questions of Mr. Lavon. Why had he not immediately ordered an internal investigation of the "security mishap" when it became known to him? Why did Mr. Lavon not raise before the Cabinet his demand to relieve Mr. Shimon Peres of his position as Director-General of the Defence Ministry? He concluded by noting that he would have preferred Mr. Peres to Mr. Lavon had he been asked at the time to choose between them.

Monday afternoon the Knesset Committee re-convened to hear Mr. Moshe Sharett, who was Prime Minister in 1954 and 1955. Although he confirmed Mr. Lavon's description of the "atmosphere" at the time, Mr. Sharett refuted several important points made earlier by Mr. Lavon:

1. He had reached the conclusion that Mr. Lavon's resignation from the post of Minister of Defence was the lesser evil in view of the bad relations between the Minister and his staff.

2. He did not accept Mr. Lavon's demand for the resignation of Mr. Peres or his proposals for defence reorganisation since this would have been interpreted as an admission of national responsibility of the "security mishap."

3. Full secrecy of the testimony before the Olshan-Dori Committee was included in its terms of reference, at Mr. Sharett's initiative. (This disposed of some of Mr. Lavon's explicit charges against Mr. Peres).

In many ways this testimony put the entire "Affair" into better perspective, although he himself questioned whether the "Affair" could ever be wholly clarified.

TUESDAY: Finance Minister Levi Eshkol returned from a six-week tour abroad, heard the Mapai Secretariat's opinion that it had been a mistake to air the "Lavon Affair" before the Knesset Committee, as this had been detrimental to the party's unit and prestige. Both Mr. Lavon and Mr. Ben-Gurion were criticised, the former for pressing a personal matter further than the national interest permitted, and the latter for the vehemence of his replies. Mr. Lavon's absence from the meeting was conspicuous.

On Tuesday the Prime Minister submitted the Cohn Committee report to the Attorney-General, requesting his opinion on it at the earliest opportunity.

WEDNESDAY: Mr. Eshkol, in a conciliation effort, met with all members to the dispute. The Mapai secretariat reconvened and called on all members to restrain their acts, and asked for "the investigation" by the appropriate State bodies." At one time the word "judicial" had been inserted, but later removed again at Mr. Lavon's insistence.

Subsequently Mr. Ben-Gurion rose to protest, and asking that the words "objective, legal," be inserted, and by press time no solution had yet been found to this problem.

FRIDAY: The Mapai Secretariat today is making another effort to gain some control over the "Lavon Affair" which has been swelled out of all proportion by clashes of temperament, and the struggle for power within the party. It is here that Mr. Eshkol will be able to prove his leadership and position in the party.

ELI By Meir

"Eli says he's afraid that by now everyone knows what's at the other end."

Switches In Ghana

ISRAEL is by now accustomed to the constant efforts of the Arab countries, particularly Egypt, to interfere with her growing bonds of friendship and cooperation with the newly independent African nations. However, it has not generally been realised that Israel is also facing competition from other sources, particularly from Britain, in countries which belong to the Commonwealth. This was brought home with an announcement from London that British instructors would replace the Israelis at the Ghana Air Force's Pilot Training School.

When Ghana decided to establish an air force, she invited an Indian officer to take command. He was responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, the British Brigadier seconded to Ghana by the War Office, General H. T. Alexander. The training school and the Israel instructors and commanders in it, in turn, were responsible to the Indian officer. Just as the British were not too happy about having an Indian commanding the Ghana air force, so the Indian was not too happy at having Israelis train his pilots. It did not help much to improve relations when the Ghana Government decided to purchase "Hindustan-2" trainer planes, made in India, but unsuitable to the atmospheric conditions in Ghana where the instability in air currents is particularly evident. Indeed, some time ago one of the trainer planes got into a spin and both the trainee and the Israel instructor were killed. While the inquiry committee report failed to point out the fact that the plane's quality was mainly responsible, evidently the accident did contribute to Ghana's decision to dispense with the services of the Indian.

To replace the Indian officers, Ghana invited the British. Here business entered the picture: the first 11 graduates, having passed basic training, were ready for advanced courses on jets. The Israel Air Force uses mainly French aircraft and locally-assembled Fouga-Magister trainer planes. It is believed that the British were concerned lest Israel training might result in a decision to buy French instead of British jets for the Ghanaian airforce. Therefore considerable pressure was exerted by the British to take over the Flying School and they finally succeeded.

It is quite clear that the decision not to renew the contract of the 36 Israelis in charge of the Flying School, which expires next March, did not result from the Egyptian pressure, which also has been exerted in this direction. However, there is no doubt that the Arabs will chalk this up as another victory.

President Nkrumah made a point of stressing that the air force affair did not affect the general pattern of cooperation with Israel; indeed, the Ghana Young Pioneer Corps, parallel to the Israel Nahal, was placed totally under Israel officers and the British were quietly withdrawn. Ghana is also studying the possibility of inviting Israel officers to organize and train its youth brigades along the lines of Israel's Gadna.

An important pillar in the structure of Israel's friendship with African and Asian nations was established this week with the opening of the new building of the Afro-Asian Institute for the Economics of Labour and Cooperation. The Institute, which in its first year will train 70 students from 31 countries, has thus been put on a permanent basis, thanks to the participation of the AFL-CIO in its budget. Consequently AFL-CIO President George Meany will act as co-Chairman of the Board of Directors together with Mr. Eliahu Eliat who is the Israel Chairman. The annual budget of the Institute will be IL650,000, half of which will be covered by the Histadrut.

The Hebrew University has also announced its programme to provide special facilities for the training of African and Asian medical students. The Medical School will open for them special classes, each for 15 students, conducted in English and in French.

After Toledano

THE death of Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, was as sudden as his actions often were. A controversial and colourful figure — there were even differences about his age: he was in his early 80's — he had both devoted followers, especially among his Sephardi community, and tenacious adversaries. He passed away at 8.15 a.m. on *Shabbat Bereshit* at his suite in a hotel in Jerusalem where he had stayed for the weekend to pray at the Metivta Synagogue. Thousands attended the State funeral in the Capital, and he was eulogized by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, among others.

Three other Cabinet Ministers have died in office: David Remez, Eliezer Kaplan, and Dawid Pinkas.

David Remez died in May 1951 while serving as Minister of Education. About two weeks after his death, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, was appointed Acting Minister, in which post he was later replaced by the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett. In November of the same year, after the General Elections, Prof. B. Z. Dinur was appointed Minister.

Eliezer Kaplan died abroad in July, 1952, holding the office of Deputy Prime Minister, a few days after he had resigned as Finance Minister, in which post he was replaced by Mr. Levi Eshkol.

David Pinkas, Minister of Communications, died in August 1952. Two weeks later his post was assumed temporarily by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. When the Cabinet was reshuffled in November, the Ministry was split up into two: Rabbi Mordehai Nurock, of the Mizrahi, was made Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Mr. Yosef Saphir, of the General Zionist Party, was made Minister of Transport.

Elections Wrangle

Rabbi Toledano did not live to see the elections for the Chief Rabbinate, which had become a point of bitter contention between him and the present Chief Rabbinate. Now, to the question of who would be the next Chief Rabbis was added speculation over Rabbi Toledano's successor. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion became Acting Minister for Religious Affairs.

The drawn-out Rabbinate election procedures seemed to be moving nearer to a close. The Chief Rabbinate Council, whose extension of office expires today, met and adopted resolutions on the elections. However, since the Council did not know whether its term of office would once again be prolonged — the Cabinet is to discuss the question on Sunday — it decided to keep the resolutions secret in the meantime, and empowered Chief Rabbi Nissim, its President, to publish them at his discretion. It was generally believed that this was being used as a stick to beat the Cabinet and that if an extension was granted the Rabbinate might refrain from boycotting the elections, which, it asserts, are being rigged.

Meantime the Acting Minister of Religions presented the Election Committee with the list of "public representatives" who will make up part of the Electoral College. But this list included only 18 names out of the required 28; ten localities had failed to elect representatives. This was largely due to party calculations such as those of local authorities loth to convene party meetings with the local Religious Councils at which the party of the local authority might be outvoted. According to the regulations, the Election Committee — which has been meeting in rump session owing to the boycott of the Chief Rabbinate's representatives — can now elect the missing "public representatives" itself.

The Elections Committee was due to meet today. Apart from the 12 "public representatives," it had yet to choose the 48 rabbis who make up the rest of the Electoral College.

Ashdod & The Negev

TWENTY-one firms, most of them foreign, have expressed their interest in bidding for the contract to construct Ashdod harbour. Work is scheduled to start in April, and the first stage must (according to Transport Ministry plans) be completed for the citrus season that begins in December, 1964. This involves dumping two-and-a-half-million tons of rock into the sea for two breakwaters, dredging one million cubic metres of sea floor, and constructing 1,500 metres of quays — all at a cost of IL70m. Four years from now, Ashdod will handle one million tons of cargo a year, as compared with Haifa's present turnover of 2,700,000.

The subsequent two stages in the development of Ashdod harbour will be concluded in 1975. By then it will be almost twice the size of Haifa's port today. A World Bank loan will help finance construction, and the possibility is under discussion of locating in Ashdod the headquarters of Israel's proposed Port Authority.

Ashdod will be the Negev's outlet to the West, as Eilat to the East. The Technological Advisory Board, concerned primarily with the development of the Negev, is at present holding its annual study conference in Israel. It is made up of U.N. experts sitting with leading figures from Israel's primary and fertilizer industries. It operates under the joint auspices of the U.N. and the Ministry of Development, and is presided over by one of Europe's most distinguished applied scientists, Professor Sir Ben Lockspeiser, formerly Chairman of the European Atomic Energy Commission. The Board is examining progress and problems, both technical and economic, in the expansion of Israel's development companies, and has over the past few years played an important advisory and guiding role, particularly in the research field.

Two Ministers much concerned with financing and industrializing the Negev have returned to Israel from foreign missions — Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Both have been active during their trips in promoting investment from overseas, and Mr. Eshkol placed an order in France for a 22,000-ton liner which may one day call at Ashdod harbour. Mr. Sapir will be off again in a few days' time on a goodwill tour of Latin America.

Overseas Firms Invest

TWO projects announced in the last fortnight indicate the increased interest shown by foreign industrialists in investment in Israel; neither project involves any Jewish or Israel share capital. Miles Chemicals will establish a citric acid plant in Israel which will later extend into other fields involving the fermentation process developed by that distinguished American company — among them the production of enzymes, vitamins and antibiotics. The initial investment is $2m., of which 60 per cent will be provided by way of a loan from the Israel Government. But Miles Chemicals are resolved not to withdraw any profits from Israel for the first five years, in order to re-invest in expansion. The second investment comes from Britain — the Leyland Motor Company will set up a plant, probably in the new port of Ashdod Yam, for the construction of buses and lorries of over seven tons.

Israel is also developing industrial activities overseas. Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. has signed a contract with a Greek fertiliser company to construct ammonia storage facilities in that country. This will make it possible for Greece to import anhydrous ammonia from F. & C., instead of (as at present) ammonia in liquid form, which is bulkier and less convenient to use. The storage plant will cost $1m., to build, and the Israel company secured the contract in competition with six rival European firms.

Spirit & Sport

PLAYING its way around the world, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra has reached America where its audiences in the major cities are a mixture of sentimental local Jews and sophisticated music lovers. For the former the orchestra from Israel is proving a moving experience, whilst the connoisseurs' appreciation will prove of value to the orchestra itself. In France the I.P.O. scored a hit. In the U.S. it has been described as "one of the fine orchestras of the world," though its first two New York concerts, at the Metropolitan Opera and Carnegie Hall, did not draw rave reviews. Before the Orchestra's return here in December, it will have played also in Canada, Mexico, Japan and India in another 40 or so concerts.

The performances of Israel's footballers and chess players abroad did not come as such sweet music. In Seoul on Monday, Israel made its premiere appearance at the current Asian soccer championships. The anticipation that Giula Mandy's "Magyar magic" would provide an Israel rhapsody on the field against Korea drew an estimated 200,000 fans to the new Seoul stadium. One child was killed and 10 were seriously injured in the crush, but the play of the Israelis proved disappointing and Korea won easily 3:0, virtually putting an end to Israel's chances for the championship. On Wednesday Israel played a far better game to beat Vietnam 5:1. The team still has to meet Formosa in its last game, a match that will decide who is to capture second spot. The fight for this place will be keen, as the winner will play host to the next Asian championships in four years' time.

Israel's chess players began very much like the footballers, unexpectedly losing their first encounter at the Chess Olympiad in Leipzig against little fancied Indonesia by 2 1/2 to 1 1/2; but they came back strongly on the second day to defeat France 2 1/1 to 1 1/2 and went on to beat Malta 4:0. After these games Israel stood in the fifth spot among the countries in its group — behind Norway, East Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. On their best days Aloni, Porath, Persitz and Cherniak are capable of beating the best of these countries, and Israel may yet gain a creditable place among the 41 competing nations.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE By Amnon Barter

Moscow Undersells Mid-East Oil

THE Second Arab Oil Conference opened in Beirut on Monday with over 800 delegates from 13 countries taking part. It is being held at a time when far-reaching changes are taking place in oil production and marketing.

Among the subjects which the conference has been discussing, according to Beirut reports, are "various aspects of the oil industry such as exploration, production, refining, pricing and marketing of oil," as well as petro-chemical industries, oil revenues and "the circumstances of work in the oil industry from the viewpoint of health." The conference has been divided into two sections — the Economic and Legislative Section headed by Sheikh Abdullah al-Tariki of Saudi Arabia, and the Technical Section headed by Muhammed al-Thahar of Iraq. It is reported that the conference will discuss the establishment of an Arab company with a view to building a pipeline to pump oil to Mediterranean ports. It is also said that "important talks" will take place between representatives of the producing countries and those of the international oil companies, American, British, Italian and Japanese.

The Beirut oil deliberations, however, despite the fact that they come at a more crucial moment, cannot produce more concrete results than did the First Arab Oil Conference which convened in Cairo in April last year. At that meeting, a number of useful technical, economic and legal points were discussed, but they did not embrace anything essential. Two points of interest were then raised, though neither was followed up:

- The Arabs demanded a share of the profits made on transporting, refining and marketing oil beyond the countries where it is produced.
- An American legal adviser to the Saudi Arabian Government read a paper before the conference arguing that governments had the right to go back on any agreements they made with companies.

But although the First Conference did not show much interest in either of these two proposals, the first — which subsequently came to be known as the "integrated company plan" — was pursued by its chief advocate, al-Tariki, all along. The plan seems to aim principally at benefiting the non-oil producing Arab countries, since it means a sharing in the profits of oil all the way from well head to service station — from crude oil through every stage of refining and distribution — instead of sharing 50-50 in barrels of crude oil lifted, as at present.

One thing which the current conference has in common with last year's meeting in Cairo is that both of them were held a couple of months after the major oil companies operating in the Middle East had cut the crude oil prices on which royalties to host governments are based. In the first instance, however, the cuts were not so resented by the governments concerned since they were soon offset by an increase in the quantity of oil exported. But this year, when further cuts were announced amounting to some six per cent of the official prices, it was clear that there was no prospect of increased production or marketing. It was this, and the fact that the cuts came in the second year consecutively, that led the Government of Iraq to call a five-nation oil conference.

The conference, in which Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela took part, with observers from Qatar and the Arab League, met in Baghdad between September 10-14, and resolved to set up a permanent Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.). Ten days after this conference, the organization published its resolutions, in which it was emphasized that the five member-nations relied mostly on oil income to finance their development projects and balance their national budgets, so that any fluctuations in oil prices meant a dislocation which was detrimental to their economies and development programmes. The O.P.E.C. therefore decided:

- to demand that all companies "maintain their prices steady and free from all unnecessary fluctuations"; to try to get crude oil prices put back to the levels preceding the August cuts; and to ensure that before cutting prices companies should consult the governments concerned.
- to ensure the stabilization of prices by, among other means, the regulation of production, with due regard to the producing and the consuming countries...
- if, as a consequence of the application of any unanimous policy decision reached by the Organization, sanctions are applied by a company against one or more of its members, no other member shall accept any offer of favourable treatment from the companies that might discourage the application of the O.P.E.C. decision.

A simpler and more elaborate version of the plans, or hopes, of the oil producers meeting in Baghdad last month has been offered by Senor Perez Alfonzo, Venezuelan Minister for Mining and Oil Production, who represented his country at the conference. In a special interview with "The Times" the Minister explained that O.P.E.C. was seeking to achieve the following ends:

1) Crude oil should be sold at a price which makes it cheaper — but only just cheaper — than other fuels and sources of energy.

2) Oil companies should not be able to play off one oil producing country against another by offering to produce as much more crude oil in one territory that acceptance of a lower price (and lower royalties and tax per ton) would be profitable in the short run.

3) The same grade of crude oil should cost the same at some point of refining or consumption wherever it was produced.

As some observers have already pointed out, however, it is implicit in these plans that the O.P.E.C. does not take seriously the threat of alternative crude oil suppliers — say North Africa or the Soviet Union. This optimism is based on the assumption, first, that members of the organization between them provide over 90 per cent of world current exports, and, second, that world demand is likely to expand at a faster rate than can be met by newer sources of crude oil.

More competition: King Mohammed V of Morocco laying the foundation stone of the new oil refinery at Mohammedia, near Rabat.

Express Photo

Beirut Chances

In the light of these far-reaching resolutions by O.P.E.C., it would be legitimate to ask whether the current Beirut parley will be able to produce anything new — or whether the 13 convening countries will be more effective, as a group, than the five nations represented in the Organization. The point is that all that was there to be decided was decided in Baghdad a month ago, and the chances are that the Second Arab Oil Conference will not even want to raise all the major issues taken up by the five oil-producing nations (whom Qatar, which originally sent an observer, has indicated it will join).

In the meantime, two developments may make their impact on the conference. Writing last week from Cairo, a Western correspondent reported that a big problem is being posed before the Middle Eastern producers of oil by the fact that Russia now possesses an oilfield, "somewhere between the River Volga and the Urals," which contains as much crude oil as there is in all the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait put together. The second new development, also having to do with Soviet competition, has come in the form of a Soviet-Italian oil deal which the Arabs are reported to consider "a stab in the back." It is pointed out that by buying Russian oil, Italy's national oil undertaking E.N.I. has virtually declared its lack of interest in the concessions it has obtained in the Arab countries. Moreover, at a time when the Arabs are looking for markets in Italy, Moscow is revealing itself as a serious competitor by selling cheaper oil to that country.

'Ha'aretz' and the 'Affair'

"Ha'aretz" has asked us to point out that it was incorrect to say that "they could not wait to see Mr. Lavon cleared on the first day" (of the "Affair.") From the beginning they had welcomed a careful investigation of all the facts involved.

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DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 20	0030	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0055	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Dorian, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1220	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2105	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. Oct. 21	0150	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1750	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Oct. 22	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0930	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0950	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. Oct. 23	0745	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0940	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	2355	BOAC	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS. Oct. 27	0010	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1720	EL AL	Nicosia
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	2200	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Oct. 28	0040	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0745	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0940	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1015	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	to:
Tuesday	21.10	MESSAPIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Naples/Genoa
Thursday	27.10	ADRIAS	Limassol/Piraeus/Bari
Friday	28.10	HEBEL	Limassol/Naples/Marseilles

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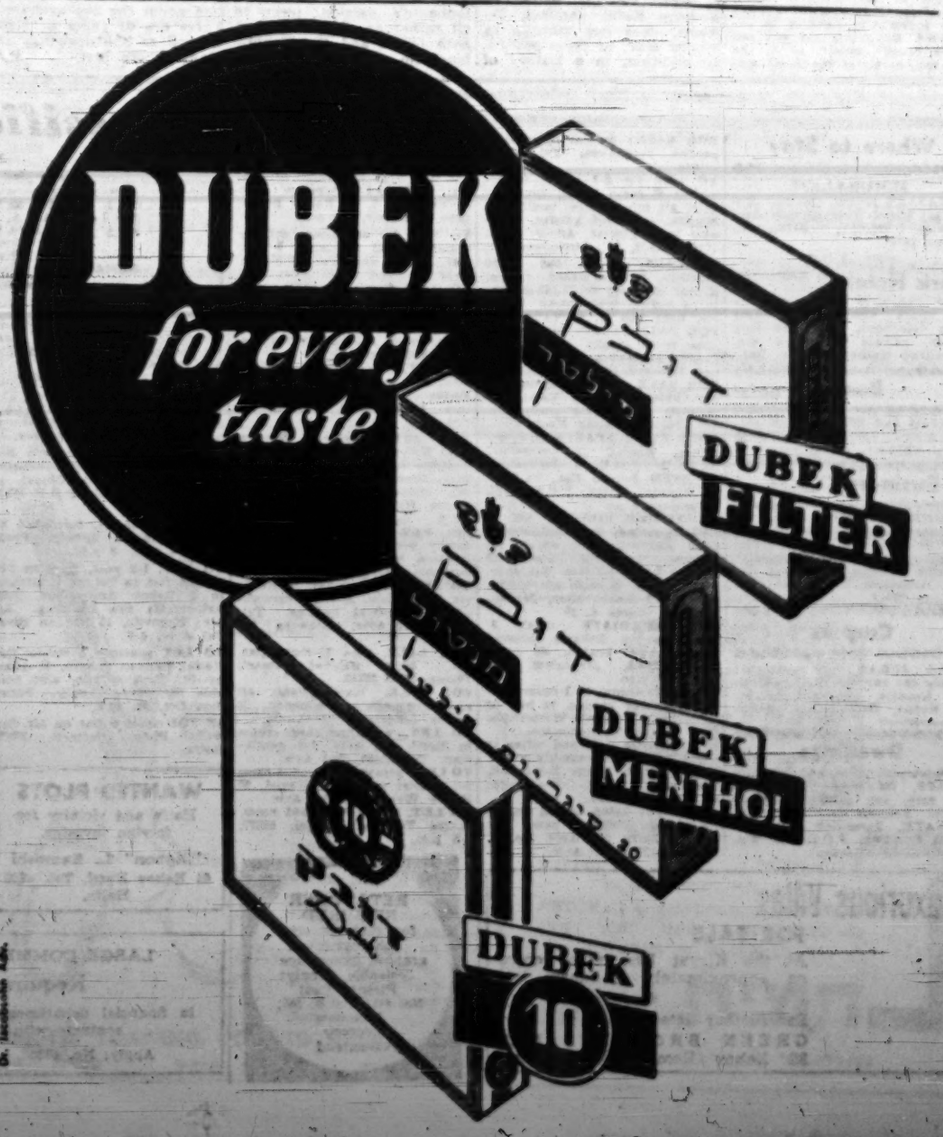
Lod Airport: Tel. 971119



Three Views of the War of Independence

By S. C. Rynne

NO ALTERNATIVE by D. R. Elston. Hutchinson, London and reprinted by Steimatzky, Jerusalem. 208pp. IL4.50.

BOTH SIDES OF THE HILL by Jon and David Kimche. Secker & Warburg, London. 287pp. 25s.

THE FAITHFUL CITY by Dov Joseph. Simon and Schuster, New York. 384pp. $5.95.

THERE are three books about the Palestine War in 1948, all well written and all well worth reading both for the different but interlocking stories they tell and for the picture they give of their authors. Elston's and Joseph's are highly personal, the first conveying his impressions of the people who made the State and of their attitudes before, during and after the war; the second describing in detail the almost impossible task set him of organizing the life of 100,000 Jews under siege in Jerusalem, a task which was bound to bring on him animosity and unpopularity, but which he accepted with characteristic zeal. These two will be source-books for the future historian. The Kimches' will be a useful reference book, though other investigators may disperse some of the air of infallibility that hovers over it.

Elston is an Englishman who stayed on in Palestine after his duties in the Second World War because he was fascinated by what the Zionists were trying to do and how they were doing it. So he is able to be acceptably emotional about it in a way that is a Jew might be too self-conscious. For some years before the Palestine War he was well-known as a columnist for this paper as David Courtney of "Column One," and during the siege of Jerusalem he was one of a team under its late editor, Gershon Agron, who did so much to maintain the morale of the population, starving and cut off from communication with the outside.

Authentic Atmosphere

His book is impressionistic, and not the less valuable for that. Sensitive to mood and currents of change, he conveys the atmosphere of those difficult, dangerous, confused and exhilarating days. He is not always exact in his figures, but the overall picture he draws is true.

His tolerant understanding is well shown in his discussion of the young Sabras' feeling "not far short of amused contempt for the American and British Zionists who from time to time visit Israel and go about their sightseeing a trifle noisily."

He catches the spirit of the people at their, to themselves, astonishing best. There is the old lady, not moving away from the polling station after having registered her vote in the nation's first general elections. Elston, though a foreigner, had exercised his privilege of voting. He said to her, "You seem to be watching that door very intently. Why?" She smiled. It was more of a giggle than a smile, as if she were somewhat embarrassed, as a young girl might have been. "Oh, it all seems well, not quite real to me. I suppose I am watching the door until I can really get into my mind what is happening inside. You see, it has never happened before."

Elston's thumbnail contrast between Ben-Gurion and Sharett describes better than would many pages of laborious analysis a personal factor in much of Israel's politics:

"He (Sharett) could talk ... without showing the slightest fatigue or the simplest deviation from logic ... No subject ever found him wanting in argument. But ... in the end one often found oneself, as in the old tag, to be of the same opinion still. Sharett and Ben-Gurion are alike in nothing; but in this, the method of persuasion, you were unlike than in almost anything else. Ben-Gurion knows what he wants and believes it wise to get what he wants thus to prove emotionally his right to it."

Into a brief chapter (No. 11) of three pages Elston compresses a whole volume of analysis of the false assumptions of Britain's Arab policies that led her astray not only in relation to Palestine but to the whole Arab world. He concludes an earlier chapter: "In deceiving ourselves we deceived the Arabs and did to them as to our own good name and international fortune, a disservice for which we, and they, are still paying."

Highly Dramatic Account

THE Kimches' book deals with the political setting of the war and then, in great detail, its military course, Jewish and Arab. The intricacies of both are made clear, especially the more patent factors, domestic and imperial, that led the Labour Government to its disastrous Palestine policy. In both, however, the authors dramatize. Thus: "... now came the three days that were to change the course of British history." They refer to the days in February 1948 when Britain decided to shed its responsibility for Palestine, its control over India, and its commitments in Greece. As if the British Empire as such were not being deliberately dismantled, whether the three things that the Kimches make so much of — the gathering Palestine storm, an economic crisis, and a stretch of bad weather — came together just then or not.

This same over-coloration vitiates the Kimches' otherwise admirable account of the military side of the struggle for Palestine. The descriptions of minor actions leave the impression of major battles. Thus, they say that the Etzion group of settlements succeeded for a short time in making the road between Hebron and Jerusalem almost impassable to the Arabs. "The road was vital to the fall of the Etzion block "the Arab Legion" and with the way lay wide open to the Arabs." Yet, only a few pages earlier the Kimches themselves said that "Arab traffic, though sometimes harassed by the settlers of ... Kfar Etzion ... was never seriously interrupted."

The exaggeration appears again in the description of the Jewish position in the period between November 1947 when the U.N. voted for partition and May 15, 1948 when the British Mandate was to end. "... the Jewish leaders were in the process of shedding their pet illusion: that all might yet be settled peaceably." It would be truer to say that the Jews hoped for peace, but they certainly had no illusions about it, else they would not so feverishly have organized for defence and hunted round so desperately for arms.

This blemish of theatricality notwithstanding, the book can be read with profit, especially the chapters on the evil influence of Bevin, the intrigues of the Arab rulers against one another, and the major parts played by Ben-Gurion on the Israel and King Abdullah on the Arab side.

Military Governor's Version

THE Hebrew edition of Dr. Dov Joseph's book has already been reviewed in this paper. With the appearance of an English translation (which reads as if it were the original) it merits notice again.

Dr. Joseph, too, can write epigrammatically. He describes a man, his particular bugbear, to whom he assigns much of the blame for the fall of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City, as one "who managed to look obsequious and vain at the same moment."

The author was Military Governor of Jerusalem during the siege. He has been criticised for not giving due credit to some others who helped maintain the provisioning and spirit of the Jews in the beleagured city. It may about the siege and Dr. Joseph be replied that his book is as Military Governor; others may give their own versions.

The book is most valuable for its first-hand account of the successful organization of civilian life in the weak city, left in chaos by the departing British and having to contend with hunger, with thousands of armed local Arabs, the British-officered Arab Legion, an Iraqi army and an Egyptian army, and also with the hostile intrusion of the personal predilections of the Three-Power (American, Belgian and French) Consular Truce Commission.

Fall of Old City

Both the strength and the failings of the author are to be seen in his bitter account of the fall of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. The 40 or so active defenders, physically exhausted, driven to a small corner of the area, with the attackers only two yards away, facing the possible massacre of the nearly 2,000 civilian men, women and children and wounded, gave up in spite of orders and appeals from outside. Dr. Joseph himself notes that:

> Some of the men still had hand grenades and Mills bombs in their belts, although there was no reserve stock. ... The men had at least some ten bullets each when the fighting stopped. There was also a small reserve of ammunition at headquarters. The ammunition position was clearly so precarious as to have prompted some to surrender before it was too late, but the fact is that there was enough ammunition left to go through one more fight.

It is Dr. Joseph's opinion that had they held out for only one day more they would have been relieved and the course of the war and consequently of Israel's history would have been changed. This is one of the great ifs that will never be satisfactorily answered.

ELIAHU SIGAL'S: "Figures" (gouache)
From the artist's exhibition at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. (Review on page V.)

All Eyes on Washington

By David Vital

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD ARENA by W. W. Rostow. Harper, New York. 483 pp.

THE American preeminence in the world arena was brief — dating, say, roughly from Pearl Harbour to the end of the Indo-Chinese war, or even sooner: to the end of the Korean war. But since the Russians have not yet succeeded in entirely overtaking the Americans, all that can be asserted about America today is that its power-basis is uncertain — not lost, or hopeless, or overcommitted, still less unimpressive, but simply unclear.

Thus it is that the key question in international affairs today is not one that concerns Moscow or even Peking. Neither regime is as mysterious as was once made out and the intentions of both are reasonably clear, as are the lines of immediate policy that they have adopted. The great enigma, the true mystery, the really critical and decisive questions, all centre on Washington. Mr. Khrushchev may yet spring tactical surprises; but the long-term strategic *changes* in the world situation, if any, will derive from re-formulation and replanning in Washington. If *any* — that is the rub.

It is, academically speaking, horrifying to realise how much depends on the character, ideas and, truth be told, the assistants of the next President. But broadly speaking, it is the question of American talent for international behaviour and leadership that seems to strike closest to the heart of the problem.

All those whose hopes are not centred on Moscow or Peking, whether allies of the U.S. or belonging to the almost infinitely subtle variety of neutralists, have watched America with increasing dismay and pessimism. There is, after all, no point in being neutral once one party is incapable of keeping up with the other.

Hence the importance of Professor's Rostow's analysis of the conduct of American foreign policy in recent years. His book, the product of one of those now familiar corporate studies of defence and foreign affairs problems, (in this case the "Center for International Studies" at M.I.T. — where Professor Rostow teaches), is an entirely admirable piece of work. It is clear, thorough, informative and honest. Prof. Rostow does not mince words, nor is he afraid, for example, to make it perfectly clear that once the war against the Germans and Japanse had been won, the U.S. abandoned all attempts at formulating a positive foreign policy and fell back on at best a purely negative one (the policy of containment) and, later, was satisfied, or at all events resigned, to reacting to successive Soviet and Chinese, not to mention Egyptian, initiatives.

Sitting Back

Meanwhile the sole tenable basis for such a negative attitude of sitting back and waiting for the walls of Jericho to fall, namely a resounding superiority in military capability, was first undermined by the hasty demobilization of the American forces under Truman and then thoroughly swept away by Eisenhower's refusal to demand sufficient money to keep ahead in rockets and in the general development of the military establishment. Once the policy of containment (no doubt sound in its time) had been made irrelevant by the emergence of the neutralist-anti-colonialist movement, American diplomatic behaviour appears clearly as a series of responses to outside stimuli.

Professor Rostow argues that the United States cannot afford to allow the Eurasian landmass to fall under complete Communist domination, since the combined resources of Eurasia are superior to those of the U.S. But quite apart from military considerations (which recall those of the famous pre-1914 Eyre Crowe memorandum warning the British government against German domination of Europe), "a Eurasia coalesced under totalitarian dictatorships would threaten the survival of democracy both elsewhere and in the United States. It is therefore equally the American interest." Professor Rostow goes on, "that the societies of Eurasia develop along lines broadly consistent with the nation's own ideology; for under modern conditions it is difficult to envisage the survival of a democratic American society as an island in a totalitarian sea."

This seems to imply, though the author does not say so, that there can be no true coexistence, at any rate not until Moscow and Peking have resolved to sit back and enjoy life and mind their own business. Which is to say that there can be no coexistence in the foreseeable future.

Correcting Techniques

Logically, this would imply, in turn, that a new, coherent and above all active American foreign policy be formulated. But this the author does not do. His recipe is a new version of the containment policy. He is concerned above all with correcting the faulty techniques of the Eisenhower regime, with devising means whereby decisions can be taken and swift reactions made possible, correct analyses of situations be made and the public given a proper lead. And in an admirable chapter he describes very clearly the intimate connection between American domestic problems — including that of education — and the American posture abroad.

But it is eternally true that the best defence is attack. So long as American behaviour in the world arena is compounded only of attempts to counter Soviet initiatives they cannot properly claim preeminence in the democratic world and certainly cannot hope to regain their lost preeminence in the world at large.

It remains to be seen whether under their next President they will set about formulating the active foreign policy they need so badly. Failing that, the major Western States will probably try to erect some sort of substitute, a collective source of leadership capable of single-minded political manoeuvre. This would seem a contradiction in terms. However it will not be until some time next year that we will know whether the future of the West hinges on a contradiction.

Soviet Jewish Writers' Memoirs

By N. Shruga

THE latest literary fashion in the Soviet Union is for ageing writers and poets to write their recollections and autobiographies, a practice on which the literary critics look with favour in view of the educational influence such memoirs may exert on a youth not acquainted at first hand with the revolutionary past.

Among the Jewish men of letters who have lately followed in the mainstream of recollections are Ilya Ehrenburg, Samuel Marshak, Zalman Wendroff and Shmuel Halkin, who died last month.

In the periodical "Novi Mir," Ehrenburg writes that his parents spoke Russian, resorting to Yiddish only when they did not want the children to understand. He recollects how his mother used to kindle the candles before Yom Kippur: "My mother never forgot Yom Kippur in the heavens or the pogroms on earth." His orthodox grandfather's house in Kiev is depicted warmly. It was there the boy learned the meaning of the Sabbath and Jewish tradition.

He used to think anti-Semitism was confined to the Czar, the provincial governors and the Ministers: writers, poets and educated Russians in general could not possibly share such feelings, he felt. Had not Tolstoy, Chekhov and Kirilov opposed the pogroms? "I used to think anti-Semitism was just a relic of the past, but in later years I was forced to devote many a page to the question," he writes, referring to his articles and essays of the war years.

Shades of Vitebsk

Marshak, who is considered one of the Soviet Union's leading poets and translators, has also rendered Yiddish works into Russian. In his recollections — also published in "Novi Mir" — he dwells on his grandparents' house in Vitebsk, whose ghetto, once called the Slobodka, has been immortalised in Chagall's paintings. The "rebbe" who first tutored young Samuel in Hebrew and the Bible, also comes in for warm appreciation in Marshak's story.

Halkin's remembrances, published recently in a collection entitled "Soviet Writers" and edited by Bertha Breinin, are a veritable paean of praise to traditional Jewish education and the ethical values that it implants. His parents were poor in means, he writes — he was the ninth in a family of five sons and five daughters — but rich in spirit. The spiritual legacy they gave him included a great love for the Hassidic *niggun*, for wise folk-humour and for the folk-tale that is passed on from father to son.

Recalling the Sabbath

On his deathbed, Halkin's grandfather had all the windows opened. "Hear, O Jews," he cried out, "our world is beautiful, and good, and full of joy and happiness. In this world I could at least give alms to the poor and I knew that from each donation there sprang forth an angel. In the next world I shall not even be able to give alms."

Halkin recalls lovingly the struggle of his mother to provide for ten children who would eat up all the crumbs on the table cloth after each meal. In one of his poems, "From the Past," he writes:

"Do not spread the week-
day cloth over the table;
Let the memory of the
Sabbath linger on."

It is the theme of all his poetry: let a world that is all routine become a world that is all Sabbath.

As a child, he did not even attend a *heder*, for lack of money to pay the fee: it was his elder brother who taught him Hebrew, Bible and religious law and introduced him to the world of the Aggada and the Kabbala. Young Shmuel, who wrote his first play at the age of 17, dreamed of becoming an artist and painted signs over the shops of his hometown.

During the Revolution, when in Kiev, he made the acquaintance of Peretz Markish and showed him a seven-line poem. He kept on writing lyrical poetry about the Jewish town when Yiddish culture in Soviet Union was persecuted and almost annihilated.

Palestine and Bar Kochba

His two main plays were "Shulamit" and "Bar Kochba": in the former he depicted with realism the landscape of the Palestine he knew from the Bible, and in the latter, which was put on with great success in Moscow during World War Two, he presented Bar Kochba's revolt as a social and national insurrection aimed not only at the foreign oppressors but against those who collaborated with them.

The collection of stories by Wendroff, issued by the "Soviet Writer" publishing house, was put out to mark 60 years of literary activity by the octogenarian dean of Soviet Jewish writers. Entitled "On the Threshold of Life," the anthology includes stories such as "Old Selig," "An Orphan Girl's Wedding," and others reflecting the life and the ideological issues of 30 years ago.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew ...

IN a series of tiny booklets, Karni (Tel Aviv) are currently publishing a kind of rhymed Bible quiz for children, each booklet pertaining to a specific part of the Bible. **Hiddon Devarim Leyeladim** (דידון דברים לילדים) (127 pp.) deals with the Book of Deuteronomy. It is made rather easy by the fact that the relevant chapter and verse are given after each riddle. If the young Bible scholar is reluctant to open the Book of Books, he can also find the solutions on the final pages of the quiz-book itself. The questions vary in grade of difficulty. The rhymes are inane, and so are some of the riddles.

◆◆◆

IT doesn't seem a very bright idea to write a history of the world for children. True, children like historical tales, glorious adventures, exciting voyages and discoveries. A complete, continuous history, however, must necessarily get involved in sociological, economic and political details which cannot be explained in a "simple" manner. If the author is nevertheless pretentious enough to attempt it, his statements are in danger of being either misleading, too difficult or somewhat infantile.

The history of the world in three volumes, edited by Yedidya Safra (Amihai, Tel Aviv), does not manage to escape most of these pitfalls. In addition, in a history of the world, Israel and the Jewish people should not take up 50 per cent or more of the contents, as they do, at least in the third volume, **Ha'et Hahadasha uMaasimu** העת החדשה ומעשיו (including the period from the second half of the 18th century onwards — one volume priced IL4.75, all three IL14.25). The "history" is illustrated by M. Aryeh who works regularly for Amihai, but is not persuasive.

◆◆◆

TWO stories of the supernatural, realistic enough to make you shiver and look under the bed, make up **Sipurim Nivharim** סיפורים נבחרים by Gogol (Selected Stories, translated by Y. Lichtenbaum. Yavneh, Tel Aviv 103 pp.). Gogol has written many stories describing the Ukrainian scene, its peasantry and folklore. The two under review, "Vai" and "The Portrait," belong to this category but are less cheerful, more frightening, than Gogol's earlier work. In the eternal strife between the good and the evil powers, Satan and his witches often win.

Gogol has been translated into Hebrew by Shenhar ("Dead Souls") and Shlonsky ("Revisor"), both masters of their craft. In the present translation, however, Gogol appears almost a mediocrity. Cumbersome, inaccurate, replete with errors. Mr. Lichtenbaum's version seems in all rather an offence against both Gogol and the Hebrew language.

M.A.

... and English

A BOOK that combines the sum total of knowledge about man's origins in a great land mass is an ambitious project. That it can be made understandable to the layman and still meet the demands of serious researchers is a real achievement. This seems to be the case with C. B. M. McBurney's **The Stone Age of Northern Africa** (Pelican IL2.11), an incredibly comprehensive study of the rise of prehistoric man in that area. From the author's accounts of flints, carvings and geological conditions, not to mention the vital cave paintings of pre-history, we get, *inter alia*, a picture of the life of primitive man. The style is scholarly and impersonal, but most readable. There are many illustrations, line drawings, maps and photographs.

◆◆◆

A COMPLETE yet concise survey of French architecture became available in English only a few years ago, with the translation of Prof. Pierre Lavedan's **French Architecture**, now available in a Pelican edition (IL1.75). It literally starts from the ground up, going into availability of materials and the development of style in both religious and civil building. Also included are chapters on towns and gardens and some information about the key architects. There are 64 pages of plates as well as line drawings and plans in the text.

M.R.

Reader's Letter

ADAPTING STORIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your "Round the Bookshops" column "Hebrew," on Sept. 16, your reviewer notes that my book "David Hamelech Bar Halevav" is taken from a story by Mark Twain entitled "The Death Disk." He writes: "While Mark Twain acknowledges his debt (to Carlyle from whom he adapted the story) Mr. Shenhalt does not."

Though I am well acquainted with Mark Twain's works I cannot remember reading this story among them. I do, however, remember reading it in Russian, although I do not at present recollect the author's name.

Your reviewer must be aware that in world literature there is many a case of writers adapting a story or legend from the works of a writer of another land and presenting it in the spirit of their own people. My purpose in writing "David Hamelech Bar Levav" was to acquaint our young readers with the events of that period, of King David's struggle to discipline and unite the tribes, and of the manner of warfare and way of life in biblical times.

It was for the same reason that I did not acknowledge extracts from the Bible, that I did not mention the source of the story of "The Three Disks."

Yours, etc.
JOSEPH SHENHALT
Chicago, Ill. U.S.

Crime Ration

ZERO IN THE GATE by Stewart Farrar. Collins, Crime Club, London. 192 pp. 10/6.

MR. Farrar has written a classical whodunit, with an interesting background he evidently knows intimately — a film company doing newsreels and other documentaries — with passably convincing characters, the two best among them an attractive Welsh police inspector and a Jewish cameraman with a golden heart, using some Yiddish phrases, surprisingly understood by the rest of the staff, and well liked by everybody. There are also some delightful girls and amusing conversations. The suspense is well kept up, with suspicion suitably drawn towards those who have not done it. As is usual with this type of book, the solution is the least satisfactory part, depending on such devices as the use of a false name.

◆

DUO by Charlotte Armstrong. Peter Davies, London. 221 pp. 16s.

THESE are two stories, the first, "The Girl with a Secret," impossibly involved: a very young bride is required to keep a secret the knowledge of which, if filtered to a certain person, might bring about his death. The atmosphere of an adored old *mater familias* queening it over three generations is well brought out, but the plot is not much good.

The second story, "Incident at the Corner," is a brightly told poison-pen story with a small-town background, a little too neatly proving that truth is the best policy. Very readable.

PAULA ARNOLD

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STAMP OF THE WEEK

MELBOURNE CUP 1960

A special 5d. stamp was issued in Australia, on October 12, to commemorate the hundredth race for the Melbourne Cup. The design features the present trophy and Archer, the horse which won the first race, run at Flemington, Victoria, in November, 1861.

C.W. HILL

LABOUR COSTS KEY TO PROGRESS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

By DAVID KRIVINE
Post Economic Reporter

THE headlong expansion of Israel's textile industry (undertaken against the advice of not a few experts) has already recorded two valuable achievements. First, textile factories are springing up in the development areas, this giving work to men for whom there are few other sources of gainful occupation. Unemployment statistics are being slashed in Kiryat Gat, Beersheba, Ofakim, Dimona, Beisan, Nazareth and elsewhere by the cotton, woollen and worsted mills that are coming into production. There is a net gain to the economy by bringing into activity idle factors of production — in this case manpower; and a new lease of life is granted to townships that a few years ago had apparently fallen into stagnation.

Secondly, an augmented flow of yarn, fabrics and clothing is pouring out of the country into foreign markets. Textile exports doubled since 1956 to reach $11m. in 1959 — and this figure has almost been attained again in the first nine months of the present year. Production is "deepening"; where a generation ago finished cloth was imported for making-up in Palestine's tailor shops, cotton is nowadays grown, ginned, spun, woven, fuller into stagnation.

Added Value

This means an increase in the added value of textile exports. Woollen yarn exported today yields an added value of 25 per cent, which means that every dollar earned includes 75 cents of foreign currency costs. Woollen cloth exported brings an added value of 45 per cent, whereas woollen garments bring 75-80 per cent. The planned expansion of Israel's textile industry is in fact based on a vertical integration, with the objective that every possible stage in the manufacturing process take place in this country.

It is not denied that the plan is good, even though it is ambitious. By 1964, on the assumption that local consumption of textiles will increase by 40 per cent (consumption per head going by one-fifth), there will still be a surplus for export of $64m. If that export objective is not attained, Israel will suffer from a crisis of over-production.

It is on this point that criticism is directed, for textile manufacture is the most competitive branch in world industry. Underdeveloped countries are processing their own textile raw materials. Japan, India, Hong Kong and China are developing their textile exports, based on cheap labour. The present boom in world markets is based partly on a slow-down in European production. But this itself may be temporary. Britain is known to be re-equipping with modern machinery, and people experienced in the cloth trade cannot help fearing that the classic textile slump (which occurred for the umpteenth time only three years ago) may overtake again in the measurable future.

The answer given by Mr. Shlomo Gur-Aryeh, head of the Textile Division at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is based on a positive and aggressive approach to development prospects. When present plans are completed, Israel will possess 391,000 cotton spindles, as compared with 115,000 in 1959. (This estimate is substantially ahead of the target set in the Ministry's Four-Year Projection, which foresaw 250,000 spindles by 1964.) World output is based on 135,000,000 spindles. Thus Israel's export need — which will be a little over half her total output — comes to a tiny fraction of one per cent of world production. A thousand tons a month of cotton exports (which is all that Israel will need) can be bought up by a single medium-sized American factory. In a steadily expanding world market, such an export objective for cotton and other textile products should not be beyond Israel's capacities.

Everything depends nevertheless on reaching the best international standards of quality and price. Paradoxically enough, although textiles are confidently described in the Ministry's Four-Year Projection and elsewhere as a "Jewish trade," conditions in Israel are not so advantageous for textiles as they are for other industrial branches, such as chemicals or electronics. The reason is analysed in a report by Professor Cahen's Industrial Service Corporation on "Israel Cotton Spinneries." To put it plainly, Israel's skilled and professional manpower is cheaper than in other countries; but her unskilled labour is more expensive. And textiles depend to a great extent on unskilled workers.

Wages Above Europe

According to the report, textile mill wages (including fringe benefits) per effective hour of work are 85 per cent higher in Israel than in Western Europe at the exchange rate of IL1.80 to the dollar, and 24 per cent higher than in Western Europe at the exchange rate of IL2.70 to the dollar. Moreover, labour productivity is lower than in Western Europe. It emerges that average labour costs per product unit in Israel's cotton spinneries are almost four times as high as in Europe's most efficient industry (the Dutch) and twice as high as in one of the less productive countries in this field today — Britain.

It is true that labour constitutes only 20 per cent of total production costs, and the utilization of equipment in Israel (as against manpower) compares favourably with the European countries. Nevertheless Israel's industry has to face the fact that locally grown cotton is 56 per cent more expensive than the imported variety — once again due to the high cost of Israel's unskilled labour; and all these factors together make Israel's production costly by world prices.

A more detailed study of the statistics given in the Cahen Report reveals a number of ways on how to solve the costs problem. The average Israel spinning mill needs 15 per cent more working hours to produce 100 kilos of cotton yarn than American factories did in 1955. The two most efficient mills in Israel, however, need only 10 per cent more working hours, whereas the figures for the two least efficient mills is 122 per cent. If in addition allowance is made for also, then Israel's most efficient mills only require 30 per cent more labour than in America.

The above figures refer to workers on the production line. Administrative and maintenance staff constitute 6.5 per cent of all employees in a cotton mill's production departments in America, and 25 per cent in Israel. Here again the variation inside Israel suggests startling possibilities of bettering these disparities. In Israel's two least efficient mills, the proportion of these "overhead employees" is 20 per cent of total personnel, whereas in the two best mills it is 18 per cent.

Size a Consideration

Size is an important consideration. A mill of 30,000 spindles needs 20 per cent less working hours to produce a given quantity of cotton yarn than one of 10,000 spindles. This involves a difference of four per cent in overall production costs — a saving not to be despised. The Four-Year Projection quotes a research project that came to the same conclusions for cotton weaving. The optimum unit for Israel is 200-300 looms. Production costs are, for most types of output, extremely high in workshops having fewer than 60 looms — yet in 1957 factories containing 60 looms or less accounted for almost 80 per cent of the nation's cotton looms, and only one mill had 300 looms.

Labour costs can be cut in other ways. Israel is almost the only country in the world that runs its textile industry on a three-shift system, and while this gives Israel the highest utilization rate of equipment in the world, the fact remains that the third shift is expensive. Men on the night shift work an hour less than on the day shifts for the same wage and—more important — the system precludes the employment of women, since they are forbidden by law to work at night. Women workers (taking wages and productivity into consideration) cost 20 per cent less in the textile industry than men.

The Cahen Report recommends cutting out the night shift altogether (this would make maintenance of equipment easier as well), but as the Government is preparing to submit to the Knesset an amendment to the Law on Working Women allowing their employment at night, it would seem that the three-shift system may continue.

The problems of Israel's textile industry are plainly not insoluble. Much of the labour force is new to the work, yet the quality of Israel's exports is up to international standards. Beauty and originality of design are achieved in Israel that cannot be matched by some of the non-European countries that specialize in mass production. Small firms are being integrated into larger production units, and a special consulting service will be established shortly with the aid of U.S.O.M. Much depends on the cooperative attitude of the trade unions, which have already distinguished themselves by welcoming the mechanization of the textile industry. Israel is being rapidly equipped with good, modern machinery. Everything depends now on her managerial, technical and working manpower.

From field to factory. Cotton harvest scene in the reclaimed Hula valley (below). Above, cotton spinnery at Kiryat Gat.
Israel Govt Photo by Ilani. Hula photo by Hirschbein.

Stocks & Commodities

NEW PEAKS IN TEL AVIV

DURING the week under review a number of stocks have reached new peaks in a lively turnover. This trend is significant particularly since it continues despite some profit-taking. Demand considerably exceeds offer and in some cases prices jump by over 10 points in one day. Outstanding features during the week were an advance of some 35 points in the 7% Preferred Ordinary shares of the Housing Mortgage Bank, probably on expectation of good results; a similar advance in the General Mortgage Bank Ordinary, a gain of some 20 points in Africa-Palestine Investment, probably in view of the intended new flotation with preferential rights to present shareholders, at a price of around 120 and on the basis of one new share to every two old ones; and similar gains in Bank Leumi ordinary shares, Ellern's Investment and Tera. Smaller gains were registered in a long list of stock including Otzar Hityashvut, Rassco, Feuchtwanger Investment Sahar, I.L.D.C., Potash, Yam Hamelach B Founders, Palestine Cold Storage, Alliance Tyre, Delek, Palestine Electric ordinary stock and 7% Preference Shares and others.

Among the oil shares Naphta was particularly firm, touching during the week a new high of 180%. It is expected that the company will offer new shares to its present shareholders at a probable ratio of a new one to every seven old ones. Alliance Tyres declared a final dividend for the year ending June 30, 1960 of 84 agorot. Together with the earlier interim payment this makes an annual dividend of IL1.44. On Wednesday the quotation of 4% Registered Stock A, 4½% Second Preferred Palestine Electric Corporation (sterling) and 5% Yam Hamelach debentures was temporarily suspended by the Stock Exchange authorities, after an earlier rise, in view of the fact that under the new foreign currency regulations these securities are to be considered foreign securities and may thus be entitled to a special premium. There were also some reactions in the ordinary shares section when Bank Leumi Investment, Assis, Ata and American Israeli Paper Mills lost some ground. Lapidot shares advanced to IL4¼ on Wednesday, while PIA Unit Trust gained some four points during the week.

In the Linked Bonds section there were some sporadic purchases and after the cost-of-living index for the past month was announced some buyers appeared for index-linked bonds. In some cases the index-linked bonds advanced slightly and were marked "buyers only." There also appears to be some demand for dollar-linked and slightly better prices have been recorded.

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Economic News in Brief

Replacing Castro's Sugar

● The U.S. quarrel with Castro's Cuba is likely to lead to large-scale expansion of sugar production in other countries, notwithstanding the current world sugar surplus. One major project of this kind has already been announced in Tanganyika. It is the Kilombero Sugar Company, established with the backing of American, British and Dutch financial interests by one of the Dutch sugar companies which had been expropriated in Indonesia. The company is going to invest £22m. in acquiring sugar-land and constructing a refinery with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons. Negotiations are also proceeding between other Dutch groups and international interests to set up four even bigger sugar projects.

Italy Out of Doldrums

● The Italian economy's rapid advance in 1959 has since developed into a boom. In the first four months of 1960 industrial production was 17 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the first five months exports rose by a full 40 per cent. Although imports also increased by 30 per cent and the trade gap widened considerably, this is no longer considered dangerous; there is a high level of foreign currency income from invisible items such as tourism, and the inflow of foreign capital is heavy. Also, the country's foreign currency reserves are now 50 per cent higher than a year ago at $2,000m., almost enough to cover one year's import. Moreover, there are some indications that the investment boom may extend to Italy's neglected South, in particular due to the growing shortage of labour in the northern industrial regions and to the recent discovery of natural gas deposits which are expected to provide a source of cheap fuel in Southern Italy. A new steel plant is already being constructed at Taranto and a petroleum chemical centre at Gela, while Montecatini is putting up a huge petro-chemical combine at Brindisi.

Australian Boom Problems

● While the investment boom in Australia goes on unabated, some economists have expressed concern over the widening gap in the country's trade balance; imports have soared after the removal of controls in February last mainly on account of big purchases of capital goods, while exports are actually declining. Although most of the trade gap is offset by the import of foreign capital, a drain is already noticeable on Australia's foreign exchange reserves and may assume serious proportions if domestic demand continues to expand at the current pace. Unemployment has been virtually wiped out, and a recent survey showed that two-thirds of the factory workers habitually work overtime. Attempts to curb the expansion of bank credit have failed to check the buying and investment spree, as additional loans have been provided by other financial institutions which are not subject to official control, and hire-purchase debts have reached an average of IL40 per capita.

Belgium's Retrenchment

● Belgium will have to increase its gross national product by at least four per cent in order to compensate for the loss of its Congo trade and to keep pace with the expanding economies of its Common Market partners, according to official estimates. To that end considerable retrenchments in public spending have been envisaged in order to free capital for new investments, apart from economies of 10,000m. francs and new taxes amounting to 6,000m. francs to recoup losses sustained in the Congo. No detailed programme has been announced for these savings and new taxes, but subsidies to the railways and to the coal industry will apparently be cut, along with the state's contributions to community budgets. Military expenditure, education and social insurance are also to be reduced, although the trade unions are opposed to the proposed cuts in social benefits.

Lebanon Disenchanted With Soviet-Bloc Trade

By CHARLES P. ARNOT

BEIRUT (NANA)—ANY Western traveller in the Middle East today is almost certain to hear first-hand reports of Soviet tractors that won't run, jeeps that break down and machines that arrive with the wrong (or no) spare parts; but nowhere along the Eastern Mediterranean can the disenchantment with red-bloc trade match that of hard-bargaining, free-trading Lebanon.

Over the last four years, Lebanon has made trade agreements with the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania on the understanding that these countries would buy as much as they exported. But last year Lebanon imported nearly three times the amount exported to the Communist bloc—and paid in hard-earned dollars.

A Lebanese delegation has been touring Eastern Europe to deliver an ultimatum to the Communists: "Keep your trade agreements—or no more trade."

The Lebanese are unimpressed with Communist Bloc literature boasting that Soviet credits and grants to less developed countries have increased to a rate of about $1,000m. per year.

"What does that mean to us?" said one leading Lebanese import-export agent. "We don't want or need gifts. All we want are solid trade agreements that will be kept. The Western nations keep their trade agreements, but not the Communists."

Chinese traders are finding the hard-bargaining Arabs more than a match. Even in Cairo, where they have an embassy, the Chinese discovered that they could not do enough business to maintain a trade office. It was closed and all the sample goods were left behind for the Egyptians to sell at whatever price they could get.

For the past two years, the Peiping regime's Beirut trade office has existed almost in name only. The chief trade representative spent almost no time in the Lebanon. When Peiping finally requested that all trade relations with the Lebanese be terminated and the Beirut office closed, the Lebanese heaved a sigh of relief.

Overseas Lebanese Bank

THE new Bank of Overseas Lebanese, to be situated in America, was founded at the first Congress of Lebanese Emigrants held in Beirut last month.

Ninety per cent of the one million Lebanese that live abroad inhabit the United States, and the Lebanese Government has decided to enrol their aid in the economic development of their native land. Initial capital approved for the Bank is 10m. Lebanese pounds (or approximately $3m.), of which one-quarter was subscribed at the Congress. Mr. Pierre Ede, former Minister of Finance, was elected Chairman of the Board.

The Lebanese banks are not short of foreign capital, but much of it is what is called "flight capital." Since the Swiss banks have started to charge interest for such deposits, money from the Arab oil territories had taken refuge instead in the Lebanon, where it can be deposited free of charge.

BOOM IN SHARES CONTINUES

By E. REINHERZ

SINCE April 1959, over a year-and-a-half ago, a nearly uninterrupted appreciation in the prices of shares has taken place in this country. Three reasons are generally suggested for this trend:

a) The positive attitude of the Government towards investment in shares resulting in various tax concessions, convertibility rights for non-residents and other concessions;

b) the marked undervaluation of shares in 1959 when the market did not reflect the real values of assets and future growth and earnings-prospects;

c) the advance in prices involves an ever-growing circle of people, who were not at all interested formerly in the market. They acquire shares in anticipation of continuous capital profit-prospects.

Although rather substantial amounts of new share issues have been offered on the market during 1960, the increase in demand for shares has so far been larger than the volume of such new offers, resulting in a permanent rise in prices.

Official Encouragement

About the importance of the first point, the positive attitude of the Government to investments in stock, as compared to its previous adverse or at least indifferent attitude, there can be no doubt. This certainly was one main reason for the revival of the investors' interest. But the Government measures cannot be considered a decisive factor in the permanent and uninterrupted boom which has increased the value of shares to fourfold since March 1959.

The third point, the increasing circle of investors interested in shares (some with the aim of making short-term speculative gains) must be considered a temporary factor. No boom can continue uninterruptedly. Many new issues of stock — mostly very essential for the industrial development of the country — are in preparation and one day a balance between the rising appetite for investments and the volume of the new shares offered will be reached. It is to be hoped that at that time the offers of new shares will be reduced to the genuine absorptive capacity of the market in order to avoid excess which could easily kill the recent interest in local stocks.

This mistake of offers in excess of the absorptive capacity of the market was made with regard to linked debentures, with rather adverse results. The repetition of this mistake with regard to ordinary stock would have detrimental effects.

Prices and Value

It seems, therefore, that to determine the real future prospects of the share-market it is essential to determine whether present prices are justified by real values and to calculate the future prospects of growth of the various companies.

In foreign countries — and since 1959 in Israel as well — the previous system of using actual dividends as a yardstick has been abandoned. The marked rises in international prices during recent years represent an estimate of the value of real assets, real earnings (as opposed to dividends actually distributed) and future prospects. Companies where bonus-distributions are anticipated are particularly popular. In the western world, shares which are much in demand are those of growth industries, such as electronics and chemicals, or those which seem to offer prospects of rising profitability in case of a continuous inflation.

In Israel it is obvious that all shares of long-established companies were quoted until 1959 at prices which in no way took into account the genuine values of assets or future earning-power. It is therefore no wonder that the sharpest rises in price were recorded in respect of companies which were in a position to distribute bonuses or to offer attractive rights and may still be in a position to do so in the future.

Nevertheless it goes without saying that prices of shares do not represent flights of fancy. From the shareholder's point of view the real value of a company's assets does not depend on the amount which such an investment would cost at today's price, but on the profits which can be earned by the company's assets today or in the future. Consequently the real basis for an evaluation of the value of stock is the actual earning-power and the reasonably anticipated earning-power in the future. For some time some serious analysts abroad have doubted whether the recent increases in stock prices were not exaggerated, even taking into account the permanent growth of production and consumption and the frequently simultaneous steady decline in the purchasing power of many international currencies.

Some prices do seem to have no relation to future prospects. Even if our economy is a growth economy par excellence which justifies an optimistic approach, we must not forget that we have nearly no enterprises belonging to the so-called international "growth-industries." It is true that the assets of many companies appear in the balance sheet below today's cost. This disproportion will increase in the event of continuous inflation and particularly if there is a devaluation of the currency. But can it be expected that in the event of devaluation the earnings of our companies will rise to an extent commensurate with the decreased value of the money? It would be difficult to answer this question in the affirmative except for a small number of companies.

Considering the present level of local prices as rather high does not mean that a slump is inevitable. Obviously the sound basis of most of our companies, the dynamic growth of our economy and the interests that very large circles of investors here and abroad show today in the development of the Israel share-market are strong factors militating against any excessive pessimism. But it may be considered good for our economy that our large enterprises have so far refrained from increasing their capital by bonus-distributions or issues of rights unless convinced that the old dividend rate could be maintained on the increased capital. It is also fortunate that in most cases the policy concerning issue of shares prevailing in this country is rather conservative. The current buying fever is rarely exploited. As a rule, new issues are thoroughly examined by the underwriting banks, who see to it that the shares offered to the public have a sound basis for steady income and for reasonable growth in future years.

(This is the first of two articles.)

The Dollar Pile

ECONOMIC COMMENT

IN a couple of weeks the Governor of the Bank of Israel, reporting to the Knesset about the causes of monetary expansion which again exceeded 15 per cent over a period of 12 months, will submit his recommendation for dealing with this development. However, the outline of his analysis may be guessed in advance by the data published in the Bank's report concerning Israel's economic performance in the first half of 1960.

It was during this period, as a matter of fact, that the bulk of the rise in means of payment was recorded. Cash and demand deposits rose by 14.6 per cent after a drop of five per cent in the second half of 1959, and inflationary pressures reappeared with renewed vigour.

The cause of this swing of the economic pendulum is also fairly obvious. It no longer lies in excessive credit to the Government: in fact, that item reached its peak in late 1958, did not change appreciably in 1959, and declined by 4.5 per cent in the first half of 1960. Nor can the expansion of bank credit to the public be considered the main moving force, for its pace did not markedly accelerate.

On the other hand, there is a striking correlation between the trend of monetary expansion and the accumulation of foreign exchange balances. In the first half of 1959 these balances soared and means of payment rose by 12.7 per cent. In the second half of that year, the balances were stationary. In the first half of 1960 they resumed their climb, accounting for 69 per cent of the aggregate increase in the means of payment which took place in that period.

On the face of it, therefore, the way to prevent inflationary tendencies could be to slow down this accumulation of foreign exchange reserves, either by discouraging the conversion of foreign currency into pounds or by more liberal allocations for import, in order to provide the supply needed to offset the added purchasing power. A closer look reveals, however, that matters are more complicated, for the monthly increment of IL19m. in purchasing power that may be considered a counterpart of foreign exchange holdings, actually accumulated in spite of the steps taken to implement the above recommendations. In the first half of the current year, when foreign exchange deposits increased by IL15m. (11 per cent), imports were $22.5m. (11 per cent) higher than in the first half of 1959. One can hardly propose that import increase at a faster rate, in particular if one keeps in mind that most of the increment was accounted for by raw materials, which advanced 13 per cent, and in consumer goods, which rose 21 per cent in real terms, while the import of production goods increased by four per cent only. Nor can one expect a marked rise in demand for production goods, i.e. in the volume of investments, at a time when the country is palpably facing a shortage of skilled manpower.

* * *

ONE should beware of regarding this development as a short lived phenomenon due solely to the windfall of personal compensations from Germany. As a matter of fact, while the amount of compensations is expected to rise by some $50m. in 1960, another $35m. may come from the one item of increased proceeds from commodity exports.

* * *

THE conclusion cannot therefore be avoided, that foreign exchange balances will continue to accumulate for the time being, that our economy must be adjusted to a large-scale generation of purchasing power beyond the control of our bank authorities and that this power may easily outstrip our productive capacity. It goes without saying that under such circumstances credit expansion — whether to the Government or to the private sector—must be handled with extreme caution, in order not to catalyze these inflationary tendencies, and eventually a retrenchment policy will have to be applied to offset them. But in practice such a policy obviously has very definite limits, for a growing economy, and a nation reaching for a higher living standard cannot be starved of credit, and the scope of manoeuvring in this respect is narrower than commonly supposed.

* * *

ACCORDINGLY, credit policy alone seems to be unable to solve the problem of maintaining monetary stability without scotching the country's economic growth, at least in Israel. Nor can it be relied upon for shaping our foreign trade balance so as to ensure the prudent use of economic resources in accordance with long-term targets. If we are to keep that excess of wealth which we are now facing from generating economic obesity, a wider pattern of measures will have to be adopted, and we must have closer cooperation between the administration, business, trade unions and the consumer. It is perhaps opportune that the budget season is approaching as well as the date when wage agreements are up for renewal, so that a firm policy may be introduced without further delay. Whether this will be done, however, depends on public morale and on a clear statement of the ways and means which must be adopted under the current conditions. Mr. Horowitz' advice will certainly carry much weight in this respect both with the Government and with the man in the street.

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Mission Members Receive Israel Honours

Dewey Stone (centre, top photo) is shown after election as a Fellow of The Weizmann Institute Wednesday. With him are (L-R) Abba Eban, Institute President, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Vera Weizmann, Meyer Weisgal, and Dr. Benjamin Weizmann. Photo below shows children at Kvutzat Yavneh with (left) Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman and (right) Adolph Kiester as The Kiester Youth Centre was dedicated in honour of the veteran community leader's 80th birthday.

United Jewish Appeal Mission — Symbol Of Partnership of U.S. and Israel Jews

By Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

Since the creation of the State, it has become a tradition with the leadership of the United Jewish Appeal to conduct an annual fact-finding mission to Israel.

What began as unofficial visits by small groups of dedicated American Jewish leaders soon after the State was established, grew, after the historic conference in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in 1953, into the Annual United Jewish Appeal Study Mission to Israel.

Since its inauguration in 1954, the United Jewish Appeal's annual campaigns and objectives have been formulated on the basis of the Mission Members' reports and recommendations. All of the members of the Mission are leaders of UJA-affiliated campaigns in their home communities, and many of them are outstanding figures on the national scene as well. Their stature and their ability to communicate to American Jewry the great needs arising from Israel's policy of unrestricted immigration have been an important factor in the continued success of our United Jewish Appeal campaigns.

This Seventh Annual U.J.A. Mission is one of our largest, totalling 125 Jewish leaders and their wives. The fact that more and more women are accompanying their husbands on these Missions, as well as joining other U.J.A. sponsored community survey-tours to Europe and to Israel, is a gratifying development because women, too, are rapidly rising to the fore in American Jewish leadership, and also constitute an important group of influential opinion-moulders as well as fund-raisers.

This year, as in the past, the Mission will concern itself not only with the immediate welfare needs of 1961, but also with those long-range absorption programmes which directly affect Israel's viability. From October 19—the day the Mission arrives from a conference in Rome with representatives of the J.D.C. and the Jewish Agency — until the departure date on November 1, the members will have visited all the important development areas and projects, and representative farm settlements.

To Study Problems

Every one of the country's varied and complex problems will be thoroughly analysed. With the help of President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, Levi Eshkol, Moshe Dayan, Giora Josephthal, Abba Eban, General Haim Laskov, Nahum Goldmann, Dov Joseph, Dr. Raanan Weitz, as well as the immigration and colonization experts, both in the Government and the Jewish Agency, they hope to obtain a total knowledge and understanding of the complexity and variables of Israel's social overhead.

If Israelis are prone to ask — why, with modern communications so well developed, with the frequent visits to the U.S. of Israel ministers and Jewish Agency officials, and information about Israel's needs, as well as its dynamic progress, so readily available, does the U.J.A. send Missions to Israel?—the answer is a simple one: Israel — the forms of love, friendships and loyalty of Jews the world over — holds a special appeal for American Jewry. We take pride in the fact that we have had the privilege of playing a major role in Israel's consolidation and upbuilding — not as benefactors, but as partners. The heroism and the blood sacrifices of the Israelis to establish and hold the state have enhanced the status of Jews everywhere and instilled in world Jewry a sense of self-acceptance which Jews of earlier generations have never experienced.

Great as their sacrifices for the preservation of the State have been — as the Hills of Martyrs in every section of the land attest — they are being matched today by the enormity of the burdens the people of Israel have voluntarily assumed in order to carry out the Great Ingathering. Statistics, alone, cannot do justice to the contributions the people of Israel, themselves, have made which enabled the population to grow from less than 800,000 in May, 1948, to 2,100,000 today.

It is more than a source of pride to American Jewry that United Jewish Appeal funds have helped ease the strain of integrating one million immigrants within a short space of time. They are grateful that they are of the generation that could join fully with the people of Israel in carrying out that great task.

Just as the people of Israel rejoice in seeing new villages dot the land, and great areas being redeemed by the Jewish ploughman, farmer and shepherd, so does American Jewry rejoice in the fact that the funds they give to their U.J.A. are helping in a most material way to clear that land and prepare that soil for planting, to bring in water for irrigation and to train new immigrants as farmers and settle them on the land.

Israel's Upbuilding

This Mission has come, just as others have over the past seven years, to serve as the eyes and ears of the American Jewish community; to see, hear and learn from the people themselves what help Israel needs from America to enable her to continue to transform under-developed areas into a granary and an economic asset to the country; what other social needs must be met in order to enable the hundreds of thousands of immigrants — both new and old — to make their rightful productive contribution to Israel's economy.

The U.J.A. campaign goal our Mission Members will recommend for adoption in 1961 will be one designed to enable Israel's immigrant farmers to achieve self-sufficiency. More than 32,000 families — some 130,000 persons in 488 settlements — have waited all too long now for the livestock, machinery, electricity, water, power and approach roads which would let them farm at full capacity. About one-third of these settlements are nearing the "final consolidation" stage. Others remain at various levels of incompletion; not from any lack of drive or know-how (Israel's agricultural output has increased 315 per cent since statehood) but simply from lack of funds.

Fruits of Partnership

The partnership — U.J.A. and Jewish Agency — that has enabled the number of ma'abara dwellers to drop from 245,000 eight years ago to some 42,000 today, pledges to do everything possible to provide greater sums for the building of decent, permanent housing, not only for those still in the ma'abarot but for the newcomers who will require housing and the full range of settlement and absorption services.

In the area of welfare services, there are at least 32,000 special cases (with their dependents) who can be rehabilitated with the necessary funds. Other services — educational, vocational, health, medical — must be expanded for additional thousands.

Some 38,000 youngsters require aid of various kinds, including 11,000 in the Youth Aliya programme and the Malben programme. Other thousands are in need of high school scholarships and vocational training.

The Malben programme of the Joint Distribution Committee, just ending a decade of outstanding welfare service, will have to provide full-scale care for 12,000 aged, chronically ill and handicapped immigrants, and their dependents. J.D.C. must also meet the needs of an additional 23,000 persons in Israel — bringing the total number of people to be aided in Israel by U.J.A.-supported agencies to 320,000.

Israel's economic future requires an industrially trained and technologically literate population: U.J.A.-supported ORT schools are the largest producers of skills among Israel youth. Enrolment in ORT schools — such as the Aron Syngalowsky Vocational Centre at Tel Aviv — the largest and most modern trade school in Israel (and in the Middle East) is training over 9,000 annually.

As long as the Jewish Agency has the task of bringing in and receiving immigrants, and helping them to strike roots in this country, it will find in the U.J.A. its principal financial instrument.

11-Year Malben Record: 175,000 Aided, Costs $100M.

Helping Israel to help itself in the medical and social welfare fields — this is the new course Malben-J.D.C. Services has charted.

Originally Malben's scope was confined to the care of handicapped newcomers. Eleven years ago, as this J.D.C. organization launched its programme in Israel, immigrants were streaming into the country from the death camps of Europe and the slums of Moslem countries. Providing medical and social care to those immigrants was an enormous task. In these eleven years Malben, with its 4,900 beds in its Homes for the Aged, and 1,200 in 4 hospitals, has helped altogether 175,000 persons with a total budget of over $100,000,000.

But in the course of the years, new needs emerged. These needs are nation-wide, not confined to the newcomer sector of the population. They call for a very individualized approach, for help that can usually be given best through efforts of several agencies, rather than by setting up more institutions.

Thus, the new key to the activities of Malben - J.D.C. has emerged as indirect assistance to national agencies and support of joint projects. Through this technique Malben makes available know-how and funds to initiate activities by setting higher professional standards or providing modern facilities and equipment.

By pooling resources, the Ministry of Health and Malben have jointly launched a new era in the psychiatric field. Malben provided two wards of its hospital at Sha'ar Menashe, where, for the first time in a decade, a Health Ministry psychiatric team screen all long-term mental patients in Government and private hospitals, beginning with the highest age group. Intensive treatment is started for those found amenable to improvement and recovery. As a result of the new assessment large numbers of former inmates of mental homes have already been re-integrated within their communities.

Moreover, a IL2,500,000 trust fund for mental health, set up jointly by the Health Ministry and Malben, has converted a Malben Aged Home into an institution for mentally retarded children; begun setting up four community mental health centres and outpatient clinics in government mental hospitals; established hostels for patients able to live [illegible] in the community, and a scholarship fund for training psychiatric social workers.

In terms of sheer results this new programme of medical home care has been singularly successful. The Malben teams of doctor, nurse, social worker and therapist now treat chronic patients within a 20-mile radius of Tel Aviv, who earlier had been occupying hospital beds, but now are eligible for return to their families. Spurred by the programme's success, the municipal health authorities of Tel Aviv, long plagued by a perennial shortage of hospital beds, have taken up this idea of home care and asked Malben-JDC to design such a programme.

The new look of Malben's programme for the care of the aged, aimed at keeping healthy old folk within their communities wherever feasible, rather than in institutions, is also based on a diversified system of indirect assistance and subvention.

This new policy for the aged has brought about a lifting of pressure for beds in Malben's 14 homes for the aged. Places freed by those 200 Malben residents who have once again set up house in the community can be filled by those aged who truly require them—the infirm and the feeble, not only from among new immigrants, but also from the veteran population.

Eleven years have seen a vast change in the complexion of Malben-J.D.C. services from rushing to set up institutions as fast as possible to remove the handicapped from tented immigrant camps, to the deliberate approach toward the needs of the individual, and the meeting of changing needs in concerted action with Israel's national agencies. This will continue to be Malben's guiding policy, for thereby the country's health and welfare services will grow fastest, in scope as well as in quality.

JEWISH AGENCY SETTLED 970,000 JEWS IN ISRAEL

Since its formation, the Jewish Agency has played the dominant role in bringing Jewish immigrants to Palestine and then to Israel, their absorption in the country, and was the main instrument in the building of hundreds of Israel's agricultural settlements.

Acting on behalf of Jews throughout the world who are concerned for the development of Israel, and the settlement of Jews there, the Agency organizes immigration abroad, brings the immigrants to Israel, settles them on the land, helps them to become self-supporting farmers, and aids cultural projects and institutions of higher learning.

The funds required to finance these variegated activities are raised through voluntary contributions from the Jewish people all over the world. The major portion of the Agency's income comes from the United Jewish Appeal in the United States.

The most important sections of the Agency are its Immigration, Absorption, Agricultural Settlement and Youth Aliya Departments.

1) Between May 1948 and June 1960, the Immigration Department brought to Israel over 970,000 Jews—from over a hundred countries.

Between May 1948 to the end of 1951, almost 650,000 persons entered Israel principally from the Displaced Persons camps from East European countries, the Middle East and North Africa. In 1956 and 1957 events in Hungary and Egypt increased Jewish immigration from these countries while the lifting of immigration restrictions in Poland, led to a large-scale influx from that country. During the years 1956, 1959 and up to August 1960, nearly 65,000 immigrants entered Israel.

2) The Agency's Absorption Department is primarily concerned with the preliminary reception of immigrants. On their arrival, classification teams meet the immigrants to find out which require immediate medical aid, which are sufficiently skilled to take up employment in their professions or crafts, and which are suitable for work on the land. As far as possible, the newcomer is sent straight from the ship or airport to a permanent home in a place where he will be able to take root in the country.

Of the 965,000 immigrants who had arrived up to April 1, 1960, nearly 700,000 have been provided with permanent homes in towns and development areas and 170,000 in the agricultural settlements.

3) The Agency's Agricultural Settlement Department has made a crucially important contribution to the building of Israel. Had it not been for the 624 villages established by the Agency (408 since the creation of the State) in which over 200,000 people live today, the greater part of the country would still be desolate, and the bulk of the population concentrated in a narrow strip along the Mediterranean coast. The beneficial effects of the Agency's work in farm settlement are felt in every aspect of the economy. It is thanks largely to it that Israel produces three quarters of its food requirements.

Today, the Department assists and supervises 485 agricultural settlements, containing 33,000 families, or 130,000 souls, cultivates an area of 300,000 acres of which half is irrigated. These new settlements produce over one third of the country's agricultural products. The Department supplies the settlements, not only with housing, livestock, and equipment but with training and guidance.

In spite of the large sums spent (almost IL700 million) in establishing and consolidating these settlements, the process is far from complete. In many cases, the Agency has been able to supply no more than basic needs and at least IL350 million more still is required to complete their consolidation and make the settlements fully self-supporting.

4) The Department for Children and Youth Immigration (Youth Aliya) grew out of the tragic need to save the Jewish children of Germany during the Nazi period, and subsequently in other countries overrun by Nazism. After World War II, the Department cared for Jewish orphans brought to the country, and during the recent mass immigrations of recent years, its facilities have been used to provide special training and care for children of immigrant families.

During its 25 years, the Department has looked after more than 90,000 children, and at the moment has some 13,000 under its care.

Between 1948 and 1960, the Agency has spent a total of IL312.3 million on immigration, absorption and housing; on agricultural settlement and on Youth Aliya.

In all, the work of the Jewish Agency is certain to go down in history as one of the greatest feats of human engineering known to mankind. That it is an instrument of the Jewish people, financed by their voluntary contributions, makes its achievements truly astounding.

Mission guests arriving Tuesday at Lydda Airport

UJA Supported Agencies

The constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, and the areas of aid and welfare in which they function are:

THE UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, which remits funds to the Jewish Agency for its work in transporting immigrants to Israel and providing for their reception, settlement and initial absorption.

THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, which provides relief and welfare care for Jews in need in 24 countries, and which also carries on through its Malben operations in Israel a special welfare programme for the aged, the chronically ill, and handicapped newcomers to Israel.

UJA in Other Lands

In addition to Israel's 390,000, the U.J.A. programme for 1961 is designed to help upwards of 210,000 other Jews in need throughout the rest of the world.

For 105,000 persons in the Moslem countries of North Africa and in Iran — the majority of them children — the Joint Distribution Committee provides medical and welfare services, nourishment and training.

In Europe, the J.D.C. carries out relief and reconstruction programmes in behalf of 55,000 Jews in need, including refugees of 1956 and 1957 from Hungary and Egypt who have found temporary refuge in France and other lands, and 19,000 in Poland. Some of these are Jewish repatriates from the Soviet Union, and the rest are from the "settled" Jewish population.

In New York City, at least 5,000 newcomers require settlement aid from the New York Association for New Americans in becoming self-supporting, integrated citizens.

WHO'S WHO IN 7TH ANNUAL UJA STUDY MISSION

Albert B. Adelman, Business Executive, 1960 Chairman, Milwaukee (Wis.) Jewish Welfare Fund UJA Campaign.

Seymour L. Alper, Industrialist, North Carolina State Chairman, UJA Chairman, Wilmington UJA drives.

Bernhard H. Barnett, Attorney, Petroleum Expert. Co-Chairman, 1959 Louisville (Ken.) Advance Gifts Committee. Made two trips to Israel this year to further its oil industry.

Jacob L. Berowsky, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Chairman, Director, Holyoke (Mass.) United Jewish Appeal.

Max W. Bay, Certified Public Accountant. Vice-Chairman, Los Angeles (Calif.) United Jewish Welfare Fund. A Director, Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Federation and Jewish Community Council and Federation.

William G. Benz, Industrialist. Leader Akron (Ohio) UJA Campaigns. Past President Akron Jewish Centre.

Henry G. Bernstein, Executive Vice-Chairman and Campaign Director of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York.

Gordon Berowsky, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. General Chairman, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal. A Director, JDC and Philadelphia Federation Society.

Victor H. Center, Industrialist, Co-Chairman, Special Funds Committee, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund. Vice-President, American Friends of the Hebrew University. Director, Israel-Israel Development Corp.

Sam Cendrosky, Contractor. Outstanding leader in fund-raising in painting industry on behalf of UJA of Greater New York.

Nehemiah H. Cohen, Head of large food supermarket chain. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Former Associate Chairman, UJA campaigns, Washington, D.C.

Philip Dimond, Industrialist, Hon. President and a Founder of UJA Campaigns in Paterson, N.J. Former New Jersey Chairman, JDC. Recipient World Federation Award for raising funds for projected Jerusalem YMHA.

Mrs. George Familian, Member, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund Campaign Cabinet. Vice-President, Los Angeles Chapter, Hadassah.

Harry Feingold, Business Executive. President, Jewish Federation & Council of Greater Kansas City (Mo.).

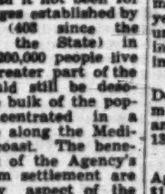
Kivie Feinstein, Banker, Realtor. Past President, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal on behalf of UJA and other causes. A Director, JDC 1960 Chairman, Israel Bonds Organization in Philadelphia.

A. B. Fish, Business Executive. President, Minneapolis (Minn.) Federation for Jewish Service. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Active in Jewish National Fund.

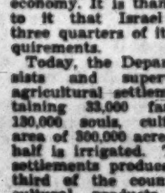
Benjamin Fine, business executive. Leader, Combined Jewish Appeal of Greater Boston.

Joseph L. Fisher, Head of Supermarket Chain. A Director, Canton (Ohio) Jewish Welfare Fund. Active in ZOA, American Friends of the Hebrew University, and B'nai B'rith.

Max M. Fisher, Petroleum industry leader. President, Detroit (Michigan) Jewish Welfare Fund. A Special Fund Chairman, UJA National Big Gifts Chairman. A Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Israel.



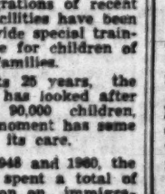
Frederick R. Forman, Attorney, Department Store Executive. A National UJA Chairman. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Former President, Rochester United Jewish Welfare Fund.



Herbert A. Friedman, Distinguished Rabbi and UJA Executive Vice Chairman. Former Assistant Advisor on Jewish Affairs to Commander, U.S. Occupation Forces, Aide W. W. II, Chaplain, US Army.

Samuel F. Gingold, Business Executive. A Director, New Haven, (Conn.) Jewish Welfare Fund's UJA drives. Member UJA National Campaign Committee. Former Connecticut State UJA Chairman.

Edward Ginsberg, Attorney and Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet, 1960 General Chairman, Cleveland Welfare Federation; to serve in same post in 1961.



Avram Goldberg, business executive, an area Co-Chairman, Combined Jewish Appeal of Boston.

Harvey M. Goldman, Industrialist. Former Campaign Chairman, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation. Also active in raising funds for Haifa Technion.

Nathan G. Goldman, Industrialist. 1960 Chairman, Federation of Jewish Charities, Palm Beach, Florida. President and UJA Chairman for five years in Palm Beach.

Stanford C. Goldman, Business Executive, Former National Co-Chairman, UJA Electrical Industry Division. Co-Chairman, Toledo (Ohio) United Jewish Fund.

Melvin S. Goldstein, UJA Administrative Vice-Chairman. Former Assistant Secretary, JDC European Council which organized vast programme of aid to Jewish DP's & mass transport to Israel.

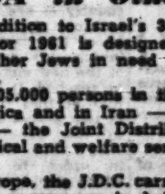
Abraham Goodman, Business Executive. Officer, UJA of Greater New York Campaigns.

Eugene H. Goodman, Business Executive, Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio) Welfare Federation.

Merrill L. Hassenfeld, Industrialist. Established Jerusalem Pencil Company in Israel. General Chairman, 1960 Campaign of the Providence (R.I.) General Committee on behalf of UJA and other needs.

Judge Louis Goodman, Jurist. Active leader San Francisco (Calif.) Jewish Welfare Federation.

Paul Kagelow, Builder and Real Estate Developer. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. President, 1958-59 drives New Orleans Jewish Welfare Fund. Also Chairman of two previous campaigns.



Mrs. Michael Katz, Pharmaceuticals. Heads women's activities for UJA and Israel causes. Leader, Jewish Federation and Council of Greater Kansas City Mo.).

Adolph Kiester, Industrialist. Jewish communal leader for 50 years. In celebration of 80th birthday, Fourth Centre at Kvutzat Yavne dedicated in his honour. Hon. President, Denver (Col.) Allied Jewish Community Council's UJA campaigns. Chairman, UJA National Campaign Committee.

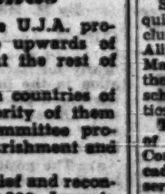
Julius S. Klein, Real Estate Developer. Hon. President, Jersey City (N.J.) United Jewish Appeal. A Director, American Technion Society, N.J. Chairman, American Jewish Committee.

Julius Klein, Industrialist. Chairman, Pace Setters Division, 1961 campaign, Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal. A Director, Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Agencies.

Bernard Kobrovsky, Industrialist. For past 25 years, moving force in annual UJA campaigns conducted by Allentown (Pa) Jewish Federation. Member, UJA National Campaign Committee.

Max W. Kosman, Realtor and Builder. Leader in Philadelphia's Allied Jewish Appeal's UJA campaigns. Member, Board of Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities.

Meyer A. Lesnick, Executive Vice-Chairman, JDC and Secretary, U.J.A. Organized Malben, JDC's welfare network in Israel. Now Chairman, American Council of Voluntary Agencies.



Jack G. Lofton, Petroleum Industry Executive. Former UJA Chairman for Michigan. Former Chairman, Trades & Professions Div. Detroit Allied Jewish Campaigns. Member, Executive, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation.

Bernard Levin, Real Estate Developer. An Associate Chairman, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund campaigns. Member, ZOA and B'nai B'rith.

Harry Levine, Industrialist. Established Israel's first plastic factory, Rehovot. National Treasurer, Weizmann Institute. A Director, Hebrew Un. and Technion. Leader, Boston (Mass.) UJA campaigns.

Philip R. Levitch, Business Executive. General Chairman, 1960 Louisville (Ky.) United Jewish campaign. Member, Executive, UJA Conference of Jewish Organizations.

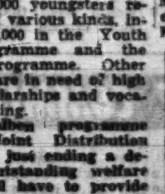
Joseph M. Lipton, Banker, Insurance Executive. Elected General Chairman, 1961, Miami (Fla.) Combined Jewish Appeal.

David Lowenthal, Industrialist. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. A Director, Pittsburgh United Jewish Federation (of which UJA is a major beneficiary). A national Vice-President, ZOA.

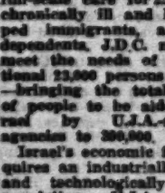
Dr. Robert Lurie, Physician. Past President, Jewish Federation of Saginaw (Mich.) on consult on UJA. A Lt.-Colonel, Medical Corps, US Air Force, W. W. III.

Frank S. Lyons, Business Executive. Member, Allocations Committee, Albany (N.Y.) Jewish Welfare Fund. Lieutenant, U.S. Navy during World War II.

Joseph M. Mazur, Industrialist. A founder American-Israeli Paper Mills, Hadera. Special Fund Chairman, UJA. A Director, Jewish Agency for Israel. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet.



Sylvan J. Mack, Business Executive. Vice-President, St. Paul (Minn.) United Jewish Fund and Council. President, St. Paul Chapter, B'nai B'rith.



Joseph Meyerhoff, Realtor. A National UJA Chairman. A Vice-Chairman, Jewish Agency for Israel. President, Palestine Economic Corp. Past Chairman, President, Jewish Welfare Fund and Associated Charities, Baltimore (Md.).

Victor Gruenstein, Business Executive. Member, Executive, Advance Gifts and former Treasurer, UJA of Greater Washington, D.C. Leader in B'nai B'rith.

Morris A. Pail, Building Materials and Supplies. Former Chairman, Building Trades and Real Estate Divisions, Pittsburgh (Pa.) United Jewish Federation.

Theodore Rassekh, Accountant, Insurance Executive. A General Chairman, UJA of Greater New York.

Winfield H. Rose, Business Executive. A Director, Philadelphia (Pa.) Federation of Jewish Agencies. Former President, Federations Youth Council.

Julius Ratner, Assistant Campaign Director, Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund.

Alan Sagner, Real Estate. Active leader in campaigns of UJA of Essex County (Newark, N.J.) on behalf of Israel and other overseas needs.

Theodore Sall, Business Executive. Active leader Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal.

Gilbert Schaitzer, Business Executive, 1960 Big Gifts Chairman, and a Director, Portland (Oregon) Jewish Welfare Fund in which UJA is the major beneficiary.

Isidore Scheindl, Executive Vice-President, Jewish Welfare Federation, Detroit, which sponsors Allied Jewish Campaign for UJA.

Michael A. Stavitsky, Realtor. Member, UJA National Campaign Cabinet. Director Jewish Community Council of Essex County which sponsors annual UJA drives.

Phillip Stollman, Realtor. A Director, Jewish Agency for Israel. Member, Executive, Detroit Allied Jewish Campaign.

Dewey D. Stone, New England Industrialist. Chairman, Jewish Agency for Israel. A National Chairman, UJA and UIA. UJA's major beneficiary. Chairman, Board of Governors, Weizmann Institute. Vice-President, ZOA.

Jacob M. Stoshes, Business Executive. General Chairman, 1960 Los Angeles United Jewish Welfare Fund. Past Chairman, Executive, Canadian Jewish Congress.

Ralph Weisbart, Division Executive, Active Leader, Jewish Community Council of Essex Co. (Newark, N.Y.) sponsors of UJA Campaigns.

Benjamin H. Swig, Real Estate. Since 1954, UJA Big Gifts Chairman. Former Chairman, Israel Bonds Organization. No. California.

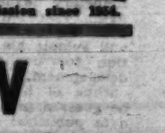
Bernard Weinberg, Realtor. Advance Gifts Chairman, 196. campaign. Philadelphia Allied Jewish Appeal of which UJA is major beneficiary.

M. Edward Welner, Industrialist. Assistant Chairman, Steel Division, Cleveland Welfare Federation campaign, and member of its Campaign Cabinet. Member, Executive, American Jewish Committee.

Mrs. Henry Wineman, Former Chairman, Women's Division, Detroit Jewish Welfare Federation, and Youth Aliya Campaign for Hadassah. Former member, Executive, National Women's Division, UJA.

Harry Zeth, Department Store Head and Executive. Associate Chairman, Key Committee, UJA of Greater New York and a Campaign Co-Chairman.

Phillip Zlaman, Realtor. Member, UJA National Campaign and National Cash Committee. New Jersey State Chairman, UJA, 1959 Chairman, Camden (N.J.) Allied Jewish Appeal.



Paul Zuckerman, Business Executive. Elected 1961 Chairman, Detroit Allied Jewish campaign. Co-Chairman, 1960 drive. Big Gifts Chairman, 1962-1963.

FIRST KWUTZA: THEN AND NOW

At left: the first hut in Degania. Among those on the roof are Rahel Bas-Tel and Miriam and Yosef Hanuta. The photo at top right shows an early house at Degania; at centre is a general view of the kibbutz. Below is the group hauling back a tractor and during the unsuccessful Syrian attack in 1951, while at right is the latest photo of Miriam and Yosef Hanuta together with Tzahava (to Miriam's right) who wrote article below.

SOME KIBBUTZ STATISTICS

Based on the April, 1959 report of the Audit Union of the Cooperative Settlements (the figures are for the 228 collective settlements then in existence):

POPULATION:

Hakibbutz Haartzi Hud Hakvutzot	97,622
Vehakibbutzim	36,581
Hakibbutz Hameuchad	53,235
Hakibbutz Hadati	3,981
Shavei Hatzionut	1,382
Poalei Agudat Yisrael	556
Unaffiliated	937
	93,673

of whom 49,732 were members or candidates for membership.

RESOURCES:

Land area in dunams	1,621,943
Land under irrigation	391,435
Land under fruit trees	202,143
Cattle	97,577
Sheep	43,713
Poultry	1,652,183
Tractors	1,099
Trucks	471

Degania—From the Beginning

By Tzahava

IN STRAIN my memory to recall all the impressions and experiences that have accumulated during my 50 years in Degania, and the marks they left on my character and way of life. This is by no means easy. But before I tell of the beginnings of our permanent settlement as an integrated group at Umm Ju'ani, let me go back a little further and tell of the beginnings of the commune —for the commune and communal living preceded settlement. The idea of the commune was conceived on the ship that brought us to Eretz Yisrael in 1908. We were a small number of immigrants from Romny in the Ukraine, and after arriving here we worked as individual labourers in Petah Tikva. There we lived as a commune. We continued to do so on the Jewish National Fund farm at Kinneret, which was managed by the agronomist Berman.

The life of a Jewish labourer in a village in those days was not to our liking. He was at the mercy of the colonist. He had to appear individually on the labour market, satisfy the employer as regards his skill and physical fitness, and trudge from place to place in search of work. One day we heard of a national farm in Kinneret, on national land. This impelled us to leave Petah Tikva and Judaea for Galilee. In the summer of 1909, the labourers of Petah Tikva gave a party for those who were leaving. The words spoken on that occasion were a mixture of joy, sorrow and envy, but fundamentally imbued with sincerity and ideological probity. Our little group felt that it was assuming a great national mission and a responsibility towards itself and the entire Yishuv. At the same time, the whole community of workers in the moshavot was filled with hopes of a future of new, free creativeness.

Thrilling Sight

We arrived in Kinneret. It is impossible to describe the intensity of our feelings at the first glimpse of the lake. We were thrilled, overwhelmed. The lake on the one hand and the desert landscape on the other infused us with both spiritual and physical strength. We felt sure that we would not fail.

The two most powerful experiences in my life were my first view of Lake Kinneret and the wilderness of the Jordan Valley and my first view of the Red Sea near Eilat and the wilderness of the Negev. I am supremely confident that just as we conquered that valley in the days of Turkish and Mandatory rule, so we shall conquer the derelict spaces of the Negev in the State of Israel. It will not be long before the Negev is green with trees, bushes and meadows and dotted with populous settlements.

We lived in Kinneret as hired labourers on national land. We also tilled the lands of Umm Ju'ani on the eastern bank of the Jordan. Once in 1909, when we were sitting on the threshing-floor at the end of the harvesting season, we fell to talking about our future. It was then that the idea of a farm of our own, a communal life of our own, was first envisaged, that the term "kvutza" was first used. The late Yosef Bussel boldly delineated the pattern of our future life. That meeting on the threshing-floor in Kinneret determined our fate. We resolved to set up a communal farm of our own, on our own responsibility, without managers.

A memorandum to this effect was sent to Dr. Ruppin and Dr. Ya'akov Thon, but at the last moment we decided that it was too early for us to assume sole responsibility for that task and that we should rather entrust it, for the time being, to some veteran workers of Galilee — Eliezer Shohat, Betzer, Krigser and others — and to one member of our commune.

The other members went to Hadera for *hibbush avoda* (the Conquest of Labour) and for the consolidation of our communal life prior to taking responsibility for a farm of our own.

Group at Hadera

The group that had undertaken to till the lands of Umm Ju'ani for a year did so faithfully and devotedly. They had shouldered a very heavy burden. They worked hard and lived very frugally. The year's work was carried out successfully, without deficits. But they did not intend to remain.

The Palestine Office sent letters and emissaries to our commune, then known as the "Hadera Commune," urging us "to take over the place." But just then Merhavia was beckoning to us. The "conquest" of Merhavia, first point in the Emek Yezreel, was on the agenda, and we were candidates for that task. I remember how I and another comrade rode from Hadera to Haifa for talks with those responsible for settlement at Merhavia. We were bitterly disappointed to hear that we had come too late. Merhavia had been assigned to Hashomer.

Merhavia in those days was not a mere place. It stood for a new type of settlement, the cooperative type initiated by Professor Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer himself and the agronomist Dyk tried to persuade us to adopt this form of settlement. But we refused. We were bent on full-scale collectivism, economic, social and in regard to work.

We communicated our decision to Dr. Ruppin and informed him that we would only take over Umm Ju'ani on our own terms. His reply was not long in coming: "Let Professor Oppenheimer find people who will go his way; you go yours."

The Hadera Commune decided that its place was here. It was here that its new settled life began. May I be permitted to use a simile. Sometimes, when a person has eaten food he likes very much, its taste lingers on in his mouth a very long time, and he compares with it the taste of any other food he eats. Fifty years have passed, and I still retain the taste of our early life in Degania, and I always compare and weigh our present life against our life as it was then.

That life was characterized by great love and devotion for our ideal and for people. Our work was pervaded by an élan which enabled us to cope with the heaviest tasks. The principle of mutual help was of supreme significance to us. Much encouragement was given us by the entire working community of Galilee and Judaea.

Our settlement became a centre of public activity. A conference of Hapoel Hatzair was held here. The Agricultural Federation of Galilee was founded at Umm Ju'ani. The leaders of the labour movement were interested in the fate of our *kvutza*.

In the course of time, many vexing economic and social problems cropped up: self-labour, the admission of new members, woman's position in agriculture and social life, the care and education of the children and the pivotal problem of limitation or expansion. Most of the members did not favour expansion, but the maintenance of the existing framework. The prevailing view was that the limit of 25 families should not be exceeded, so as to preserve the special character of the group. This serious problem is troubling us to the present day.

Narrowed Idea

In my opinion, the partisans of limitation did a disservice to the *kvutza*. Although their intention was admirable — preserving the purity of the idea — they narrowed down the basis of the group. It might have been possible in the course of time to win valuable new members, to deepen the foundations and broaden the structure of the *kvutza* for the benefit of all of us. Life has gone on, the situation has changed, notions as to quantity and quality are different now, but the discussion is still continuing.

A period of 50 years cannot be exhaustively dealt with in one article. But it will surely be asked what my personal feelings are after 50 years of life within the framework called "*kvutza*." To this I am able to reply wholeheartedly, in my own name and certainly also in the name of my comrades who have travelled all along the same road. "Blessed are we who have been granted this."

We came to Eretz Yisrael at the age of about 18 with nothing but the passionate resolve to redeem the country from desolation. We spent a short time at *hibbush avoda* in a *moshava* and as hired labourers on a national farm. But soon we had the great privilege of being the first to have our own workers' farm on national soil, of belonging to the originators and implementers of the collectivist principle, which was a bold concept in those days. The first steps were slow. But we upheld the honour of the idea by guarding against failure; in fact, by great efforts, we scored considerable economic successes. We were able to help the Yishuv in the difficult days of the First World War. We originated and developed the idea of mixed farming. Can there be greater good fortune? I, as an individual, am very rich, relatively speaking, by virtue of my share as a "farm unit." But I am richer and happier a hundredfold in the knowledge that our farm belongs to the community, to the group. I also count myself happy to have been a well-integrated member of the community through all these years. I am aware that many of the friends of the old days did not have the strength to stay with us. Some deviated to the right. Others could not endure the hardships of our life and in some cases even left Israel. But here we find our wants amply provided for. My livelihood and my family's is secure, though we voluntarily forgo luxuries for the sake of the community, the country, the State and the absorption of immigrants.

Founding Fathers

Moreover, we have our place and role in wider entities, in the movement, the Histadrut and the nation. We do not stand alone. Hundreds of other communal settlements have arisen. Thousands of other Jews live the same kind of life as we. It is a great privilege for us that outstanding *haverim*, such as Yosef Bussel, Aharon David Gordon and Yitzhak Ben-Ya'acov, lived, worked and taught in our midst, as well as those younger men who came to us to absorb the spirit of the *kvutza* and then to communicate it to the labour movement at large, such as Dov Hos, Eliyahu Golomb and their comrades. The *kvutza*, in turn, drew much inspiration from the movement and responded to its demands. Has our response been sufficient? It seems to me that we have done everything in our power; but it is difficult to find a standard by which to measure the respective interrelated requirements of the movement and the *kvutza*.

Attempting to sum up, I realize that it is too early to sum up. We are confronted with the never-ceasing process of the development, expansion and growth of our agricultural economy. This economy is an extremely dynamic one. We hope that more and more farms and settlements will arise, and within them a constantly growing array of young forces, and that old and young will work together in harmony and mutual understanding.

Call to Youth

If anyone should ask whether all is well with the *kvutza*, whether there are no difficulties, no struggles, no worries for the individual and the group, then the answer is: there is no life without difficulties; the *kvutza* people, like other people, are flesh and blood. Moreover, there are specific difficulties arising from the very nature of the *kvutza*. The high tension, the constant growth, necessitate considerable energies for the various group institutions and the different branches of the farm. Also, people are getting old; the wear and tear of the human material is a serious problem, which must be solved by making life a little easier. If only young, fresh forces were coming! So far they are not coming. And this means a turning-point, a crisis in the *kvutza* movement.

At the end of 50 years of Degania and the collective movement, our call goes forth to Israel youth: Wake up! How can you sit smugly at home when the land is waiting for you? Turn to agriculture, to a life of work and social justice, to the *kvutza*!

Kibbutz Still Has Role to Play

Pioneering Spirit Continued —After Fifty Years

By Moshe Kerem

SEVERAL years ago the writer of these lines spent some time showing his kibbutz to a visitor who has since become the Prime Minister of Nepal. Mr. Koirala capped his questions on the details of kibbutz living with two remarkably perceptive queries. The first was "How do you get people to join?" The second went something like this: "You are a capable people. I hope that in the foreseeable future you succeed in solving your problems of peace, reclamation and economic independence. What will then be the reason for living in a kibbutz?" Aside from the problems of economic stability these are two of the critical questions facing the movement on this, its fiftieth anniversary.

Fifty years have passed since the first group of pioneers took over the farm of Umm Ju'ani and founded Degania — 50 years in which the Umm Ju'ani experiment has developed into a communal movement without which it would be difficult to imagine the social physiognomy of Israel today and indeed the course of Jewish rebirth in Israel itself. Close to 90,000 people live in over 230 kibbutzim, from Dan to Yotvata. These operate their own loan funds, transport cooperatives, factories, purchasing unions, construction companies, teachers' seminaries, technical advisory departments, publishing houses, dramatic and choral groups, print literary journals and even have a joint symphony orchestra. They are major partners in Histadrut purchasing and marketing cooperatives as well as in other Histadrut enterprises and their social and political influence is altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Their position is unique not only among Jews the world over but also among non-Jews who come from all over to see them and study them. This is not just an achievement in Israel terms: no collective movement of this type anywhere has achieved this kind of success.

Ideal Instrument

The reasons for this success are to be found in a fructifying meeting of many factors. Instead of being a sectarian escapist movement in the tradition of Utopian movements elsewhere the kibbutz movement has been part and parcel of its environment. It drew its founding membership from a reservoir of young Zionist revolutionaries from Eastern Europe for whom its aims were rooted in their own past. It happened to be an ideal instrument, organizationally, socially and security-wise, for the purposes of Zionist settlement.

The young pioneer from the European *Halutz* movement found in the kibbutz an outlet for profound emotional and ideological drives. He saw in it the very essence of Zionist effort, the transformation of the Jewish *Luftmensch* into a productive worker, the settlement of the land, the answer to his radical social demands, the framework for the personal revolution in his own way of life which he had come to this country to make. As a kibbutz member he was a participant in the organization of Zionist youth, in the building of the labour movement, in defence and Aliya Bet, in the absorption of Youth Aliya, in the creation of new cultural forms. He saw himself, and to a considerable extent others in the Zionist movement also saw him, as the vanguard of the whole movement.

Paradoxically therefore, it is the progressive realization of a large part of its own Zionist idea which has presented the kibbutz movement with a major problem. The state itself has taken over many of the responsibilities previously fulfilled by the kind of voluntary effort symbolized by the kibbutz and though the kibbutz member may feel that too much is being attempted administratively and not enough by volunteering he agrees that in the main, in many fields, this is as it should be.

Young people feel that they can make their contribution to Israel in a variety of ways, outside the kibbutz. Many kibbutz members themselves who lived in a kibbutz primarily for reasons of national service, and only secondarily because of their appreciation of the collective way of life in itself, have been attracted to those fields.

Change in Climate

European Jewry is no longer the reservoir of kibbutz membership it once was and to most of the immigrants of today the socialist ideal the kibbutz represents is strange in terms of their own previous Jewish and general background.

With the emergence of the State the intellectual climate has gradually begun swinging into line with the intellectual climate in the Western world generally. Intellectuals hesitate to commit themselves to militant social movements these days. Political or social messianism is suspect: fiery Marxism is being replaced by cool, analytic Olympian sociology or at best by existentialism. The kibbutz man no longer feels at home in younger Israel intellectual circles.

It is these developments which make for mixed feelings among kibbutz members as they look with pride on the achievements of the past 50 years. Confident in their future they nevertheless feel the need to re-define the rationale for life in a kibbutz in terms of today's Israel, knowing full well that if they fail to do so they may develop into the kind of sectarian offshoot which the kibbutz has never been in the past.

Several different approaches have characterized these first 50 years within the movement itself. The group that founded Hever Hakvutzot believed in a small, organic community based only on agriculture. It saw A. D. Gordon as its spiritual leader and the teachings of men like Rousseau or Thoreau were close to its heart. The group that founded Hakibbutz Hameuhad was outspokenly Marxist, believed in a large, ever-growing kibbutz and was moulded in its thinking by its experience in the Gdud Ha'avoda. The graduates of Hashomer Hatzair were close to the ideal of an organic community and incorporated into it the principle of "ideological collectivism" as indivisible from economic collectivism. Hakibbutz Hadati added the concept of religious observance.

The division of opinion as to size no longer exists. Every kibbutz wants more members. Many ex-Hever Hakvutzot communities possess industries. Interesting statistics issued by the successor of the Hever, Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim, show that though the movement has held its own in recent years this is because the increase in population in the larger kibbutzim has offset a decrease in the population of smaller, younger kibbutzim.

The Great Schism

One of the bitterest aspects of kibbutz history has been the splitting of collectives on the issue of political affiliation. Not a little of the movement's loss of influence, prestige, and economic effectiveness is a result of this, not to speak of the personal tragedies involved. Today all of the kibbutz federations are each affiliated to a different political party and it is questionable whether the campaign which must be waged to make the kibbutz once more a central organization of Israel youth can be mounted by a divided collective movement. Despite limited cooperation in many fields it is perhaps only the next generation, unencumbered by past recollections, which will be able to create the broadly based unified movement which is needed. It is a moot point as to what must come first — the unification of the kibbutz movement or of the parties themselves into some sort of British-type Labour party — but a good case can be made for the necessity that the kibbutzim show the way.

The kibbutz has never been a prefabricated or cut-to-pattern society and it is this which makes it easier for it to examine its internal problems in the light of Israel needs and reality, though the reappraisal has always been agonizing and has always met with the opposition of fearful oldtimers.

These problems today are many. They include the dissatisfaction of women in the kibbutz with their work in the services — few women now work in "productive" branches — and the closely allied question of the pattern of family life in general — the kibbutz, some say wryly, was created by bachelors and new families have to live in it. People are concerned with the problem of education. Should children sleep near their parents or in children's homes? Is it really better for them to sleep together? Is this what really conditions future socialists? Or should they sleep at home, solving other psychological problems both of their own and for their parents? The kibbutz's ramified educational system, with its informality and the children's participation in the responsibility of maintaining and governing themselves, has great achievements to its credit. But do the children know enough? There is a demand for higher education on the part of youth movement graduates in the kibbutzim as well as among many children born in kibbutzim. The needs of the kibbutz itself as well as its struggle for public influence call for some kind of satisfaction of this desire. Indeed, the question of whether the kibbutz can absorb university-trained people working their fields may be one of the life-and-death questions of the future.

One hears, on the whole, less discussion about minor inequalities in the kibbutz: gifts received by some individuals, money from private sources and the like. This may be a result of the general rise in standard of living which has made these differences inconsequential. The movement has weathered the wave of restitution payments from Germany successfully — relatively few people left and huge sums were turned over to the kibbutz, individuals retaining specific sums for special purposes.

Greater Need

The movement remains committed to its basic premises although socialism in the 1960's faces different problems than it did in the world of 20 or 30 years ago. Kibbutz people feel that the movement offers even more of an answer to the human problems inherent in an automated society and in the welfare state than it did to the problems of the past. Writers such as David Reisman and Erich Fromm talk of the individual in a mass society, and the kibbutz and communitarian society in general may be the answer.

This type of thinking is not as acceptable to the kibbutz as the dramatic challenge of the past. It is hard to make into slogans and it requires training. But there is a greater rationale for the kibbutz enduring and expanding in the future. If Israel does not escape the fate of becoming a standardized country in the style that someone has characterized as "boring contemporary," relying on government administration to solve its problems, conforming to Western mass culture, our country's very existence may be in danger. Its success to date has been dependent on a large group of enthusiastic volunteers determined to create not only a new state but a certain kind of new state. It is the kibbutz movement which has been the core of this group and it is no accident, that this is the phenomenon which visitors from abroad come to see. That certain kind of state has not yet been created and the mobilization of the kibbutz movement towards overcoming internal problems and towards new expansion and prestige in the Israel community is a matter of vital importance to the entire nation.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Dzigan Hilarious As Ever

Dzigan presents "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge" by Hahn Abir-Halterman. Decor: Arieh Navon.

A FEW years back they used to tell the story of a little boy who was reading the hoardings in Tel Aviv and asked his mother why they advertised Dzigan and "*shum acher*" (no one else). If there was no one else, then why didn't they say just "Dzigan"? Now we have a show with just Dzigan. That is to say, there is Dzigan and quite a few others, but these act as feeders to his very special brand of comedy.

"Frisch, Gesund und Meshugge" means Fresh, Healthy and Mad. The popular Yiddish phrase which is the source of the title bears the very special connotation of the madness which exists in our everyday lives and the ordinary things we do. Dr. Abir-Halterman has successfully captured some of the spirit of this madness in his satire. The scene is laid in a courtroom where a doctor (Dzigan) and his assistant (Ben Zeev) are being held for detaining normal people in their institution beyond their medical and psychological needs. The defendants re-enact some of their cases and the results are an amusing and telling comment on the things in our lives which can drive people mad.

The production gets off to a slow start. The material in the beginning is belaboured, but somehow, after the first resistance on the part of the audience to the awkward bid for laughs, despite themselves they are participating in the fun. One of the most amusing scenes in the play is the final one in the Kassit Cafe, where the various beggars who pester the customers pass in review.

Mordecai Ben Zeev, of the defunct Sambation, appears in Yiddish after many years on the Hebrew stage. He is completely at home in what was evidently his original language. His best scene is the one where he drives an information clerk in the railway station mad when he asks about a train for Haifa. Misha Natan is very effective in his scenes as a new immigrant trying to straighten out his housing problem in the offices of the Jewish Agency. Alexander Granovsky plays the part of the judge in addition to other roles and is particularly good as one of the beggars in the last scene.

But the show belongs to Shimon Dzigan. His sense of comedy and his sense of timing are truly unique. He is best when he is on the stage alone in a monologue such as "The Imaginary Invalid."

The others participating are Marcel Katinski, Hirsch Hart and les girls, Dalia Amihud, Leah Schlanger and Natali Tal.

The play is directed by Dzigan and Shraga Friedman, who do an expert job. The settings are ingenious and amusing. The musical arrangements and piano accompaniment are by Shaul Brasovsky, who is extremely competent in his job.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Theatre Notes

Round the Exhibitions: New and Old Art

E. Sigad

THE Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is currently showing a collection of oils and gouaches by Elishu Sigad (he has hebraized his name by dropping the "r" from "Sigard"), comprising 58 works executed over the past five years.

The whole exhibition makes a pleasant impression as being the work of an artist who has found his path and pursues it with a certain authority. Sigad is one of those painters who still make the human figure the central point of their art, although in his case he does so without any emotional significance but obviously uses the human being because he finds the greatest pictorial interest in the sight of people going about their daily activities. There is an anecdotal quality about much of his painting but it seldom becomes merely illustration because he has a fine sense of composition and always treats his figures as part of an overall structural design.

Sigad still uses his earlier many vivid palette with hot reds dominating and with strong contrasts, but there seems to have been a certain gain in subtlety of colour such as can be noted in the delightful Acre scene with its yellow bell-tower and the Tiberias landscape with its rich blacks. At the same time it seems as if he is treating his subjects in general with less brusqueness and with less rigidity, and in this connection one may point to the "Gleaners in the Field" (oil) with its feeling of rhythmic movement, and to the "Grey House" (gouache) with the lively group of figures against a well-composed background.

E. W.

Nahum Kook

NAHUM Kook's exhibition of oils and gouaches at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem is bright, colourful — and yet somewhat disappointing.

This Haifa artist, largely self-taught, has great facility and his formalised still-life and landscapes are executed with a certain dash. However, the very ease with which he obtains an effect is a trap for this painter.

Kook's facility with paint and layout actually leads him to neglect the subtleties that make a painting really interesting — a variety of texture, and interplay of colours in depth; and equal treatment and care of every aspect of the composition.

Kook has assimilated the more obvious devices employed by Dufy, Braque and the Neo-Cubists. He should beware of simply getting a striking effect. One feels inclined to take him to task because of his obvious talent and feeling for what is a picture. When he settles down to producing fewer paintings and putting more into each individual work, he should become a painter of more importance.

M.E.

Japan's Flowers

THE Haifa Japanese Museum's Exhibition of "Flowers in Japanese Art" covers many forms of creativity. Lacquered boxes portray a fenced garden, a pond with flowers or pine trees; writing boxes bear chrysanthemums, cherry blossom or a plum tree in mother of pearl; wistaria adorn an incense container; sword-guards carry plum blossoms, flower petals and peonies; cherry blossom surrounding parasols or birds constitute a motif in textile dyeing; different floral emblems decorate silk kimono fabrics, plates and brocades.

The prints and drawings have been arranged in their cases in order to separate them into flowers as such and flowers in relation to daily life. Among the latter category, Harunobu was already, in monochrome, depicting a flower-seller or girls picking flowers under a cherry tree. In Eishi's print of a pleasure party on a boat, flowers stand on a table. Utamaro is one of several artists who show us groups going out to view the cherry blossom. The appearance of flowers on New Year cards is common. Hokusai paints them on the back of cohort programmes. So one can go on and on noting how the desire for flowers is an integral part of life.

E.

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PROFILE of a TEA HOUSE

By Helga Dudman

A MACHINE that turns out 75 packages a minute. And Ahad Haam. Both play a part in one company's history. India, Ceylon, China, Java and Formosa are the sources of its raw materials; Gordon, Mohilever, Pinsker, Sokolow and Baron Rothschild were on the founder's correspondence list.

The company is, of course, Wissotzky Tea — probably the oldest concern in Israel to have a world-wide reputation and to have been in Jewish hands throughout its history. Yesterday the company began a new phase of its 111 years of existence: the cornerstone was laid for a new blending and packaging plant in Tel Aviv with a view to entering the export market.

In pre-revolutionary Russia, Wissotzky was a household word. One cannot help thinking of Coca Cola — but such a parallel would doubtless have brought tears to the Old World tasters and blenders for whom tea was a Way of Life. One of these was Klonymus Zeev Wissotzky, of Moscow, who founded the company in 1849. In 1886 he visited Israel and was struck by the industrial possibilities of the land.

A moving force of Hovevei Zion, Wissotzky was one of the founders of the Technion in Haifa and contributed to other educational institutions. In Russia he had been a significant patron of the arts.

An example of this patronage is evident in the appointment of Ahad Haam as a company director — first in Odessa and later, from 1907 to 1921, in London. (Wissotzky, with remarkable foresight, moved his headquarters from Russia years before the revolution and established the Anglo-Asiatic Tea Co. Ltd. in England.) Finally, in 1921, in an honorary capacity, Ahad Haam became the company's first representative in this country.

No Time for Serenity

Today, tea can still be sipped in serenity, but the processing can no longer be done by tranquil methods; the days are gone when literary figures could preside over business concerns.

What is therefore remarkable in view of the complete change in conditions (import licences for machinery, variable currency rates for exports, matters for accountants, engineers, package designers, government inspectors, foreign investors, and so on) is that the present director of Wissotzky is a woman.

Yehudith Seidler is the widow of the late Shimon Seidler, who was director of the company in Israel until his death three years ago at the age of 47. It was Seidler who, in 1936, prevailed upon the English management to invest £25,000 plus basic blending and packing machinery in Palestine. Her purpose, of course, was to avoid the hitherto costly import of packaged tea, and to provide work for immigrants.

Seidler came by his dual enthusiasm for tea and Zionism through his father, a Wissotzky executive before him. Like many other Jewish businessmen who made the idealist's move to Palestine, the young man was determined that his business aims should be combined with his political convictions in a contribution to the emerging nation.

During the Mandate and throughout World War II, Wissotzky was the official supplier of tea to the British Government. (If armies march on their stomachs, the British Army surely stands firm on its cup of tea.) At the height of hostilities, in 1944, a representative of the British Government extended compliments to the company in an official letter, with extravagant praise for its "pleasing blend of tea and the competent distribution thereof."

At war's end and with the establishment of the State, Seidler determined to put into effect an ambitious plan: large-scale blending and packing operations, and entrance into the export market. Limited processing was already in effect for domestic consumption. At that time, about 65 per cent of Israel's requirements were supplied by Wissotzky; today the figure approaches 80 per cent.

While this was still in the planning stage, Seidler died. His work, his position, and his ideas were taken over by his widow — to the considerable alarm and apprehension of the European offices and, indeed, Mrs. Seidler herself. For her business training consisted of motherhood, some secretarial employment, and an abounding belief in her husband's work.

Shared Enthusiasm

During nearly 20 years of marriage, Yehudith Seidler had come to share her husband's enthusiasm for tea, and particularly his creative ambition for tea as an industrial asset to Israel. But she had been busy bringing up children rather than items for corporation agenda, and she looks as though she should be on the pouring rather than the processing end of the product. "But now, people ask me whether I have tea in my veins," says Mrs. Seidler, a small, curly-haired woman with warm, friendly charm and a purely feminine sort of energy.

She sees her success in expanding the company simply as the extension of her husband's wishes; far from "taking over," she feels she has merely "continued." Nevertheless she has now been accepted, and quite in her own right, at all levels of the operation including the international ones.

Her first problems in the period immediately after her personal tragedy involved the difficulties of a move from a controlled market to a comparatively free one. Her husband had been a firm believer in a freely competitive economy (tea, incidentally, was the first foodstuff to be decontrolled.) Mrs. Seidler—with perhaps a housewife's insight — managed to adjust the business to the new requirements.

Just now the period of reorganization is over and the cornerstone for the completely modern factory has been laid. Enquiries are already coming in from prospective overseas customers, notably in Africa. The new bags are on the market — for bags will presumably be an important form of tea exports. It is for export, and expansion, that these plans were formed by Seidler himself years ago.

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Ad

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

OUR cousin Dr. Jane continues to be adamant about not seeing any sights. Not even my offer to take her to Kupat Holim tempts her out of the garden. Usually this is a sure-fire attraction, at least with laymen, but she says she has too many patients waiting for her return to enjoy the sight of them here, even if they are dressed in long pantaloons or flowing robes. She says she feels sorry for the doctors and besides it reminds her of last year's 'flu epidemic and makes her think of the one to come.

•

SHE does agree that she really must go to Jerusalem. After all, one can hardly go back to Manchester without having visited the capital. So we make elaborate arrangements for her conveyance there and detail several people to entertain her and show her around. When everything is thoroughly organized and waiting for the word she decides not to go after all and instead we take our customary stroll through our own main street.

•

BY pretending that we have business there, we manage to get her to Acre, knowing that she will be impressed by the historical atmosphere and will be grateful later. We take her to the ancient port, to the khan, to the market and to the mosque. We peep into the narrow alleys unchanged for centuries, pace the thick walls and throw a passing glance at the fort. We do everything very slowly so as not to tire her out, and stop at several cafes for refreshments. Eventually I lead her back along the long hot street to the bus station and ask her triumphantly what she thinks of everything. Tartly she says her feet hurt and that I should have warned her that the toilets were medieval.

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AFTER this we make no more attempts to turn her into a tourist, especially as she is so appreciative of the sun and the sand and the sea, which are, after all, older than the oldest antiquities. I hardly like to mention the Phoenician salt pans which we pass on our way to swim at Ahziv but she rather likes them, as there is no walking involved in their scrutiny. She even asks me about the Phoenicians and I hastily give a short and probably incorrect lecture about the former inhabitants of our coast. She is hardly likely to check it at home. She is so enchanted by the scenery there that she uses yards of movie film on it. Unfortunately as none of us knows exactly how to use the camera it is not certain that the film will come out but if it does it should send the rest of the sun-starved Mancunians to Nahariya on the first boat.

•

AT the end of her two weeks she goes back loaded with Negev jewellery and other local products which she intends to say she collected herself. She says she has had a wonderful time even if she hasn't been anywhere and anyway any other place would have been disappointing compared with Nahariya.

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SHALL suggest that the Town Council put her on the payroll. She can be Our Woman in Manchester!

CORRECTION

In Julia Dushkin's article on Jane Addams and Henriette Szold, which appeared on this page in our issue of September 30, the writer's meaning was that it was Henriette Szold's father who had conferred with Lincoln on the release of Jewish prisoners.

Tourist Shows by Tel Aviv Fashion Houses

Our illustration shows, left to right: Asco's Aled navy Aled three-piece in this season's mauve and beige. The jacket sweater finished with mauve stripes; Fanchette's grey jersey bow. Available with matching coat; Lemberger's black Rosen's grey Russian broadtail, double-breasted, flap-pocketed a generous wrap-over, to avoid sitting on the fur. The collar stripe, the design counterchanged on the sweater; Iwanir's features tab-ended trim at collar and hem. Worn with beige pep-topped dress accented at hip with grey satin and jersey Russian broadtail full-length coat with huge shawl collar; coat, half-belted and slit at the back from waist to hem with is of saurine mink.

By Shamil Berlyne

FIVE Tel Aviv fashion houses, two of them furriers, are to take part in the forthcoming series of fashion shows at the Accadia Hotel, organized for Patra's Fedders Group by Mr. Yehuda Avni. They are Asco, Iwanir, Fanchette, Rosen and Lemberger.

Asco, of Allenby Road, specializes in knitwear, retailing Aled, Jercoli and Galia creations and catering to a large tourist clientele. The jersey-wear manufacturers seem to supply the various retail houses with different designs so as to obviate repetition, for nothing so cheapens goods as seeing them time and time again in different stores. Asco stocks a Jercoli dark grey two-piece with a fine, red pencil stripe whose front shows interesting detailing in the fastening.

A washable, non-iron Trinolyne and wool three-piece by Galia-Tricosa consists of a black suit with a finely striped black and pink trim and matching sweater, the colours blending at a distance. Asco also features an Aled two-piece in black jersey with an unusual, back-buttoning, V-necked sweater trimmed with a purple, green black and white stripe at neck and hem. Jercoli has supplied dresses and two-pieces in their special checked jersey as well as a "little black dress," different in that it has a very useful jacket and is trimmed in black silk.

Among the range of pleated terylene skirts displayed in the store are some with inch-wide pastel stripes.

Wide Range

Iwanir, on Rehov Dizengoff, is one of the largest clothing stores in Tel Aviv and is still growing to accommodate the large crowds who throng the premises all day long.

They have a wide selection of Aled jerseys and some Dorina and Jercoli. Their stock includes patterned jersey of every description, stripes, tartans, checks and other motifs made up into coats, dresses, suits, and sweaters. For the first time in Israel, Banlon is on sale in the store, locally manufactured from imported fibres. This has been made up into ladies sweaters, but it is hoped to make Banlon knitwear available for men also in the near future. The fabric will not tear, retains its shape after washing, refuses to fluff (as is the case with some nylon) and has extremely hard-wearing qualities. The sweaters sell at IL.39.95.

Across Dizengoff, Fanchette make their own high-fashion clothes, ranging from the simplest sportswear to exclusive formal gowns. They also carry Galia-Tricosa and Jercoli knitwear made to Madame Fanchette's specifications. A firm believer in public relations, the house mails a catalogue twice yearly to tourist clients, with satisfactory results. Other retailers might well follow suit with resultant effects on our export trade.

Own Styling

Fanchette's brocade evening coat in purple and charcoal-grey has an almost cowl-like collar trimmed at the front with a formalized bow, and three-quarter sleeves. Worn over a grey velvet sheath it is the height of elegance. Tailored in a soft, black wool with a fine, green fleck is a jacket and sheath dress which is trimmed and buttoned in black silk and is eminently suitable for semi-formal wear. Fashionably trimmed in ocelot, a sleeveless beige sheath and matching box jacket with a large collar is sure to tug at your purse-strings.

Rosen, the furrier, of Allenby Road, exports to all parts of Europe and maintains an office in Switzerland. Well up-to-date, the firm furnishes cuffs, hems and collars to customers who are *au fait* with the current Paris dictate of fur trims.

Long-Haired Pelts

Broadtail, in black, grey and beige, is an extremely popular fur. Abroad, long-haired pelts have made a come-back and, though excellent for European winters, they are not so suitable for Israel's milder weather. They are available at Rosen's, however, for tourists or Israelis who contemplate travelling to chillier climes.

Broadtail has earned its popularity. Hardwearing and light in weight, it can be manipulated almost like fabric and looks the last word in luxurious elegance. This season's coats and jackets are buttoned and have a rather sporty look with the casual appearance of trench coats or shooting jackets and an air reminiscent of Dietrich's styles of the 'thirties.

Rosen specializes in beautiful trimmings, importing buttons and belts from Paris and giving careful attention to the pure silk linings.

Paris Inspired

On Rehov Ben Yehuda, Lemberger has a large collection of Paris-inspired designs in mink, ocelot and fabulous chinchilla. Early this year the firm scored at the New York World Fair.

They supply collars for every dress, coat and jacket and for every occasion. Blond coloured furs seem popular this season and among them we noticed a broadtail full-length coat with a beautiful, blond, mink collar which could be worn either scarf-wise or open as lapels.

Lemberger also features a black, Russian broadtail bolero with a large white mink collar which would be the centre of attention at any gathering.

Topaz are to supply the jewellery accessories for the shows. Among their latest creations are a number of Swiss watches embedded in enamel bracelets decorated with various motifs, including birds, flowers and butterflies, available in colours to match any ensemble. Heavy, gold coloured bracelets adorned with amethysts and topazes are the settings for other watches. Prices range from nine to 45 dollars at their duty-free shop or from IL.77 to IL.135.

The shoes for the series of fashion shows will be supplied by Mera, whose latest line is a large selection of satin evening pumps.

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Our illustration shows, Left to Right: Rosenblum's reversible white and beige wool coat edged with beige braid. The turned-back sleeves and collar show the contrasting colour of the reverse side; Rovell's Twenties dress of silk fringes on a taffeta base, with pure silk shoulder-straps and belt; Klein's charcoal grey, smooth, wool suit, while pique turn-back cuff at the wrist; Vigo's black jersey sheath with embroidered skirt which may be used as a cape. The dress may be worn alone with the alternative belt supplied; Stock's tartan wool flannel two-piece in mauve, brown, and green; Maskit's grey leather jodhpi featuring pockets which continue into a double-buckled belt.

WINTER WEAR IN JERUSALEM

POST Fashion Reporter

ONLY a few short weeks ago the Paris collections were presented to the Press and the public and their influence is already apparent in Jerusalem's fashion centres. The Dior influence, created by Saint Laurent, the reluctant *poilu*, shortly before he was called to the Colours, is seen quite clearly in the new chunky knit collars with hats to match, in the use of leather and of pompom fur buttons.

At Rosenblum's, whose director recently returned from Paris, there are a number of Dior designs which have been stripped of exaggerations and adapted for Israel conditions. Among these is a charcoal grey jersey suit with a pleated collar and pompom buttons, the outfit completed by a matching hat.

Among Rosenblum's large selection of winter and autumn wear are jersey suits, coats and dresses, leather-trimmed winter coats and reversible three-quarter length raincoats, tartan Terylene on one side and proofed beige cotton on the other. A matching Terylene pleated skirt enables the latter outfit to be converted into a suit. Another attractive raincoat is nine-tenths length with double patch-pockets and a roll collar.

Reversibles

Further down the hill, Rovell's store features a large selection of reversible coats, mohair on the one side and smooth wool on the other. They have some mohair skirts which practically sell themselves, and these are available both plain and patterned, trimmed with buttons and a belt. Polylaine is a new material, a smooth almost silky-finished mohair. From this Rovell's have manufatured a number of tartan two-piece suits in various colour combinations. They are cut with a very simple tunic top, fringed at the hem and cuffs with black silk, the skirt very slim.

Also new this year is a fine black and white tweed-effect in knitted mohair which has been run up into a V-necked blouse and skirt with beautifully finished detail. To make your choice even more difficult, Rovell's have on sale a selection of dresses in bouché mohair and tweed either classically cut or tailored in the bloused collarless style.

Klein and Co. have a selection of plaid mohair coats and reversible full-length rainproof wool coats. Skirts are more enterprising and include Terylene in all shades of brown and beige as well as Prince of Wales checks. The straight skirts rely on detailing of belts and pockets.

Klein's newest pullover is a cardigan-blouse in either Cashmere or Shetland wool which can be matched to woven or knitted skirts. They also stock jersey slacks which may be worn with a matching jacket and a V-necked contrasting blouse. Alternatively a matching skirt is available with the outfit.

The firm's millinery department displays a large range of the new, tall, off-the-face shapes which conceal most of the coiffure.

Vigo's jersey wear is decorated with Yemenite embroidery. A clever combination is their simple jersey sheath dress with full-length coat. The ensemble is suitable for either day or evening wear with the help of alternative sports belt or draped gummerbund.

Another sure-fire Vigo ensemble is their Terylene pleated tartan skirt with zip-on blouse, the last word in combining comfort with neatness. Acknowledging the Parisian insistence on fur as a trimming, Vigo are offering a black short-haired mohair full-length coat featuring a large grey fox collar.

Vigo's suits are cut in the latest, slightly longer, slightly fitted style, from various fabrics. The firm is also featuring an ultra-lightweight jersey for cocktail and evening wear.

At the other end of Rehov Ben Yehuda, Stock's have a good selection of corduroy blouses and suits. These are tailored in the collarless box-jacket style, and there is a wide choice of colours.

Wool Georgette

Another interesting material at Stock's is wool georgette. This deceptively lightweight-looking fabric has been made up into a tailored classical dress trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons. Among their collection are duvetteen blouses with knitted collars and cuffs, for which matching skirts or slacks are available, and BB checked jersey gingham suits.

The firm's Terylene Prince of Wales check dresses are styled with pleated skirts and breast-high patch pockets. Among their sweaters are chunky knits as well as others in fine striped wool. The Left Bank influence can easily be recognized in Stock's ribbed jersey suit with a leather front.

Maskit, which now has the bustling Supermarket for a neighbour, has a number of new materials in lovely colour combinations and these have been made up in the inimitable Maskit style.

Duffle coats are hand-seamed and available in three lengths. Butter-soft suede and leather coats, jackets and costumes combine a deceptively casual air with extreme elegance. They are sold in a wide range of colours and models.

For autumn and winter wear, Maskit's hood, inspired by the traditional Yemenite "gargushe" is both fetching and practical. The firm's accessories are as exciting as ever and stress the beauty of hand-crafted natural materials.

TO ISRAEL VIA SOVIET HOSPITAL

By Paul Kohn

Doris in Tel Aviv

DORIS Rau did not guess what the next three months held in store for her when in July she left London by scooter intending to reach Israel, where she has two brothers. She has finally arrived here — after an accident in the Ukraine, spending a month in a Soviet hospital and conquering the heart of a Jewish Red Army Officer.

The blond 22-year-old Londoner, already fairly well travelled (including six months study at the Bezalel School of Arts in Jerusalem five years ago) changed course in Luxembourg. There she met an old friend, Armin Rosenkranz, a student at Stanford University, California, and accepted his suggestion that they drive a Volkswagen across Europe. Via Berlin, Czechoslovakia and Poland they drove to Russia. There were no restrictions on their travel. They stayed in Youth Hostels and received the friendliest receptions everywhere. Near Kiev, they ran out of petrol and were stranded until a lorry driver stopped and syphoned fuel from his tank into the Volkswagen, and then invited them to a vodka party.

The next day, they were in worse trouble. At Ulyionovsky they swerved to avoid a lorry and overturned into a ditch. Both Armin and Doris were injured, and were taken by the truck driver to the tiny Ulyionovsky Hospital. A doctor was summoned by helicopter, and promptly flew both patients to the Kirovograd Hospital, an hour away.

Doris had suffered a fractured shoulder and serious burns on her right arm. She quickly became the favourite patient at the Soviet hospital, as the first non-Russian to be treated there in peacetime. The cold war had apparently never reached Kirovograd, for Doris was given a very warm reception. Complete strangers visited to keep her company, and her ward was daily flooded with flowers, fruit and chocolate. The English-language "Moscow News" and even the British "Daily Worker" (only a few days late) were brought her. She also studied Russian. The head physician took charge of her case, the entire care being at the expense of the Soviet taxpayer. For a month, Doris was heavily bandaged and her right side held up by straps. Her friend Armin had in the meantime left for the U.S.A.

Before being released from hospital, many well-wishers tried to persuade her to remain in Russia, offering her their homes, Doris related. She has lost both parents. On the day of her release, the biggest car in Kirovograd was waiting with a nurse to take her to the airport. From there a private plane took her to Odessa, where an English-speaking Intourist Guide awaited her.

Doris had intended to leave the same night by ship for Istanbul, but to her chagrin found she could not board it because she had overstayed her Russian visa. All efforts to explain were to no avail against Russian red tape. She would have to wait.

Clara, the Intourist guide, found a hotel for Doris and next morning picked her up to show her the sights. They met Ivan, a Red Army Captain. He hired a car the next day and the three went for a drive. After this, Ivan sent the still ailing Doris a bottle of champagne every day. A bottle of vodka arrived by courtesy of the hotel. "It is very good for the appetite," a note said with it.

One day Ivan drove Doris outside of Odessa to meet his family, and on the way back proposed. Doris described Ivan as "very charming and very good looking," but told him that she could not stay in Russia. It was not the right climate for either modern art or her love for travel.

When Ivan finally realized that he would have to forget Doris, he intervened to help her get her papers for leaving the country. His efforts were far more effective than those of the British Embassy in Moscow.

On the Saturday in Odessa Doris visited the synagogue and caused a sensation when she spoke Hebrew — the cronies of an observant family — which some said they had not heard for 40 years. The synagogue was packed, but almost exclusively with women, shtippert above the age of 60.

Excellent Eggplant

By Molly Bar-David

IN many ways we are thoroughly pampered in Israel, being quite scornful of foods which are snob dishes in some countries. Take the eggplant, for instance. I remember that this delicacy — imported from California by air — was a treat served on the most festive tables in the autumn season. My aunt made it taste like liver (real liver was too ordinary) and I recall seeing it on snack tables along with other luscious dips at cocktail parties, along with extravagant olives and the searched-and-sought-for exciting "Jewish rye" bread! Grossinger's, the high-style hotel in the Catskills that boasts of having everything (it certainly does in the food line, anyway), excells in a number of eggplant dishes. So let us not relegate the eggplant to the poor foods just because it is abundant and cheap; try some of these specialities and serve them as befits a fine food.

Grossinger's Eggplant

1 large eggplant, 1 tsp. salt, pepper to taste, 2 yolks, 1 cup grated yellow cheese.

Wipe and slice eggplant thickly (2 centimetres). Soak in salted water for about an hour, then drain and dry. Place the eggplant slices side by side in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and brush with the beaten egg yolks. Sprinkle with the grated cheese. Bake for half an hour in a medium oven. Top with a fried egg for each serving.

Eggplant Appetizer

1 large eggplant, 1 large onion, chopped fine, 2 tbsps. oil, juice of 1 lemon, 1 tsp. sugar, salt and pepper to taste, pepper boats (halves cut lengthwise).

This appetizer should not have the charred (wonderful) taste of eggplant grilled on the flame. Bake it with skin on either in the oven or inside a wonder pot, until the fruit is soft and the skin brown. Cool and peel the eggplant and then chop it well. Stir in the remaining ingredients and serve, chilled, in pepper halves, cut boat-shape, as a first course, with tomato slices.

Eggplant Carioca

This is a Latin-American dish rather similar to Grossinger's dish above. The difference is that you parboil instead of soak the eggplant. Then, when you place the slices in the buttered baking dish you sprinkle the fruit with buttered bread crumbs and on this put slices of tomato and coat with a little grated yellow cheese and bake until the topping is golden brown.

Eggplant "Liver"

Peel and thickly slice eggplant. Sprinkle with salt and put to "sweat" in the sun. Wipe off the eggplant and fry lightly. Chop the fried eggplant and add to it fried onion and a little garlic, well chopped, and a mashed hard-boiled egg. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

Eggplant Salad

Grill the eggplant in its skin on an open flame and when soft, remove to a board. Cut a gash in the eggplant so that the excess juices run off. Remove the charred skin and rinse the eggplant. Chop up and add salt and pepper — perhaps even a hint of sugar — to taste, and dress with mayonnaise or mayonnaise mixed with sour cream. To this mixture you can now add any or all of the following: chopped herbs such as parsley and dill, chopped gumbos or green peppers, tomato cubes, fresh cucumber or dill pickle cubes or sweet pickles. Serve on lettuce, well chilled, as a salad course.

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LETTERS from THE PAST

EPIGRAPHIC discoveries are the archaeologist's dream. In some countries, such as Babylonia where ancient inscriptions were baked on clay or Egypt where they were indelibly carved into rock, such finds are comparatively commonplace. But in Israel, where the writing materials of our forefathers was of a more ephemeral nature, such discoveries are rare, and those of significance — such as the Mesha Stele, the Siloam Inscription, the Gezer Calendar, the Lachish Letters, the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Bar Kochba Letters — have all caused tremendous excitement both in scholarly circles and among laymen throughout the world who are inspired and/or fascinated by the Bible.

It was therefore a bright idea of Aryeh Arad in reporting on the annual conference of the Israel Exploration Society (which this year concentrated largely on recent excavations) to select the subject of epigraphical finds of the year. For anyone familiar with the scarcity of such remains in Palestine, the year's crop proved fantastically rich. No fewer than eight speakers were quoted. However, the Bar Kochba letters were wisely left for separate consideration. Perhaps they could form part of a series dealing with the main finds such as those just mentioned.

Mr. Shmuel Yeivin reported on the oldest find — a potsherd found in what is generally (but apparently erroneously) called Tel Gath, dating from 3000 B.C.E. and which evidences Egyptian conquest of South Palestine (at least) at that period between the Chalcolithic and Canaanite eras. Avraham Malamat moved on to the Patriarchal era by describing some of the Mari documents published in the last couple of years and then Dr. Haim Tadmor spoke about an Akkadian inscription found at Hazor. Direct links with the Bible were afforded by Ya'akov Kaplan's Jaffa document referring to Rameses II (probably the Pharaoh of the Exodus), and by Yosef Naveh's find near Ashdod of a lengthy document dating from the latter part of Josiah's reign and indicating his domination of the southern coastal area. Dr. Yohanan Aharoni mentioned the light thrown on the obscure Persian period by the excavations at Ramat Rachel (Beit Kerem?) and valuable information about the Nabbateans was described by Yitzhak Rahmani and Avraham Negev.

By choosing a single — and fascinating — theme out of the two days of lectures, the editor succeeded in providing a consolidated feature. As a footnote he added a piquant quotation — Mr. Shazar's remark at the closing session that the conference had been unique in that it had proved that congresses could still go on in Israel without greetings from official bodies. When this remark was received with loud applause, Mr. Shazar commented "I expected that." There was no indication that Mr. Shazar drew the obvious moral but he seems to have grasped a small national gripe — these "greetings" are not only superfluous but are in fact unwanted.

• • •

ANOTHER archaeological feature last week was the account of the search for King Solomon's mines in Wadi Timna. This programme, edited by Tuvia Sahar and Mica Shagrir, was based on on-the-spot recordings made with Beno Rothenburg and his expedition in the southern Negev. This broadcast too was well put together: the opening was most impressive and professional. The dates of the mines discovered cannot be definitively determined but the claim that they were Solomon's famous mines appeared convincing. It is interesting to note that these are quite some distance from the traditional site (but please don't tell the tourists).

• • •

ANOTHER archaeological note. In a commentary on the day's reading from Joshua the other night, attention was rightly drawn to the reference to Secacah in the Copper Scroll. It was however over-categorical (on the basis of the evidence available) to

Radio Review

state outright that Secacah was still the name of a settlement in the time of the Scroll (it may have been used as a sort of "pseudonym," perhaps for Qumran) and it is even more unfortunate to state outright and without qualification that the treasure in the Copper Scroll was in fact the Temple Treasure. This, however, is really a very small objection in view of the excellent standard of the nightly Bible commentary which has much improved in recent months and the present system of using a general note by different commentators each evening is proving most satisfactory.

• • •

"WINDOW to the East" this week stretched a point by admitting the Jews of Italy to its oriental category. However, allowing for such geographical elasticity and for the similarity of this feature to others in the "Melaveh Malka" programmes, Dr. Leo Levi's illustrated talk proved of great interest. It contained excellent and valuable illustrations of Italian Jewish musical traditions while the talk itself was extremely well read by a Kol Yisrael announcer.

Dr. Levi pointed out that apart from the Ashkenazim, Italian Jewry contains three elements — the Western Sephardim (of Spanish and Portuguese origin), the Eastern Sephardim (of Balkan origin) and the "native" Italian Jews whose local traditions go back 2000 years. The last group interested him especially and he stressed the affinity of their musical tradition with the Catholic Gregorian tradition. Contemporary musicologists (such as Sachs and Wellesz) have shown the dependence of the early Church on Jewish music and it is not surprising that the Italian Jewish community — which has been influenced by its Catholic environment in so many ways — should have reabsorbed, even though unwittingly, some of its own ancient traditions. It is, however, not only the Catholic musical tradition that they have absorbed but also Italian opera and *bel canto*, part of the Italian cantor's stock in trade. It is only a pity that the acoustics in the main synagogue at Rome are so wretched that it is almost impossible to find out just what the cantor is singing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: 15th century English Songs (tonight at 8.35); Songs sung by Theodore Bichel (tomorrow at 4); U.N. day features (Sun. at 6 and 7.40); IPO plays Noam Sherif's "Song of Degrees" and Stravinsky's "Firebird" (Sun. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael orchestra plays Respighi's Violin Concerto and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony (Tues. at 9.15); Stratford-on-Avon production of "Richard II" (Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Feature on the literary journal "Nouvelles Litteraires" (Weds. at 7.45); Partos' second Viola Concerto as performed over the Swiss radio (Weds. at 10.30; second wavelength); Chaliapin recordings (Thurs. at 12.30).

AUDIO

New Entertainment Season

Massive Invasion of Foreign Artists

By Yeshayahu Ben-Porat

THE local entertainment world was taken aback when it learnt the extent of the list of star foreign entertainers who are to come here during the current season. The list became known on the eve of Rosh Hashana, and the anxiety has not died down yet, for the artists include the French singer, Mick Micheyl, the Spanish one, Sarita Montiel, the Italo-German one, Catherina Valenta, the French one (male this time) Dario Moreno, and the Americans, Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald; the ballet company of Roland Petit and Zizi Jeanmaire, the Polish national dance group and a national dance ensemble from Yugoslavia; Ram Gopal and his Indian company; and two full-scale musical comedies, complete with full cast and props — "West Side Story" from Broadway and "My Fair Lady" from London.

No wonder the main spokesmen for the Israel theatre — Habimah and the Chamber Theatre — have protested loudly at such massive competition; and the protest, far from confining itself to announcements in the press, took the form of an appeal to those government agencies that are responsible for the country's artistic and cultural life, including the highest authority for such disputes — the Culture and Arts Council.

No one can tell as yet what the decision of the government authorities, and particularly of the interministerial committee that allocates foreign currency for the import of talent from abroad, will be in view of the theatres' criticism. The impresarios bring whoever promises to make most money for them, and the theatres declare that they will not let themselves be financially ruined by too massive competition. It is well known that the public has a weakness for imported talent.

By an ironic turn of fate, the first visiting artist of the series, vocalist Mick Micheyl, will make her appearances in Tel Aviv at Habimah. The first one is on November 9, and the opening part of the bill will be filled by the Spanish dancers Eduardo and Navarra.

• • •

MEANTIME the theatres go on with their work, and the new season has opened, Habimah's contribution being Yosef Millo's production of Bert Brecht's "Threepenny Opera." It has come in for a deadly barrage of criticism that spared no one — the director, the actors, the singers and especially the orchestra were literally taken apart, and it looks as though Habimah will have to take the "Opera" off the boards this month.

This means feverish preparations for the theatre's other projected productions. The premiere of O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" takes place in a week or so, after nearly a year of rehearsals. The actors will be Hanna Rovina, Aharon Meskin, Nahum Buchman and Shlomo Bar-Shavit. Buchman is also taking on the leading role in Israel Becker's production of "The Wall," based on John Hersey's novel of the same name on the Warsaw Ghetto revolt, while Miriam Zohar will take the part of Helen Keller in William Gibson's latest play, devoted to the story of her life. The director is Avraham Ninio.

The Chamber Theatre was more fortunate with its first production of the season. Gibson's "Two for a Seesaw," staged by Gershon Plotkin and featuring Orna Porath and Yosef Yadin, has been an artistic and box-office hit. The Chamber Theatre is preparing Schiller's "Mary Stuart" where Orna Porath will share the limelight with Hanna Maron.

At the Ohel, the veteran star Meir Margalith continues to draw crowds with "The Good Soldier Schweik," but nothing new seems to be in the offing.

A new Biblical Theatre which Moshe Halevy, the veteran producer, is launching in Jerusalem, will make its debut in a few weeks in a Hebrew version of "Moses" by the Yiddish writer M. Bureisha, with a cast of 80 actors, dancers and extras headed by Shimon Finkel and Yehuda Gabai.

The Israel Opera is also preparing a new production — Sam and Bella Spewack's "Kiss Me Kate," music by Cole Porter, opens in Hebrew this month. And Tel Aviv's night life too offers new features: the Theatre Club has a new show, "Bible Stories," the sketches directed and mostly written by Shraga Friedman, the music and lyrics by Frank Pelleg and Dan Almagor, the execution by the Club's Quartet. It is first-rate satire, directed at everyday aspects of Israel life.

KAHANA SELECTED

AN oil painting by Aaron Kahana of Tel-Aviv has been selected by the International Jury of the World Association of Art Critics for submission to the 1960 Guggenheim Award. The painting is entitled "Martyr" and was among the works shown at the Israel Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in Paris last spring.

BRIDGE

Solution of Succot Problem

BY JERUSALEMITE

S. —
H. J 10 2
D. Q 8 7 4 2
C. Q 10 8 3 2

West		East
S. Q J 10 H. 7 3 2 D. K C. J 9 7 6 5 4	N / W E / S	S. A 9 7 4 2 H. Q 8 5 D. J 9 6 3 C. K

S. K 8 6 5 3
H. A K 9 6 4
D. A 10 5
C. A

THE problem was:

"West leads the six of clubs and South makes a small slam in hearts against the best defence."

South has two apparent winners in clubs, two in diamonds and seven trumps for a total of eleven tricks. But if he is to collect his clubs and diamonds, he must first exhaust opponents' trumps, and this he cannot do unless one of dummy's trumps is left for a finesse. This again will reduce his potential winners to ten, and he must find two more to make his game.

A throw-in of either opponent will yield an extra trick. But such a throw-in is impracticable as long as there is any chance of the ace of spades making an additional trick. Precautions must therefore be taken to render this ace harmless.

The solution is:

South wins the first trick with the ace of clubs and ruffs a spade with the knave. He then re-enters his hand with the ace of diamonds and ruffs another spade with the ten. Dummy's little trump enables him to take a finesse for the queen and to draw three rounds of trumps in all, dummy discarding two diamonds. This brings us to the following situation:

S. —
H. —
D. Q 8
C. Q 10 8 3

West		East
S. Q H. — D. — C. J 9 7 5 4	N / W E / S	S. A 9 7 H. — D. J 9 6 C. —

S. K 8 6
H. 6
D. 10 5
C. —

Now declarer plays a small spade, West goes up with the queen and dummy sheds a club. The following may happen:

A. East overtakes with the ace. This establishes the king of spades for the first extra trick, and the subsequent lead up to either of the two tenace positions will yield the second winner.

B. East plays low. West exits with a club and dummy makes his two club tricks, South discarding a spade and a diamond. The ruff of dummy's last club will squeeze East.

The following have submitted perfect solutions:

M. Eydon and T. Ronen, Haifa; Klotz, A. Laboschin, P. Laboschin, S. Kantrowski, Kfar Menahem; D. Bienenfeld, Kibbutz Kissufim; H. Leitner, Nahariya; Z. Landsberger, Ramot Hashavim; P. Rabinowitz, Rehovot; and G. Zuckerman and A. Kofler, Tel Aviv.

The lucky winner of the draw is Mr. P. Rabinowitz.

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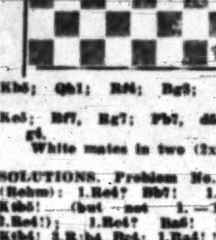
CHESS

Friday, October 21, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1380
Rune Asplund, Sweden
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh5; Qb1; Rd6; Bg8; Ktd6. (5)
Ke5; Bf7, Rg7; Pb7, d5, e6, g4. (7)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. 1381
J.J.P.A. Seilberger, The Hague
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ka5; Qg6; Rd8; Ba6; Kth2; Pa3, e5, f2, g4. (9)
Ke4; Rb1; Kta5, Ktg3; Pb3, b6, f3, g6, h7. (9)
White mates in three (3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1376 (Rehm): 1.Re6? Bb7! 1.Rd4? Ktb5! (but not 1. — Ktc6? 2.Re4!); 1.Rc4? Ba6; 2.Ra4 Ktb4! 3.R:b4 Be4; 1.Ra4!! Bd7 2.Re4 Bb5 3.Rd4 Ktc6 4.Re4 — in the best traditions of the logical school.

Problem No. 1377 (Heil): 1.d4 Ktd3 2.Ke3 Kg6 3.Rd5 Ktc4x. — simple and neat.

SOLVING CONTEST (problems 1361-1371). Maximum: 2-4-3-4-4-2-5-2-2-2/33. Ruppin: 22-2-6/30; Pinczevski: 12-0-2-4-4-6/28; Balfour 30; Heil 17; Savir-Silbermann 16; Bar-Nir 12; Ernst Fischer (New York) 5.

NOTES and REMARKS. No. 1358: No cook and no dual! 1.e4+!? 5.Kb7 Ba1!! 6.? No. 1362: 1.Qf1? b4! 2.Bg4+ K:g4 3.?; No. 1365: Solved only by B. Ruppin. No. 1368: Cooks 1. B:d6+; 1.Re5!; 1.b6? Ba6!

LADDER (to 1371): Savir-Silbermann 177, Balfour 124; Pinczevski 111, Heil 111, Jakob 102; Gruenfeld 80, Ruppin 77, Bar Nir 51, Fischer 8, Spitzer 4, Elias 2.

We are pleased to welcome back Mr. E. Fischer (formerly from Benyamina), one of our ace-solvers 12 years ago.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Mann, Rishon Lezion.

TOURNEY AWARDS (Retrograde problems 1959). First prize — Haproblemai 156 by L. Ceriani, Italy; second — Hap. 155 by Dr. K. Fabel, W. Germany. First Hon. Mention — Lamerhav 343 by L. Ceriani; second — Lam. 438 by K. Fabel; third — Lam. 384 by E. Fasher. The judge, M.E. Nordlohne (Holland) pointed out the high standard of the tourney. The informal tourneys of the Israel Problemists Association for problems of this kind are quite an exception in the world.

FIREWORKS OF SACRIFICES

The following game was played in the recent team championship:

Game No. 910
Gruenfeld Defence

PAVLENKO — LITVINOV

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 d5 4.Ktf3 Bg7 5.e3 0-0 6.b4 a5 7.b5 d:c 8.B:c4 Ktd7 9.Ba3 Ktb6 Be2 13.Kte4 a4 14.B:f7+! K:f7 15.Ktfg5+ h:g 16.Kt:g5+ Kf6 17.Kth7+ Kf7 18.Ktg5+ Kf6 19.Qf3+ K:g5 20.Qf4+ Kh5 21.hf e5 22.g4+ K:h4 23.Qg3+ Kg5 24.f4+ Kf6 25.f:e+ Ke6 26.g5 Rf8 27.Qg4+ Rf5 28.e4 Kt:e5 29.e:f+ Kf7 30.d:e B:f5 31.Red1 Qe8 32.R:f5+ g:f 33.Qh5+ Ke6 34.Qg6+ K:e5 35.Q:g7+ Kf4 36.Rd4+ Kf3 37.Qe5. Black resigns.

One of the most interesting games in the tournament was played between the leaders of the Leningrad and Estonia teams.

THE NIMZOVICH MEMORIAL tournament held in Zurich was won by O'Kelly (Belgium) with 7 points out of 9, followed by Keller (Switzerland) 6½, Fuderer (Yugoslavia) 6, Duckstein (Austria) and Gereben (playing under the Israel flag) 5½, etc.

IN THE SWISS CHAMPIONSHIP, Gereben shared 6-7 place with Krisovan. Keller won the title with 9 points out of 11 games.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.—4. Given to the Lord. 7. In which one is faithful to nothing? 8. The sort of inspection that may precede drilling. 10. Piece of old silver. 13. Sailor. 14. Gritty. 15. Pit of which I'm the owner? 16. A pecker of timid husbands? 17. Devout conclusion. 19. It doesn't count when there's nothing there. 21. Certainly not men of duty! 22. Plant? 24. Loan a boy a penny? 26. The only way to shorten the show? 27. At that time. 29. "Public" School. 32. In which the runners can't catch cold? 33. Talk about a taper? 34. It takes one back. 35. Water-front team. 36. Sends a message.

DOWN.—1. Animals with shilling labels? 2. Don. 3. Where the door-bell rings off key? 4. In which to be carried away by one's supporters? 5. Royal plant? 6. Full of good spirits. 9. There's a woman in the team. 11. A beastly deserter. 12. He gave a girl a manuscript. 13. Garment in which, to perform when allowed? 15. She turns up with the stone. 16. Property of the husband? 18. A soldierly collection. 20. It may be given and taken. 21. Mother of grunters. 23. A revolutionary took him in. 26. Italian town. 25. Is this music more popular in winter? 28. Workers who get very dirty? 30. May be hired at six, perhaps. 31. When to say die. 32. Throw in a churlish manner. 33. Fishy old weapon?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Cap-e. 4. States. 8. Fir. 10. Ahad. 13. Four-some. 14. (p)Resumed. 15. Tassel. 17. Cornflour. 21. Des(cent). 22. Air. 23. (m)Ore. 26. Milk-maids. 27. Lodger. 28. Stripes. 32. Transfer. 34. So-da. 35. Tip. 36. Soraya. 37. Cork.

DOWN. — 1. Char. 2. Peas. 3. Wife. 5. Tar-tar. 6. Too. 7. Shells. 9. Rod. 11. He-rod. 12. Burns. 15. Turk. 16. Sar-I. 18. Read. 19. Lair. 20. (I)Oil. 20. Oasis. 24. Edged. 25. Plates (of meat). 26. M-erse-y. 28. Set. 29. Trim. 30. Polo. 31. Sack. 33. Ayr.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
332, 136.4, 249 & 239 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Bizet: Suite from "Carmen"; Schumann: Cello Concerto in A-minor, opus 129 (Soloist: Pierre Fournier); Delibes: Ballet Music from "Lakme." 12.00 Chamber Music. Borodin: String Quartet No. 2, played by the Hungarian Quartet; Schubert: String Quartet in D. Played by the Enders Quartet. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30. Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Prog. for Tourists. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Mozart: Quintet in A, for Clarinet and Strings (played by Reginald Kell and the Fine Arts Quartet); Schubert-Liszt: "The Wanderers" Fantasy (Soloist: Alfred Brendl). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Sup. 7.30 Nehama Hendel (Vocalist), with Instrumental Group. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "The Third Side to the Coin." 8.35 Peter Pearce (Tenor) and Julian Bream (Late) A Programme of English Songs of the 15th Century. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Couperin-Milhaud: Overture and Allegro, played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dmitri Mitropoulos. Dvorak: Violin Concerto in A-minor, opus 53, played by Thomas Magyar, with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm Loibner. Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 in C-minor, opus 78, played by the Hague Residence Orchestra, conducted by Wilhelm van Otterloo. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 8.05 The Week's Diary. 8.15 Hebrew Songs. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert — Mandrolini: Concerto Grosso in C; Viotti: Violin Concerto No. 22 in A-Minor, Soloist: Peter Rybar). 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 Yugoslavian Folk Songs. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra — Conductor: Yitzhak Graziani. Soloists: Alisa Kashi (Vocalist), Avraham Comfort (Violin). 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 "Stage & Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert — Cornelius: Overture "The Barber of Bagdad"; Wolf-Ferrari: Intermezzo; Khatchaturian: "Masquerade," Suite. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up." 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records. 5.45 Talk by Dr. Shmuel Roivant. 6.00 Opera: Bizet: "Carmen" (Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham). 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Yehoshua, chaps 19 & 20. 9.15 Summer Concert. Faure: "Pelleas and Melisande" (Conductor: Aviva Einhorn); Moussorgsky: Children Songs (Sung in Russian and introduced by Netania Davrat) with Arieh Sachs at the Piano); Stravinsky: Little Suite (Conductor: Rene Leibowitz). 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
469, 472.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.30 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records at Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations. Harvest (Repeat Broadcast). 10.30 "Tempo" — A musical magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert," Handel: Organ Concerto in G-minor (Soloist: Edward Power-Biggs); Brahms: "Liebeslieder Waltzes" (For Soloists, Choir and Two Pianos); Petrassi: Suite from "The Portrait of Don Quixote." 11.00 News 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30 11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(216, 225 & 235 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.08 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week's Events. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Bach & Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 Operetta: Offenbach: "La Belle Helene." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.35, 19.60, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. Review of the Weekly British Press. Israelis in Britain.

Press Opinion USA on 25 and

VOICE OF AMERICA English Programme Today: 4.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 2.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 2.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. and 31 M. 2.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme; (424 & 498 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.00 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

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No complimentary tickets or reductions.

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After Carry on, Sergeant, and Carry on, Nurse, the same actors in their best
Carry On, Teacher
A British comedy.

ORAH Tel. 4017
The lovely Polish comedy
Ewa Chce Spac
(Eva wants to sleep)
(Eva veut dormir)

ORION Tel. 4020
Hall ventilated.
Frank Villard, Helene Chanel in
DETOURNEMENT DE MINEURES
For adults only.

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute — Carmelit Terminus
Les Tricheurs
(The Cheats)
Pascale Petit
Jacques Charrier.
For adults only.
Owing to its length the main feature starts at 6.45 and 9 p.m. sharp!

PEER Tel. 2232
Eddie Constantine
in his latest adventure-drama
S.O.S. Pacific
with
Pier Angeli, Eva Bartok.
English speaking.
French subtitles.

TAMAR Tel. 6582
Ingrid Andree
Gerhard Riedmann in
Die Prinzessin Und Ihr Adjutant
In Technicolor.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., Oct. 22. 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
3rd Week
THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE, FAITH AND DEVOTION
THE STORY OF RUTH
With the discovery of the year
the Israeli star Elana Eden
Today at 2.15 p.m.
Saturday night: 7.15, 9.30.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
They made the year's big picture
Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth
Van Heflin, Tab Hunter,
Richard Conte
THEY CAME TO CORDURA
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
5th Week
DALIAH LAVI
Blazing Sands
In the Israel film
Uri Zohar, Hillel Naaman,
Oded Kotler, Misha Barzilai
In colour
No complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA
5th Week
Sarita Montiel
("La Violetera")
Maurice Ronet
in their latest romance
MI ULTIMO TANGO
12 new hit songs in Eastman Color
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 26957
Ruth Leuwerik, O.W. Fischer
Beldnis Einer Unbekannten
(Portrait of an Unknown Woman)
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

EDEN 4th Week
The great Arabic film of 1960
Love and Pleasure
Farid el Attrash, Magda, Laila Fauzi.

"ESTHER" Cinema
3rd Week
Air-Conditioned
DORIS DAY — DAVID NIVEN
in a wonderful comedy
PLEASE DON'T EAT THE DAISIES
M.G.M., in color

GAT 3rd Week
LESLIE HOWARD
in his unforgettable picture
Pimpernel Smith
4, 7.30, 9.30
The hall is cool & ventilated.

HOD
Vittorio De Sica
Hans Messemer
The film which was awarded the first prize at the Venice Festival
LE GENERALE DELA ROVERE
Directed by Roberto Rossellini
3.30, 7.15 & 9.15

MAXIM
Israel Premiere
Lee J. Cobb, John Derek
(Exodus star)
in their finest role
a father lawyer defending his son
FAMILY SECRET
Perfs. 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

MIGDALOR
The famous novel
Hagi Murad
Starring: Steve Reeves

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
2nd Week
The story of Franz Liszt
SONG WITHOUT END
DIRK BOGARDE
CAPUCINE
3.30 — 7 — 9.40

OPHIR
Paramount presents
Five Branded Women
Starring: SILVANA MANGANO, JEANNE MOREAU
VAN HEFLIN
Directed by: Martin Ritt.

ORION 2nd Week
Warner Bros.
Proudly Presents
"A SUMMER PLACE"
with
SANDRA DEE
RICHARD EGAN
DOROTHY McGUIRE
ARTHUR KENNEDY
and the star of tomorrow
TROY DONAHUE
ADULTS ONLY

PARIS
Air conditioned
MARIA SCHELL,
JEAN MARAIS
MARCEL MASTORIANI
after the novel by
DOSTOYEVSKY
WHITE NIGHTS
Sat. evening: 3 perfs.
5.30, 7.30 and 9.30

PEER
Israel Premiere
Ashes and Diamonds
Prize Winner
at the International Film Festival in Riviera, 1959
Produced by A. Vajda

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Evening perfs.: 7.30 & 9.30.
A comedy like none before, starring NORMAN WISDOM
THE SQUARE PEG
Matinees at 4:
By general request Fanny Hurst's
IMITATION OF LIFE
Lana Turner — Sandra Dee.

SHDEROTH
Marcello Mastroianni
Claudia Cardinale
in a great film, an unusual film
("GOLDEN TROPHY" in LOCARNO)
IL BELL' ANTONIO
For adults only.

TAMAR
presents beautiful, exciting SARITA MONTIEL in
REVOLT in the WOMEN'S PRISON
Sarita reaches the peak of her dramatic art.
For adults over 16 only.
6 shows daily at
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET Tel. 43950
4th Week
Walt Disney's Most Exciting True-Life adventure
The African Lion
Unstaged — Unrehearsed — Unbelievable.

YARON 2nd Week
One of the greatest films of the year!
SHIRLEY MACLAINE,
Venice award winner for this film
JACK LEMON,
in Billy Wilder's best comedy ever seen!
THE APARTMENT
No complimentary tickets

ZAMIR 2nd Week
Israel Premiere
The famous Italian comedian in the loveliest comedy of the year.
NON CANTARE BARCIAMI
with the latest hit-parade songs.

Cinema MIRON Haifa 3rd Week

BLAZING SANDS
A MUST! THE PUBLIC'S CHOICE!

Cinema Armon-David Tel Aviv 5th Week

5th & last week
SAPPHIRE
THE GRIPPING MURDER MYSTERY
Brilliantly played against the background of today's crucial racial clashes.
Zafon
Tel. 43666